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LOCAL
ETYMOLOGY:
A DERIVATIVE DICTIONARY
OF
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

BY
RICHARD STEPHEN CHARNOCK, F.S.A.

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PREFACE.

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

The volume contains the etymology of about 3000 names.

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

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

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

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

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

8, Gray's Inn Square,

December, 1858.

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LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

AB, AUB, in local names in India, as Punjab, Doab, is the Pers. dō water, from Sans. ḍvāha. ābalāb. J). 137

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

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

ABERDEEN, NEW; named from its situation near the mouth (aber) of the river Dee. Aberdeen J6. 81

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

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

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

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

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

ABYSSINIA, Arab. حبشان habshān, Abyssinians, Ethiopians; from habasha, to congregate, collect. Huddashatun denotes a mixed body of men not of one race. Abysõs Tablæ. LNR. q.v.

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

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

ACKERMAN, Bessarabia. See AK and INKERMAN.

ACRE. The ruins of Ptolemais or St. Jean d'Acre or Acre, from its ancient Hebrew name Acco or Accho. This town, among several others mentioned in the Book of Judges as being in the tribe of Ashur, was so strong, that that tribe could not drive out the old inhabitants; so that it retained its name
Abingdon (McCready 305)

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Adramoo (Bynodell 13)
among the natives, seeing the Arabs still call it Akka. The name of Ptolemais was since given it from one of the Ptolemies of Egypt, and that of Acre probably from its fortifications and importance; whence the knights of St. John of Jerusalem afterwards gave it that of St. Jean d’Acre. Univ. Hist. See also Pocock.

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

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

ADDERBOURN, a river in Wilts, so called from its crooked windings, like a snake. (Bailey.) Admiralty is (Tay 39)

ADRIANOPOLE, Turkey, from the Emperor Adrian or Hadrian, by whom it was built; Gr. Ἀδριανopolis a city. Adrianopolis (W.)

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

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

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

says he, neither is Africa any more divided from Europe, than Europe from Africa, or Asia from either; and he derives it from a Punic word signifying an ear of corn, referring it to the ferti-

tility of the country. He says that in the Syr. perac (in Arab.
pharaca) is to rub, and peruc (in Arab. pheric) is an ear of corn.
Warburton also derives Africa from a Punic word signifying corn,

applied by the Romans to the northern districts, now called

Tripoli and Tunis, which constituted their granary. Salmon
derives Africa from α, priv., and πιγιω to shiver with cold,
because it is not cold in Africa.

AG'ORA, Athens; from Gr. αγορά, a place where men meet
to transact business; market, forum, council, assembly; from αγιω to collect, assemble, meet; allied to Heb. ăger to gather.
AG'RA, Hindustan; corruption of Akbar, i.e. Akbar-ābād, the
city of Akbar, which he made his capital. See Abad.

AK, in names of places, &c., in Turkey, is the Turc. ١ ak white,
as ak dengiz, the Mediterranean Sea; lit. the White Sea; Ak-

erman, Ackerman (Bielograd), a town of Bessarabia.

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

ALAUNA, a town of the Damnii, who anciently inhabited a
tract of country in Scotland. Chalmers derives Alauna from Brit. Allan, the river on which it stood, from al-wen the clear or
white stream. There is a village in Perth named Allan, and

Allen is the name of a bog in Ireland, and of a river and of a parish
—St. Allen—in Cornwall.

ALBACETE (albache'te), in Spain, from Arab. at the, and
mab'un plain, level, extended. Canes says, "En el
reyno de Murcia hay una villa que se llama Albacete, nombre
que le impusieron los Arabes, por lo llano y extendido del terri-
Age (74 46
Agharne Abbey (Sin) BUK 114

Aghelas = Needles Gill 340

Air (74 46
Aghelas Bank 40
Ahimabahic
Alighe
Aigues Morte
Aime
Aimoty
Aiscolte
Aisne

Alabama (Mx) Ch. after p 46 (74 40
Alabama Ch 40
Alabama Palace 133 51
Alagor 40
Alberga (Dav. Sin 10
All Ball 11

Ahernon Street / M. Chir 41

Alabama W 47
Allington Book M. Maire
Alphabets L N R
Russell 328
Celtic
British Gaelic
Irish
Bad
Batha, boll (Saxon)
Bourne, cuir
Burg, berg, borg
Borg (Scot.) burg (Sax)
Byl e b
Buach (Sax)
Cater
Castrum (Lati)
Comb (Sax)
Dann (Scot.)
Folc, folk (Sax)
Holme (Sax)
Horn (Sax)
Hype (Sax)
Kioing, Koping
Kess (Scot.)
Craick (Sax)
Drum, dover
Stoc + Ston
Dinas
Durn
Clynn
Capa, capa
Dru, dubh
Down, dby
Down, war
Kyle Warthig
Wige
Alabama c. 1842
Albany (Jay 41)
Albatross Point 41

Allemande Sound 170
Albert Mysayn
Alcama (Jay 42)
Alcandare
Alcasty
Alcezar
Algeir (Pole) 50
Almohrjas
Allopo
Alacal Rayf  40
Alasas  42
Alkech (Men)
Altoica 40
Alapanca 4
Algarat
Algarías
Algiéros  45
Alcoa
Aljor
Almoned
Allamanna Eje
Alleghanies
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

ALCANTARA, in Spanish Estremadura. Under the Romans it bore the name of Norba Cæsarea, and was distinguished by a beautiful bridge of six arches over the river Tagus, built in the reign of Trajan by the celebrated architect Lacer. When the Arabs became masters of this part of the peninsula, the name was exchanged for Al-Cantarat-al-Seif, i.e. the bridge of the sword,
of which its present name is an abbreviation—from Arab. al, the kantarat a bridge. Canes says, “En Toledo hay un famoso puente que le llaman el puente de Alcantara, y es lo mismo que decir el puente del puente.”

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

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

ALCHURCH. See ALTON.

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

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

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

ALEPPO (called by the Turks حلب haleb), in Syria. Golius and others deduce this name from the Arab. haleb, a variegated gray and white colour, from the colour of the soil and the buildings.
Alexray Top 41

Blattfusingh (Karl) 3/12
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

ALEXANDRIA, so called from Alexander the Great, who either founded this city or one in its neighbourhood. See SCANDERON. Cl. 257. Pliny 57.

ALGARVE, a province of Portugal, called also the kingdom of Algarva: from Arab. algarva a level and fruitful country, or a country lying towards the west. (Vieyra.) The Arab. has غربى gharbi western, gharb the west.

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

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

ALHAMA (al-ya'dma), in Granada, Spain, takes its name from the baths in the neighbourhood; from Arab. al the, hammām, pl. of hammām a bath; hamām hot water. See HUMMUMS.

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

ALHUCEN (al-hoothen) a town in Spain; from Arab. الحسن, lit. good, beautiful. It here means beautiful, or pleasant to the sight: "lugar hermoso á la vista." Compare It. Belvedere, Fr. Bellevue.

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

ALLAN. See ALAUNA. Allezamie 43

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

ALLEN. See ALAUNA.

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

ALMANZA (al-man'tha), a town in New Castile, Spain, famous for a victory which placed Philip II. firmly on the throne.

From Arab. al the, manza foundation, level, plain.

ALMAZAN (al-mathan'), a town in Spain. This name is probably synonymous with Almacén, from Arab. al the, متنزه foundation.
Alignments or Upright Stones (Dr.C. W.,
21 yrs.) R. and L. inst. Ap. Allatama was a bro. prin. sou. or atum near a dwelling or barn (Tell 313)

Allaghansies (ed.) 7y. 43

Alicis (T. H. X. 43

Alligator Print

Alligator Pt. 
(Nev. 3/37 X. 5/7, 
Carla 8/13 v. N. 
Ko, Maidstone 1/4/4)

Alma (Top. 43)

Almains of Almamey, Germany

Almanac 5t.
Almeley Green (Kent) 3/20
Almeley B. 36
alp (Berks) 5/21
alpha B. 37

alpha - a = owen R (Toy 43)

Almley B. 38 (March 20)

Almley (Toy 43)

Alpha, a Caution - R. Anthony v Kent 4.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

makhsan a storehouse, a magazine. The Spanish has almazén, almácén, almagazén, storehouse, warehouse, magazine of military or warlike stores. From makhsan comes also our word magazine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALTAI. The Altai are a vast ridge of mountains extending, in an easterly direction, through a considerable part of Asia, and forming a boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions.
10 LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Alte (Al'te) (Pinkerton.) Took, i. 121, derives Altai from Tart. alatau, perhaps al-tag, high mountain. Altai may, however, come from Turc. altin gold. "The Chinese call these mountains kin-chan, or mountains of gold.

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

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


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

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

AMERICA, from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, who, in 351: 91390 42.67
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

AMIENS, ("amiang") in France, from L. ambianum, from ambientibus aquis, because surrounded by water. (Dict. Nat.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANGLESEA, from A. S. age island, Angles of the Angles. It was anciently called Mona, and Anglesea after it was conquered by the English. (Bosworth.) W. J. T. Lq 4/10

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

ANTARCTIC OCEAN. See ARCTIC.

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

ANTWERP (Fr. Anvers, Flem. Antwerpen, O. G. Antalff, Sp. Anveres, Ambéres, Anveres, and Anversa; Low L. Antwerpia and Handoverpia. The Germans have called it in L. Antertopia, and the authors of the chronicles write Antwerpha and Andoverpum). Some derive the name from Flem. handt hand, werpen to throw, because Silvius Brubon cut off the hand of the giant Antigone (who lived upon the banks of the Scheldt) and threw it into that river! What may have contributed to strengthen the story, is a tooth that is shown, greater even than the hand, and weighing 6oz.; as also the custom, in certain fêtes, of exhibiting representations of castles with the figure of a giant; and still further from the fact that the arms of the town are a castle and two hands. The most judicious historians, however, agree that the true etymology is from the Flem. Aenwerp, added—not, as
Andes Cb 270

Anderscowsel, the most famous of the
tractitious forest, which came down nearly
by the three at Appolone, of West

Angola Tag 90 (Anga v. Konga) [1800] 305

Angola (Tag 49, Anguilla) Tag 45

Angola — Cb 123, Amhali —

Angola — Amhali —

Angolema — Cava (Cape) —

Andrew + Down (Jr.) 8/9/09

Andakish (Tag 49, Annobon) —

Andakwawa — Annomy —

Andi's — Andi's —

Andita 49, Andily Con (Tag 57)

Andi'm — baca (Sweden) [Ref: 206]

Anibage

Anibale

Anikhe

Annandale (Tag 3)

Anydaw (Tag 4)

Apache — 48

Apache Tag 49

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

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

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

APPLEDORE, Kent. “Apulder, Appledore, near Tenterden; a harbour on the coast of Devon; Apulder Comb, Appledore Comb, Isle of Wight.” (Bosworth.) From A. S. apulder, apuldur, apulder, apulder, eapulder, appel-trew, apple-trew, an apple-tree; epl, apl, apple, treow, tree. “The apple-tree villa or village.”

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

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

ARABIA, anciently called Arabah, which some derive from
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

ARCHANGEL, Russia, named after Michael the archangel.

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

ARCHIPELAGO, properly the sea which separates Greece from Asia Minor, otherwise called the Αἰγεαν Sea; but also applied to a sea interspersed with many isles, or a group of isles. Some say from Gr. *arχaioς* chief, others from *Αγαγας* Αἰγεαν, and πελαγος sea, from or allied to Heb. *peley* stream.
Arenas, Puno (May 27)

 Argentine, Tucuman (Jun 15), 4167.45
 Argentine, Republica, Ch. Atalas (Sep 22)
 Ark (North)
 - J. Amo (Mack. 18)
 - Dewey (Colls. 33)

Arkansas (US) Ch. Atalas 146 (C5 31)

 Armadillo (May 6)
 - 52 for Shewman
 - 62 unclean
 Arkansas 57 (C5 29)
 Armies

Ark 307

Argonica (Brittan) 307
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

ARGYLL, found written Argyle, a county in Scotland; from Gael. Argail, said to be contracted from Arre-Gaidhel, i.e. the frontier of the Gaels; some say Earra-Ghaidheal, the country of the West Gael. Argier hanch 32.

ARLBERG, in Tyrol; properly Adler's berg, i.e. eagle's mountain. See Vorarlberg.

ARLON, Belgium, said to be the Roman Orolanum.

ARMENIA. The Greeks derive the name of this tract of country from one Armenus, who, after accompanying Jason in the Argonautic expedition, settled here. Others, transforming Armenia into Aramia, derive it from Aram, son of Shem, or from a king of Armenia of that name. Bochart thinks Armenia may come from Heb. aar mountain, and mini, the name of a province in this country, mentioned by Jeremiah, and placed by that prophet between Ararat and Ashchenaz. This opinion is supported by Chaldee interpreters, who on this and a like passage in Amos, instead of mini read Armeina, so that Armenia may mean the mountain or mountainous part of mini or Myntias, as Nicolas of Damascus calls it. The name mini, Menni, and Myntias, or
Mylias, was at first peculiar to one province, but in time became common to the whole country. *Mini* or *Menni* is supposed to be derived from a Heb. word signifying metal; Armenia, according to Procopius, abounding with mines. See Moses Choren. Hist. Armen. p. 49; Boch. Phaleg. lib. i. c. 3; Jerem. li. 27; Amos, iv. 3; Procop. lib. i. De Bell. Pers.

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

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

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

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

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

ASCENSION ISLE, one of the African islands in the South Atlantic Ocean. It was first discovered in 1501 by Galego, a Portuguese navigator, who called it Ilha de Nossa Senhora de
And Percy of 88

Anden Forest

Arnheim Land (Top 52)

Arnhem

Arrondissement (Perry 4 w.

Armellini (Panic 2007 12)

Arnheimow (Sr.) i.e. Big Arnhem, Ptb.

The largest of them.

Arnheim Top 52

Arnoenwedt R. (57) Arnotian Wells 56

Artillery lake (59-70) Cedal 572

Artois 52 Arnesian Wells 5/23 51

Aschaffenburg 52

Artic racers proceed 62/67

Art, in Scandinavian mythology, the


The Nine Virtuous Virtues: Hermes

And农牧 Neutron Eponymous Deities

Saydy Jibarg of the Amur, Toton

Gay MacGany
Ashtown, N. (1875)
Ashtown (P. O. 1825)

Ashdon (Kent 3/4 1/12)

Ashford Road (Kendall 401)

Asho. Parish Ash (P. O. 1915)

Ashurst (Kent 3/4 1/42)

Ashurst (Kent 3/4 1/42)

Aston Martin (to 26)

Ashford (Kent 53) Ashburton Lake 2, 62

Aspinwall

Aspin 53

Aspin 33

Asia Minor (Ch. 57)

Asia Minor (Ch. 57)

Aspinw. 13

Aspinw. 13
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

Asia. A name originally given to Asia Minor, or some part of it; perhaps from the Asses, Ases, or Osses about Mount Taurus. Mallet, North. Antiq. i. 60. Qu. Gr. αὐξά to dry, make dry, αὐξά drought, allied to Heb. αὐξα to burn. Bochart's etymology is very reasonable. He says the term Asia was first applied to the great peninsula—now commonly called Asia Minor—which occupies a middle place between Europe and Africa, and he derives it from the Phœn. ἅφι, which signifies not only half, but middle; and he quotes Pliny, who says, "Hinc, id est à Gadibus, intranti dexta lácta Asia est, levis Europæa. Inter has Asia est." Also Mela de Asia, lib. i. cap. 2: "Media nostris sequoribus excititur." Others derive Asia from Sans. assa a horse.

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

ASTO, ASTA, ASTI, in names of places in the Basque provinces of Spain, as in Astobeza, Astorga, and in Sp. names mentioned by Roman writers, as in Asta, Astige, Astapa, Astura, Asturica, is a corruption of the Basq. acha, aitsa, a rock; thus Asta-cta, a dwelling at the foot of a rock; Astura, the river Astura, literally rock-water (urda water). See Asturias.
ASTORGA, in Spain, corrupted from Asturica (Augusta) its ancient name; but see Astra.

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

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

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

ATHENS (Fr. Athènes, L. Athenae, Sp. Atenas, It. Atene), from Gr. Αθηνα, Αθηνα, from Αθης, Αθηνα, Minerva or Pallas, goddess of Wisdom. At Athens was a tribunal famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions, called Areopagus. Labbe derives the name from Αρης πατος, the hill of Mars. Αρης may come from Sans. araH the planet Mars.

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

ATLANTIC. This ocean was called Atlanticus, either from its washing the coast not far from Mount Atlas, on the western
Astoria (W 140)

Astrabed Col 226

Asuncion (Sep 59)
Asuncion — 54
Athabasca —

Athelney 3607

Atholl 3607 3607
Atholl (Nov, Dec 360)
Athens Col 184
Atoll (Percy 3.47)

Auberge (Percy 3.48)

Auch (Tay 58)
Auchterarder 65
Auckland —
Augsburg —
Aurora 58 — Austria Netherlands

Auchter (Sc. 134 Linn)
Auld Reckie (Percy 3.48)

Avila (Mag. 413.163)
side of Africa, or from its being the great sea beyond Mount Atlas. "Atlas is sayed to support the heavens near where the Hesperides are situated. Atlas might possibly have been the founder of the people who possessed the extremest parts of Africa about Mount Atlas, which on account of its extraordinary height, seemed to prop up heaven, and because it was far in the west, where they imagined heaven almost met the earth. This mountain might have had the name from the first ruler of the people." (Cooke, notes on Hesiod.) From L. **Atlanticus**, from Gr. Ἀτλαντικός, from Ἀτλάς, one who carries burdens; not supporting pain or toil, α, priv., τλαιμός, τλαω, to bear, endure, suffer. Some of the Arabic lexicons give إطلس atlas, bare, smooth, satin, sphere, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUSTIN FRIARS, contraction of Augustine Friars.

AUSTRALIA, contraction of Austral Asia, i.e. Southern Asia, from L. australis, from auster the South. C. L. A. H. (W. 52)

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

AUTUN (otun). See DUNUM.

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

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

AVE MARIA LANE. See PATERNOSTER ROW.

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

Avon, found written Aune, Afene, and Afon; a river in Somerset; also the name of four other rivers in England; from W. afon, avon, Arm. afom, Corn. awen, Ir. abhan, Manx aon a river, from Gael. amhainn, which Armstrong derives from amh.
André Ray (Top 50)

Avalanches (Top 50)

Austria W. 40 (4 mm 230)

Austria (Top 50)

Austria W. 40 (4 mm 230)

Austria W. 40 (4 mm 230)

Austria (Top 50)

Austria (Top 50)

Avignon

Aubigné (Percy 1.50 135.5)

Aubigné (Percy 1.50 135.5)

Aubigné (Percy 1.50 135.5)

Aubigné (Percy 1.50 135.5)

Aubigné (Percy 1.50 135.5)

Aubigné (Percy 1.50 135.5)

Aubigné (Percy 1.50 135.5)
-ag-ea-eo-  (94-46)

Apollonius  MDC 307

Aylesford Kent 3/354 x 3
- 255 [Handwritten note: Roman Villa in
see Beardslow Guide (Kent) 256
55 - MDC 307

Aynburg MDC 235
55 41
52 - 50

Argibian  MDC 236

- 307
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY

water, ocean, ais water. "Avon" is found in names of places in Wales, as Aberavon, S. Wales. See ABER.

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

AXMINSTER, from A. S. Eaxanminster. See ISC. Mc 307

AXMOUTH. See ISC.

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

AYRSHIRE. The river Ayr is said to give its name not only to the town of Ayr, at whose mouth it stands, but also to the parish and county. In royal charters, and in all ancient records, the name of the burgh is written Are, subsequently changed to Air, and since the end of the last century it has been written Ayr. The name of the river may be from Celt. ar clear, "said to be sufficiently characteristic of this stream, which, flowing above a gravelly bed, continues clear and limpid through the whole of its course. There are other rivers bearing the same name, and doubtless having a common etymology, not only in England, France, and Switzerland, but in almost every country in Europe."
AZORES, or Western Isles, a series of islands in the N. Atlantic, belonging to Portugal, were so called from the great number of hawks found there; from Port. açores, pl. of açor a hawk.

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

B.

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

ABEL, from Arab. بابل bab bel, the gate or court (city) of Bel, or Belus, in allusion to the Tower or Temple of Belus, commonly called Tower of Babel. Some say Babel is for Heb. בבל bibel confusion; betal, to mix or confuse. See BABELMANDEL.

ABELMANDEL, properly Babelmandeb, a strait which joins the Red Sea to the Ocean, called by some Latin geographers
Австрия = Австрия
Антверпен (Percy 6.50)

Азербайджан 75к

Азербайджан 5н

Азербайджан 3н

Азербайджан 7

Азербайджан 5

Азербайджан 5н
In Babylonian Nat. B.C. 87
- Amicable Nat.
- Arabic Figures
- Hanging Gardens (Wag: Littmann 44)
- Back: Beach & Peak (Loc. 47)

Backland of England (Nelle Geog. 21. 16)
Backwater B. 84 Percy B. 53

Backie B. 66
Back last ne Backdale
Backermere (Bowne 48)

Badmonden (Kend 3/28)
Badwell WC. 3/328
Baffin Land (W. 55)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Ostium Luctūs: from Arab. Bābu ‘l mandāb, i.e. the funeral gate, passage of mourning, the gate of tears, from bāb a gate, al the, nadāba to bewail (a death). It received its name from the old Arabians, from the danger of the navigation, and the number of shipwrecks by which it was distinguished; which induced them to consider as dead, and to wear mourning for all who had the boldness to hazard the passage through it into the Ethiopic Ocean.

BABYLON, supposed to have stood on the spot where the Tower of Babel was built; from Babel. BACH (bāk), in names of places in Wales, is the W. bach small. Jerey J. 57.

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


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

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

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

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

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

BAKTSCHISERA'T, a town in the Crimea, hidden in a valley. The name means “the palace of the gardens,” from Ture. باغچه a garden, سراei serai palace.

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

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

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

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

BALKH, one of the capitals of Khurasan, supposed to be the ancient Bactra, whence the name may have been corrupted. The historians of Persia attribute the foundation of this town to Kajumarath, first king of this country, and say that he named it
Naples, 1858
(Baron Sobingel, Percy, 55)

Bailiwick (Lake) Gill 180

Bail, Bail., a hundred (Sc.) f. 211.

Bailey + Old Bailey (L.) Percy, 55.

Bailie's_dower 13s. 4d. (R. 87)

Baintorke (Percy, 55)

Baintorke (Percy, 55)

Bailieve (Percy, 55)

Bailie, Bailie (Percy, 55) 52, 90.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

BALSCOTIE (balscute), Oxon. See COTZ.

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

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

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

BAL/UCHAR. Under "Balu-char, or chur, land covered by a deposit of sand, a sand-bank formed by a deposit of sand from the waters of a river," Wilson says, "name of a village near Murshidabad, perhaps originally so formed from the river"—from Hind. بالر *baltu* sand (from Sans. *bhlukta*), جر *char, choor*, a shoal, bank.
BAM, BEAM, found as initials in names of places in England, are said to denote that they received their names from being situated in woody places, or near a grove. The A. S. beam is a tree. See Bampton and Beamfleet.

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

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

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

BANGOR, found written Banchor, N. Wales. De Barri, speaking of the cathedral church of Bangor, says, “it must not be confounded with the celebrated college of the same name in Flintshire. Bangor (i.e. the college in Caermarthen) is properly called Bangor Deiniol, Bangor Vawr yn Arlechwth.” The historian Cressy places the date of its foundation in A.D. 516, and adds, “Malgo Conan not long after built a city, which for the beauty of its situation he called Ban-chir, i.e. the high or conspicuous choir;” and in a note De Barri adds, “When Christianity was first established in Britain, it was only in particular societies, which went by the appellation of Chir, i.e. circle, society, or congregation, distinguished after by the names of those teachers who established them. When these Cbrau began to have authority, they came to be called by the name of Bangor, from ban high, and chir, i.e. the supreme society or college.” Somner derives the A. S. Bancarena-burh, Bancorna-byrig (Bangor) from bane a bank, an elevation, chor a choir, and burh or byrig, a burg or city.
Baronies X X 9/53.

Barrows

Bonholme (by) X X 202 X X 4 a. here

Barwick in Elmet nr. Leeds (Duke)

Barbon Beck is called by the Jets.

Shepherd: but the maps call it 'Bib
i.c. deep: - to whom the gar
once deepdale had descended
'diddle or diggle' & similarly its
ebridge has deep from dingle &
dale.

Barham Court (Baron I 5. 7) and
Barham (Lick gate) (Yks) the enhancer

B. church said to have a ledegate
of the opeole little church itself 125
be as old as the Reformation
was

Barrows (3i. 23) ditch 23

Barony of Magrath (Kerr) per family
K. name 3/11a

Barclay (1 lands) 9 land 3/24a

Barlow Lord Manor (K) 94756/Barkley 505

Barnewfield (K) (K 1257

Barnewall (K 353) 9/04

Barns (Sneyd) 2 2. 2 lands

Barnes (K 579

Barnett (X: little) 9 land 287

Barnes 44. 8

Barngate 811

Barnewall B 297
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

BARBADOS. Its (w) 55

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

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

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

BAR'DAWAN, a district and a city in Bengal; from Pers. بارداوان bardawdn, from Sans. vardhamaṇḍa thriving.

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

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

BARLOW. See Low.

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

BARNAGORE. See NAGORE.

BARTON. See Berwick.

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

BASINGHALL STREET, a corruption of Basing-haugh, i.e. Basing lands 3/106 (wik?)
the haugh belonging to the Basing family. Haugh or haw is a small piece of ground adjoining a house, a small field; literally an inclosed piece of land, from A. S. haga. The Sco. haugh is a low-lying meadow. Bailey says, "Basing-hall or Bassiumshaw Street, once called Basingis-hawe, from Sax. basing a cloak, owe a hall, q. d. a place for cloth of which cloaks, &c., are made."

BASLE, Basel, Basil, or Bâle, a town in Switzerland, built upon the site of the ancient Basilia; from Gr. βασίλεια queen, princess; also kingdom, sovereignty. The French pronounce it bahl; the Germans bazl.

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

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

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

BATAVIA (Betuwe), an isle in Holland between the Rhine and the Waal. The word is thought by many to be contracted
Barrow Strand (Tg 62)

Barrow 20/215 (B)

Basalt Rocks + Pillars (B.E. 330)

Basket (Lord 60) = Castle
Bath (Roman colony) ditch? 14, 24 Dav. E. 12
Bathale c. 674

Battle Hall (Kent. 3/101) Beres 101
- MC 303
from *bat-anwe*, "inhabitants of good or fruitful land," from *bat*, *bet*, good, *awoe* ground, country. It is thought that the name is preserved in part of Gelderland, the *Betuwe*, fruitful country, in opposition to *Veluwe*, bad land from *vale* falling, defective, &c. (Hist. Dutch Lang. by Ypey.) Others say this isle occupies part of the country of the ancient Batavi or Insula Batavorum, and that the name Betuwe is derived from that of Batavia. It seems more reasonable to presume that Betuwe is the original of Batavia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BEAUVAIS (bo'vey), in France, in L. Bellovacum, from Celt. belou valour, guys man. The inhabitants were anciently renowned for their courage. (Dict. Nat.)

BECC, BEC, BECK, in names of places, or as a termination of names of places, in England, &c., denotes their situation to be near a brook or river; from A. S. becc a brook, rivulet, from root of Ice. beck, D. beck, G. bach. Beck is still used in the N. of England, particularly in Westmoreland, Cumberland, and north Lancashire for a mountain stream, or rivulet. See also Bosworth, and Chr. 1140; Ing. p. 370, 4. v Bœc ic.
Beauvais Castle (Nares 64)

Barnes Abbey (Barnes 52)
Bay (Nares 63)
Bayou (Davis 444)

Bayou Abbey (Norm 57)
Bay of Biscay - so called from the presence of the Gulf Stream (not name; the name is from the gulf de Biscaye, the Gulf of Biscay)

Bayston Abbey (Kent 334)
Beacon (Davies 23)
Beach, Birds & Fisher (229)

Beaufort Manor K 31570
Beacon Fires (Ditch 2) 104
Beach House 101 107

Beau de Bay = the beacon from Bay
Beau College (Nares 63)
Beau v. Porthkerry Waters (Clark 57)
Bedford. 8° N. (Sheet) 13-11-14
- Sheet No. 150-1a
- English Saff. p. 4 - 6th p. 78
- Bedford. Sheet ft 13-11-14
- York Percy Smith 58
- Baines, Yuwai
- Brown, Lichards - 67-13-3 - 3rd. medds
- Bedford. Sheet ft 13-11-14
- Bedford. Sheet 65-13-14
- Bedford. Sheet 66-13-14
- Bell, a yard ~ 13
- 24 ~ 17.5
- Guns at Barbados to
- Black Country 74 (40 miles) ~ 200
- Later
- Hole 9 Calcutta 12
- Blarney Stone
- Black Rock 18
- Boar and ~ 74
- Bore 77
- Bosque 77
- Boshie 77
- Bouclier 76
- Bouche 73
- Bourne 78
- Boffin 72
- Beckett 81
- Bridge 9 Saff 83
- Bungalow 87
- Burgundy
- Bell 89
- Bury 89
pursued from Caernarvon. In W. bedd is a grave. For the tradition see Bingley (Excurs. in N. Wales).

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

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

BEDLAM, a corruption of Bethlehem (q. v.); the name of a religious house in London, afterwards converted into a lunatic asylum. Nare1 68

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

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

BEERSHEBA. See Beer.

BEHRING'S STRAITS (written also Beering and Bering). Captain Cook, who explored these straits, gave them this name, after Behring, an eminent navigator, who first discovered them.
BELGIUM. The Belgæ were most probably the same people as the Volks. Strabo and Titus Livius call them Volcae, Caesar, Volge, Ausonius, Bolge, Cicero, Belgæ, and in Greek they are called Oυξαλοι. One of their chiefs is named by historians indifferently Bolgius and Belgius. Thierry and others assert that the Bolg or Fir-bolg were originally from Asia, and that, on quitting that continent, they for a long time dwelt on the borders of the Euxine, where the Greeks reduced them to servitude. From Thrace they emigrated to Ireland, and, having conquered the inhabitants, remained in the country for some time. They were, however, subsequently expelled by the inhabitants after a bloody battle, when they retired to the Isle of Man and the Hebrides, where several names of places still recall their passage. The traditions of Ireland also make mention of an emigration into that isle of Belgæ (Fir-bolg) from the embouchure of the Rhine in Gaul. Fir-Bholg means the ancient Irish, the ancient Belgæ. Fir in Irish means men. Keating observes that there are still three families in Ireland descended from the Belgæ, viz. the Gabhrúighe of Connaught, the Fairleigh of Falcion, and the Galliens of Leinster. The Belgæ doubtless took their name from the Volga or Bolga, on the banks of which they dwelt. (See Bulgariæ.) Volga, Bolga, Bolge, Belgæ, Belgeum, Belgium.

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

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

BEN LEDI, a river flowing out of Loch Venachair, Perth; also the name of the most conspicuous mountain in Callender—said to be a contraction of Gael. beinn-le-Dia, "the hill of God." Some think it was named by the Druids, who had a temple on the summit of this hill, where the inhabitants in the vicinity assembled...
Belgium & Holland. - The Belgians are tired of the long dispute with Holland over the sovereignty of the Schelde. There is a prospect of the whole matter being short-circuited by cutting off the river being short-circuited by cutting off the river, the gateway to Antwerp & the construction of a deep water canal from the port of Bruges to Yanteyge - but ch interest however may be concerned.

Belles Touches. Chateau de 1763
Bell's Cathell Met. (Chas) 113
Belcheria. Bells beautiful, Nile - island
Belcherite, Wh. 96 Cl. 228

Ben Arno, the River Pete (Arno, branch of the Spey)
Ben Beang, the Moir (Deang, Reid)
Ben more i.e. big hill in height
Beeston Warren (K 1486)
Beeston 9/105
Ben Macdonald (Dr) - 5th Ave.
Ben Hume - 4th St. (men great)
- Edie - Hill St.

4/15/20

New Reading (Class) for 8th or 9th class.
for devotion once a year; and it is said that this meeting continued three days.

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

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

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

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

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

Growing on hilly ground (Lightfoot); the open field, the plain (S. Douglas). Bints, bins, is a rush, juncus, scirpus. (Jamieson, Sco. Dict.)

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

BERE REGIS. See Regis.

BERGEN, capital of the province of Bergenhuyis, Norway. The name is found written Berghen and Björn, and in Low L. Berga. Pliny calls it Bergio. Some derive the name from G. berton, to hide, conceal. It is more probably from berg, Dan. bierg, a mountain, from being surrounded on the land side by seven high mountains. —Bersted 3/106

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

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

BERK’HAMSTEAD, Herts, formerly Berkhamsted. Bailey derives Bergamsted in Kent, from Sax. beorg a fort, ham a house, stedda a place; but berk may be from A. S. birece birch.

BERKSHIRE, "the bare oak shire," so called from a pollaced (topped) oak in Windsor Forest, where public meetings were held. (Brompt. p. 801.) It was written most commonly by the Anglo-Saxons Berric, Bearric, and Bearwucscire. Bailey writes
Benoit
Belochidan (Albert)
Babito CL 318

Berg v. Berg (Note the difference [bill 167])

Berg

Borini (Kare 14)

Berks. Suffices (Henderson, 168)

- 10
- Hundreds 11

-
Berg + Gebirge (Mountains)

Burkehamsted

Berkshire 1841

Bermese Berland (Land) 115

Bersted (South) 33

Bersted 21/3/1050 3/1050

Bersted (West & Berkedale) 2 114/252

Church 113 2.10 a. Spel. 111 265

Bersted (West) formerly spell Berkhsted

Berimgoldred & Berghheld

See E. Beriga (Fairs. 10) - the Protector (Roberts. Sueb. 18)

Bersted or Bersted (Maidstone)

Old Chart, Berhamsted, Berkedale, or Burhamsted or else as Burkes

stead place or farm of "Berf "farm

112 1/2 261 267 211 207 211

Bergheld (Kent) 8

Ambus 212 219

Hermon's Inn (Loud.) 13 126

William's Gate (Loud.) 18 135

Bealested (Kent) 8
"Barkshire, so called from the abundance of box growing there."
From Sax. berroc a wood, and scire shire.

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

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

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

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

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

BESANÇON, a town of France; from Low L. Vesontio, Visontium, Besanto. Some historians have called it Chryseopolis, "the golden city." See Lamartinière; also Pigniol, Desc. de la France, t. 6, p. 397; Chiflet, Vesont. part 1, p. 44.

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

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

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

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

BHAR, in the names of places in Scotland, is the Gael. bhàrr,
Bethany (Chapel) (supplied) called for

Boniface Manor K3/283
Beech Manor K3/60
Chan

BIBLICAL P.M. AX 78, AX 2/190 - 280

- Topography (Ch. *Vider* 21; *Lamalas*)

Bk. 111.

Richard (Randel) 3/39

Bidef: Bridge 49

Bidons' (W 3/339)

Bien-lalle (Nareh 78)

Bishl & Biafra

Porcini divided among

Bishl & Biafra
aspirated form of bàrr, bár, bàir (Corn. W. and Arm. bar), top, summit, height, or hill; perhaps from or allied to Heb. bār high, O. Pers. and Chald. bar above.

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

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

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

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

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

BIJANAGORE, a celebrated city in Hindustan, now decayed and deserted, from Vijayanagar, "The City of Triumph," from Hind. bijai or vijaya, triumph (from Sans. vi, and jaya
victory, from *ji* to conquer), *nagar, nugur*, a town, city. See *Nagore*.

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

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

**BILLOCKBY** (*billo'by*). See *Runham*.

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

**BIR'BHOOH,** a district in Bengal; corrupted from *Virabhámi*, "the land of heroes." (Sansk. *vira* a hero, *bhámi* land, earth, the earth.)

**BIRDTWISLE.** See *Twistle*.

**BIRMINGHAM;** found written Bermyngham, Bermingham; in the Letters Patent of Edw. VI., Brymymchem, and in other old writings Brumwycheham. Dugdale says the general opinion seems to be that the "appellation *Berming* was originally taken from some ancient owner or planter there in the Saxons' time." Others assert that the original spelling was "*Brum-wich-ham*," (A. S.) i. e. "the broom-place dwelling," in allusion to the natural growth of the shrub termed broom on its site; and, indeed, there
Black Hill (The Street) 142
- Tel 3/461

Blanco means White (Col. 2/48)

Black Rock (Dr. Bell 168)
- Sea (Col. 179)

Black Country (Central Plain)
Coal and iron industries (Re. 18)

Blenheim Castle (Std.) 127 (B-1/44)
- Stone 3
- Lake 471 (B-1/44)

Blackwater, plur. Blackwaters (3/49 a) (south of)

Black-rod (Roman Town) 124
- Hole 125 (Col. 154)

Blowing Stone (Ditch) 124
Blenheim House (Ditch) 124 (south of)

Boadfield (Kent) 3/44

Blindwick 124 (south of)

Blenheim House (Open) 124

Boots, Marthes (Bosford from 34)

Borda (North 89)

Borgendon Col 248

Blue John Mine (Dork) 135

Boo Hede, Common, above, standing 32
Blythe Corner Stone (Bideford 32)

Bourn Rock (Opp. 1)
are two places in the neighbourhood called Bromwich. This latter etymology agrees with the vulgar pronunciation, "Brum-micham." See Smith, Hist. Warw.

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

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

BLACKHEATH. See Jack Straw's Castle. Black Hole.

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

BLENHEIM, in Germany. See Höchst.

BLOUS, BOLOUS, BOL, BOLI, a termination in Oriental names of places, as in Istamböl (Constantinople), Gueléboli (Gallipoli), Tirabolus (Tripoli), Nabolous (Asia Minor), is a corruption of Gr. πόλις a city. See Stamoulu.

BODEN-SEE (see). See Bregenz.

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

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

BOLGRAD, Bessarabia, found written Beloiigorod, Bialogorod, Bialogrod, and Biellogrod; from beloi white, gorod town. But see Belgrade, Gorod, and Ackerman.

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

BOLTON, Lancashire, found written Bantune, Bodeltune; from A. S. bolt, bold, bolt, an abode, dwelling, hall, mansion, house; tun, an enclosure, village, &c. Cynlicic botl, a kingly dwelling. Hicks translates Wicanbottle, Aula Wicensis. See Bosworth, also Whitaker (Craven), Qu. Wolstenbuttel in N. Germany. Bolton Priory (Rифа гида 93)

BOMBAY was first taken possession of by the Portuguese, soon after their arrival in India, and called by them Bôm Bahia, or "good bay," from the excellence of its harbour. Bôm, or bôa, is from L. Bonus good.

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

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

BORMIO, found written Bormeo and Vormeo, a little town at
Amifaciò (1666)

The Border Files, the Beaux and the Fenners, Chart 1, Peak C., Chart (Brit. Isles, 1666)

Border States 163 N. Free Cities also 163

Border to tidal area 163, Meikle

Border 163, Weikle

Bootham in Regency Park, north west
BC
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-borne -bourne -burn (Ps 47)
-boro -borough -bough -bough 48
Bovage (Hares 96)
Bosgel v. Rochester 22, 65
Bokum (Super) ditch 64
Bonder Castl (Hares 95)
Boscobel (Ditch) 100

Boundary, a boundary (Hares 99)

Boughton Melcheze (Kent) 3/15, 107
Boughton Monchelle N. (Brown) 17 (3/8
Borlie (P. Smith) 77
the foot of Monte Stelvio in Italy. The Germans call Bormio, Worms. They are doubtless the same word, but which is the original seems doubtful. The Germans call Monte Stelvio the Wormser Joch, and also Stilfser Joch, from the little village of Stilfs, perched up on a height, like a bird’s nest, on the Tyrolese side of the pass. The G. Veltlin (Eng. Valteline) is a corruption of the It. Val Tellina, one of the four valleys which open out at Bormio.

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

BONEO. A place and kingdom in the island of the same name, in the Eastern Archipelago; from Mal. بورني bûrnî, sometimes, but incorrectly, burnî.

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

BOROUGH, another orthography of BURN, q. v.

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

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

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

BOTHAM, in names of places in Lancashire, as in Ramsbotham, now Ramsbottom, is the O. Eng. word bothna, bithna, bithen, a park where cattle are enclosed and fed. Bothena is a barony, lordship, a sheriff-wick. See Cowel.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BREADALBANE, or Braidalbin, formerly one of the six districts into which Perthshire was divided. It is still popularly applied to this district, and is retained in the title of the present marquis; from Gael. braidh, for braigh, the top of a mountain, an upland country, the upper or higher part of any country (as Braigh Raineach, the high grounds of Rannoch), and Alba, Albainn, Alban, the Gael. name for Scotland, also the ancient name for England. Chalmers says the Scoto-Irish people gave to the south part of the Albani country, the name of Braid-Alban,
Bourbon (Isle B) W. 53.
Boundaries X2 101 X2 62 (22)
- X2 192 X2 181 X2 67 X2 62
Bexley - within Doni Rosalow & the Topes
Rogers - Bexley, Kent.
Park, O.E., Top of the - Top New MacDow 184
Bexley Village (Isle Kent) Vol. 253/259
- Abbey 1650 - Mean (6)
- X2 146.

Brahmaputra (Vol. 318)
Brentford - Brent Hill, Bx 174

Brambles, Buxton x2 X2 59
Brandenburg Bx 171
Brindell (Laus) Wag. C. 291 13x 176
Bresenon College X2 71 Bx 172
Bride of the Sea - Venice 182 176.

Bridget of Ross Bx 176 Bridgewater 176
- Bx 93
Bridle Road, or Way Bx 176
Bryan - A.M. (Bliss) Bx. 172
New, a breach

The Brown (Maidstone) 3/186
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

BREGENZ (breg'nztz), a town in Austria, at the east end of Lake Constance. It takes its name from a small river which falls into this lake near the town. The Romans called Bregenz Brigantium and Brigantia, and the lake, Brigantinus Venacus, and Potamicus Lacus. Pliny calls it the Lake of Rheta. Its former German name was Bregenzer-see. The modern German name is Boden-see. The town of Constance (in G. Constanz, and found written Costantz and Costnitz), situated on this lake, owes its origin to Constantius, father of the Emperor Constantine the Great, who founded it and built a strong fort here to protect.
the frontier from the Germans. See Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny, Lamartinière, and Zeyler, Sueviae Topog., p. 23.

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

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

BRENTWOOD, Essex; from *Burnt-wood*.

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

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

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

BRIG'A is often found as a termination of ancient names of places and peoples in Spain, &c., as in Augustobriga, Flaviobriga, Juliobriga, Lacobriga, Deobriga, Nertobriga, Segobriga (now Segorbe), Veriobriga. Larramendi says it is an old Sp. word, signifying population, people, land, country, city, from Basq. *uriga*, id. from *uri, iiri*, population, and the termination *ga*, denoting place, situation; and he says that both the Greeks and the Latins have *briga* from the same root. (*P. Cyc.*) Humboldt thinks *briga* is not a Basq. word, and says it is found more frequently in names of places in Gaul. Astarloa says *bri, uri*, and *urí* mean peopled places, upon which a learned writer observes, that *ga* is a negative, and that therefore *briga* would mean a place without inhabitants, or a wild population (whence as some say Sp. *bergante, Fr. brigante*); but as *briga* is always found as a termina-
Bredhurst (Kent) 3/1591 3/1617
Because St. Maidsdon - which is the name from the large boundary once owned by the Cray family, who previously occupied the lower part of the town.

(Bennett's History of Maidstone p. 261)

Bridge of the Sea (Venice) Way. Pramnax v. Adriatic 261

Bridge Hall, Bridgeford 114

Bridges 2/2/392/28/(94c)/9/154

Bridge Road or Way 135 176
Brighton, Bitchfield 26

OldBright. (Dow.) of Brighton - looks like Stone & Brightstone, a variety of the Common Beachstone. Called Brightstone in 1720, later as 1834 Brighton, early in 1660 the town who often interchange with stones as in Maidstone. C.W. Turner.

[Some illegible text]
Brinsley Rockit & Rocking Stones (Oct. 105)

Bristol (Meck 57)
- Wakers 13' 178

Marse 111

British America (Nov. Dec. 211)
- Burma (Albert 54)
tion in the name of a town or inhabited place, it must have acquired a meaning contrary to its previous meaning.

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

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

BRITAIN. Camden thinks that Britain may have its name from the abundance of tin which it contains, and says that in the Syriac *varatanac* means "land of tin," whence Britain. Bochart derives the Gr. *βεράννης* from the Punic *בראט נאכ* barat anac, the land of tin or lead. Shaw (Hist. W. 37

6*78

Ditchley 12
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

BRITTOX, The, a street in Devizes. This word is found written La Britasche, La Brutasche, and La Brutax, and is probably corrupted from O. Fr. bretesque, which Roquefort translates a fortress, castle, strong place, parapet. The O. Fr. has also bretêche, an embattled fortress; also the public place whence proclamations were made; bretescher, bretêquer, fortifier, garnir de créneaux. Ménage derives bretêche from It. bertesca, “qui se dit de cette barrière qu'on met d'ordinaire devant la porte des
palais," and he says the *bretèches* were made of wood, and derives *bertesca* from G. *bret*, board, plank, table. Thus, *bret, bert, berticus, bertica, bertesca*. He says, however, that the Fr. word may have come thus: *bret, breticus, bretica, bretache*. The Norm. has *bretages* battlements, and *britask* a fortress with battlements; the Low L. *bretachia*. See Ménage, Fr. Etymol. Dict.; Ménage, Orig. del. Ling. Ital.; Bouteiller, Som. Rur. liv. 1, tit. 3, p. 13; Giov. Vallani, ix. 46, 3, x. 29, 7; Gug. Britone, de Gest. Phil. Ang.; Jal. Antiq. Nav. ii. p. 260; Waylen, Chron. Deviz. p. 323; Roquefort, Gloss. Rom.; Froissart, Ann. 1390; Devizes Gaz. 16 and 23, Ap. 1857; and Duffesne.

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

BROUGHAM (breuam), or Burgham, co. Westmorland; the ancient Brovacum. See Camden, Burke, and Lodge.

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

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

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

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

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

Bromfield 3/104.
Brockie Castle - Obelisk (G. J. Malcolm)

Brodie House, a large farm, c. 1550

a Broad, 12.84

Broadlaw = the broad height or extensive rising ground


Broom Grove (Baron 13)

Brunswick (New) W. 14

Broom o' Lang Broom a High Peak [Laws 146]

Browning's Well [Laws 169]

Browny Willy, Cornwalls (Clamb. 17)

Brooke 303 (138)

Bucklaw 303 138 [Laws 162]

- Russell 337

Bucklawburn (Baron 136)

Bucklawburn (Doran 2)

Buchans (Buchan 46)
Beckenham (Cony) 1841
Bullock Lane (Ruffell 319)
Bungalow Towner w. Hornam 76
Bungalow Bx 183 [Harris 91] (Herslot)
Bungay Castle (B2 920)

Bungay: old name for a
- Borough court (ibere.)

Brock
Mare 11
Brooms
Mare 1
Brockett
w. Tove

Burn, a shew Bx 190
Buckle lane (London) Mare 2
By-place, a secluded place (Burnes 95)
Bypass in anc. deeds (Bypass 2)

Byzantine Empire Bx 169
Bull close (St. Mary Bourne) (Bull close 95)
be derived from bucken, bucks or deer. Lysons gives the preference to Spelman's conjecture, for, says he, although beech woods abound in some parts of Buckinghamshire, they are remote from the county town (from which, no doubt, the name of the county has been derived); and the soil of its neighbourhood is not favourable to their growth; that it is well known that charter lands were anciently called by the Saxons bock-land, in contradistinction to copyholds, which were called folk-land (whence Folkingham). That in Domesday and other ancient records the county town is called Boch-ing-ham, and that many villages of the name of Buckland occur in various parts of the kingdom, all of which are called in old records Bock-land, lit. charter-land, and that Boch-ing would be charter meadow. Lipscomb (Hist. Bucks) prefers Spelman's derivation, and says Lysons should have shown some reason why the term "book" or charter land should have been applied to places where the nature of the tenure does not accord with the expression; or how Buckenham, or Bockingham, could have been an appropriate term for a town in which the tenures do not appear to have agreed with that signification. That if the town imparts its name to the county, and if that town were anciently situated in a forest, where were vast herds of deer, where no remarkable feature of the country, besides those and the woods they inhabited, presented itself to the attention of those who gave it the name, the term bock or bucken would be more likely to mean "bucks" in a place where there were many, than beech trees were there were few. Moreover, that bocken bucks, and ham a home, agree perfectly well with the site of a town on the border of a river, and a forest, of whatever trees that forest might have consisted: and bucks, feeding on the border of that forest, or disporting themselves on the banks of that river, would suggest an appellation which, in the simplicity of an early age, might have been readily adopted, as descriptive of situation, so as to entitle the name to be permanently annexed to the district. Others think Buckingham may derive its name from Boeking, the Saxon possessor of the lands; like Walsingham, from Walsing.
BUENOS AYRES (boo'-d'nos air'-ez), so called on account of
the salubrity of the air; meaning in Sp. good air, fine climate.

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

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

BUNDELUND, Hindustan. See KUND.

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

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

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

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

BURGCLERE. See BURG and CLERE.

BURGOS, capital of Old Castile, Spain. It is situated on a
mountain. Qu. Gr. πυργος, or Goth. bairgs a tower, turret,
castle, city. See BURG.
Burham (Bevan 4)

Buildings, erections

X/3/74  X/3/75a

Burham 3/572

Burhill 24. 2. 390
Burn o. Wythburn (Lake) 239

Burial Places
X/14 9/40, 52

Bury St. Edmund (Wag. 6th 1365

Bulkeley (Perio) 226

Buteo (Dr) Nelson 74

Buckfast (Dr) 240

Buckfields 3/1246

By road, Casteway to X 73/1

3/1 6th (Dr 4th

Burton Wigan 31/87

Burton 31/295

Burleigh 31/70
BURHAM (Bevan 4)

LOCAL ETYMOLOGY

BURH (whence Borough), from A.S. burh or burg. See Burg.
DURI DIHING, a river in Assam. Buri means the Great, in contradistinction to Noa the Little, Dihing.
BURRAMPOOTEER, a river in Hindustan; from Pers. Barahmaputar, from Sans. Brahma-putra, "Brahma’s son."
BURY, from A.S. burg, dative byrig. See Burg.
BUXTON (called in Sax. Baddecan, i.e. hot baths), a town in Derbyshire; "of A.S. bocce a beech-tree, and town (tun), by reason of the plenty of beeches growing there." (Bailey.)
BUYUKDERE, a village on the European shore of the Bosphorus; from Turc. بیوک buyuk great, دره dere valley.
Baron Hübsch, of Grossthal, chose his title from Buyukderé.
BY (be), in names of places in Sweden and Norway, is the Sw. by a village, hamlet; Dan. by a city, town, borough; Ice. by a habitation, village; A.S. by, bye, a dwelling, habitation. Thus, Mosby, Rissby, Söderby, Wisby, &c. The Dan. by is also very frequently found in local names in England; particularly in the north.
BYZANTIUM (Fr. Byzance), an ancient Greek city, which occupied part of the site of modern Constantinople, from Gr. βυζαντίον (on coins sometimes βυζαντίον); said to be derived from Byzas—leader of the Megarian colony—by whom it was built, and who is reported to have been son of Neptune; perhaps because he was commander of the fleet of this colony.

C.

CA'ABA, the Temple at Mecca; in Arab. الكعبة alka'bat, so called from its quadrangular form; at the, ka'bat a four-cornered house (domus quadrata).
CABUL (kabool), Afghanistán, named from its situation on the river Cabul. A Scriptural writer, referring to Cabul, in Asia Minor, says, "Cabol (Heb. dirty), the name which Hiram, king of Tyre, gave to the twenty cities of which Solomon made him a present: these cities not being agreeable to Hiram, he gave them
the name Cabul.” Some translate the Heb. *kabul*, a barren country, “une terre stérile, sablonneuse, desséchée, une terre boueuse et humide, trop chargée d’herbes.” Josephus says, *kabul* in Phœn. means that which does not please. Others think *kabul* is for *gubul* frontier. It seems to correspond to the village *Xαβωλω*, mentioned by Josephus. A fortress called كابول *kabbūl* is mentioned by Arabian writers in the district of Safed. See Gesen. (Robinson.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAERNARVON, N. Wales. The Roman Segontium, situated about half a mile south of Caernarvon, from being opposite to Mona, or Anglesea, was called Caer yn Arvon, i.e. the stronghold
in the country opposite to Mona; which appellation was afterwards transferred to the present town of Caernarvon. Some remains of Segontium, which the Welsh call Caer Segont, i.e. the fort of the river Sciont, and Caer Custeint, the fort of Constantine, are still visible. (P. Cyc.) The Welsh call Anglesea Sir Fon or Vón, which has been corrupted from Mon or Mona. Thus, Mon, Von, Arvon, Caer-yn-Avon, Caernarvon.

CAFIRISTAN, a country lying on the other side of the Hindoos Kooshs; the stan or country of the Cafirs. See CAFFARIA and STAN.

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

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

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

CAITHNESS, in Scotland. Chalmers says Caithness is for Catti-ness, from the Catti or Catini who inhabited the extremity of N. Britain; and that the Catti may derive their name from cat or catti, the Brit. name of the weapon with which they fought; and that Catini may have meant “club-men.” See NESS.
Caerleon (Ditch) 21
Cofferland C 265

airgrove, Blue Hill from town, Blue
centroil (So) The Hill of holes: cannon
toll a hole - wall 60

Calnwick Hector LNR 189
Caesar's Gal. (W. 57)

Calaiis (P. Bk. 3. IV. 143)

Calaiis Gram. Book L. 4...
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

CALAHORRA, a city of Old Castile, Spain; from Arab. kalat’harrat; قلعة kal’at a castle, fort (especially on the top of a mountain), al the, هر Harrat a stony place. In like manner Calatrava, from Arab. kal’aturab, from kal’at, al and تراب turab, land, ground, earth.

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

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

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

CALEDONIA, the ancient name of Scotland. Some derive Caledonia from Anc. Brit. Calyddon, “the country of forests;” others from Cael, Celts, dun a hill—“the Celts of the hill country.” Camden says kaled is hard, pl. kaledion, i. e. people hardy, rough, uncivilized, as northern nations in general are. Dr. Macpherson informs us that in Brit. and Gael. in or yn is a country, and that by joining together kaled and in, came kaledin, signifying a rough mountainous country; which (as some assert) has been changed by historians into Caledin, Calidon, and Caledon. The most reasonable derivation is that from the Gael. Coilldaoine, “men of the woods,” from coill, coille (Arm. caill, Corn. kelli,
Ir. *coill*, a wood, *daoin*, pl. of *duine*, a man. Caledon in ancient writings is spoken of only as a division of Scotland; Caledonia was latterly applied by the Romans to the whole of Scotland. (*Camden.*) Chalmers states that in early ages an extensive forest spread over the interior and western parts of the country on the W. side of the Forth and Clyde, to which the British colonists gave the descriptive name of *Celyddon*, lit. "coverts," and generally denoting a woody region; and that the large tribe who then inhabited a great portion of the forest Celyddon, were consequently called Celyddoni and Celyddoniaid; "the people of the coverts."

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

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

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

**CAMBRAY**, or **CAMBRAI**, in France (in L. Cameracum Nerviorum, Cameracum, Urbs Cameracensia). Some assert that this town was built by an ancient duke of Cimbria and Denmark named Cambro or Cambre, who walled it in and named it after himself; others think it was named Cambrai from the number of caverns (in O. Gaul. *Cambres*) and subterranean places found...
California (Ch. Allis 45) W. 43

Calm Belts (sketch 170)

Calyx C 203

Calyx post. Ile C 203
Cambridge, [Skecty]
- subject to further study.

Cambridge, [Red]

\[ 200 \]
both in the town and in its environs, where the original inhabitants were wont to put their goods in safety.

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

CAMBRIDGE is said to take its name from the modern appellation of the river Cam, on which it is situated; and it is asserted that the ancient name of that river was the Granta, which is still retained above Cambridge; and that there still exists a village not far from Cambridge called Grantchester, anciently Granta-ceaster. Cambridge is said to have been built on the site of the Roman Granta, and to have been anciently called Grantebryce, Granetebryce, Grantanbryce, Granetebrygge, Grantebrygge, Granthebrice, Grantebrige, Granntebrige, Granthebrige, Grantabryce, and in Domesday Grentebrige. Cleland (Vocab.) says Cambridge is only a contraction of Cantalbureich, from cant head, al a school or college, burreich or reich a borough or burry; "the head precinct of a college," or "principal college borough;" and he says there are many reasons to believe that Cantalbury, Cambray, or Cambridge existed in the state of a head collegiate borough for ages before the Roman invasion. There is a Cambridge on the Severn, in Gloucestershire, which was anciently called Cwatbrige, Cantbriegge, Quantebridge, and Quatbrig. (See Somner and Bosworth.)
If Cam were the original name of the river, it might come from W. *cam* crooked, i.e. a river full of windings. Some derive *grant* in Grantebrige, from A. S. *gron*, a fen. The Welsh call Cambridge *Caergrawnt*.

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

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

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

CANTABRIA, in ancient geography, the name of a country on the coast of Spain, now comprehended by the provinces of Biscay, Alava, and Guipuscoa. The Abbé D'Ilharci says the people of this country derive their name, Cantabri, by which they were
Cambridge (Eng.) 18 xii.

Cleobus 8.30

Canterbury 200

Campion Hill - Guilford Water - Woolwich 9.12 - Malvern 9.45

Cambridge (Eng.) 185

Canary Wharf (W.5) 7:30 34.2

Cotton or grey or yellow 8.50

Cambridge 8.5 200
Capes X. 2/346. Nogard 228. Klaas 248
Cape Colony W. 43. X. 4/24 a. (Klaas 248.)
C. 9 Good Hope W. 43. Cell 248
C. Horn W. 43. Vrede Cell 248. Palmas 248
Cape St. Mary's No. 4. Raw Light House 248
- Ras-al-Had (Cell 205) Commander 248
- Aquilas (Cell 300)
Cape - Hartley's Spring (No. 9.

Cape Agulhas (Cell 50) 14.

Cape Agulhas (Cell 60) 14.

Cape Agulhas (Cell 60) 14.

Cape Agulhas (Cell 60) 14.

Cape Agulhas (Cell 60) 14.

Cape Agulhas (Cell 60) 14.
known to the Romans, from *Kchantor-ber*, signifying sweet singers. But see Kent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CARISBROOK CASTLE, Isle of Wight. Leland, speaking of Newport, says, “There is also, fast by, an old castle which the Britons called Caerbro, because it stoade upon the sea; for *bro* with them signified *æstuarium*.” “I take it to be the same that is now called Caresbroke,” says Lambard. This castle, however, is at some distance from the sea, but Newport stands on
a river which falls into the sea at Cowes. "Between Yarmouth and the Needles, the site of two other forts is known, and the points on which they stood bear the names of Carey's Sconce, and Worsley's Tower; but no vestige of them exists." (Hist. I. of Wight.) It is possible that "Carisbrook" may have been corrupted from its Sax. name, Wiht-gara-burh, "the castle of the men of Wight." See Osborne, Pembrokeshire, and Kent.

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

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

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

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

CARNAC, a village or small town in Bretagne in France, remarkable for the remains of an extensive Celtic monument, having some resemblance to that at Stonehenge. Some assert
Carraway & Co. v. State, 244 Ky.

Carnduff v. Carnegie (N.Y.) 127

Caroline (Ms.) (Pa. Ct. of Pr. 146) 200

216: 100.  v. 105.
-Caroline Jbl. 111, 52.

Carrick-on-Suir (In.) Blk. 128
-a Note-

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LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

CARNOCH, the name of a parish, and of a village, and of other places in Fife, Scotland. There is also Carnock House in Lanark, and Carnock Castle and Know a small hill, from Gael. cern, cairn, a monumental heap of stones, a barrow, a cairn, and cnoc, cnoic, a hillock, little hill, knoll, eminence. "The cnoes were the ancient scenes of religious ceremonies, and, in process of time, of festivity among the Gael; hence cnoc-aireachd signifies merry-making." (Armstrong.) But see Carnac.

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

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

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

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

CARRON, a river in Scotland which falls into the Forth, near Falkirk; a corruption of Gael. carunn, contraction of car-amhains, from car bending, twisting, tortuous, winding, amhains a river. Chalmers says car, carr, and carron, mean winding water, and
that there are several winding streams in N. Britain named Carron.
See Avon.

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

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

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

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

CASSEL, the name of many places in Germany; from O. G.
castell a castle, from L. castellum, id.; lit. any fortified place,
dim. of castrum, a stronghold, fortress, camp; lit. a large hut,
from casa, perhaps from Sans. vāsa. Thus, vāsa, usā, quās,
casa, castra, and castrum, castellum, castell, Cassel. See Che-
ster, from same root.

CASSITERIDES (Gr.), "whither the Phœnicians from Gades
(Cadiz), and the Romans after them, went for tin." The
Cassiterides are supposed to have been either the Scilly Islands
or the peninsula of Cornwall. From Gr. κασσίτερος (mentioned
in Homer), tin, or perhaps pewter, which some derive from the
Sans. kāstira. Bochart says "Jonathan has kastira; the Hierol.
interpreps histara; the Arabs kasdīr; that in some authors kast-
titerion is used for stannum, and that Buxtorf translates gasteron
as orichalcum, which is the same as κασσίτερος. (See Herodotus,
iii. 115; Strabo, iii. 175.)
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Caves of Elephants (Albert 36)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CEYLON, an island in the E. Indies, lying off the Coromandel coast, and by some considered to be the finest and richest in the world; from Port. Selan, some say Ceilão, a corruption of Sinhala.
dwipa (and so called in the Singhalase annals), i.e. the island of lions. Sans. sinḥa, Hind. singh, a lion; Sans. dwipa an island.

"In Sans. writings it is called Lunka, i.e. holy or resplendent, The Arabs named it Serendib, a corruption of the genuine name. It has been called Hebenaro, 'the fertile island'; Eclam, 'the insular kingdom'; and Tenessirim, 'the place of delight.' To the Greeks and Romans it was known under the name of Taprobane and Salice." In Mal. it is now written سيلان.

Sinha, Sinhala, Singala, Singalese, Cingalese.

CHALLOCK, or CHALK, in Kent, corrupted from A. S. cealc-hythe, i.e. chalk-hithe. See Chr., 783.

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

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

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

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

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

CHARTERHOUSE, London, a corruption of Chartreuse; name of a celebrated Carthusian monastery suppressed at the Reformation, and which formerly existed on this spot. The name is derived from a still more celebrated monastery called
Characteristic Horse Names X/49

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- Gill Beeg
- Taylor Head (77)
- Arrow St. Walmer 576 (Cham. Index p 4)
- Cannie's Gay (Dalton Plains 175)
- The Breaking Wave 285

Chaffing X/3/62 X/65 Y/69
Charlton X/469

Charscot X/10 204

Charlestown (20) Alb. 10
Charlestown 90
Chester X/4/69
Chester Ave 158
Chesterfield (10) Alb. 10
Chesterfield X/4 1

Charlton 43 Bridgewater (Cham. Index p 15)

1 Agent's note
Channel (St. Georges)

Charlestown (Pliny 20)
Chesterworth (Bilchester 21)
Chesterfield Cape (March 1874)

Chesterworth £35

5th Feb 1874, 10th Feb 1874, 15th Feb 1874

Chaffinch (Nell 39)

Chesil Cove - The North Sea - The Thames

Channels & Islets - The North Sea - The Thames - The Thames

Southampton Water - Plymouth Sound - Plymouth Harbour

Atlantic Ocean - Bristol Channel - Scilly Bank - Cardigan Bay - Mouth of the Dee & Mersey - The Solway Firth - The Principal Opening in the West of England.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHESTER, from A. S. *ceaster*, *cester*, from L. *castrum*. "The names of all places ending in *caster*, *cester*, and *chester* were probably sites of a *castrum*, i.e. a fortress built by the Romans. The Saxon word is *burg*. (Bosworth.) *Castrum*, says Riddle, "is literally a large hut; then in military science a fort, redoubt, intrenchment; hence a stronghold, fortress; pl. several intrenchments or redoubts lying in a quadrangular form; hence a camp. The Roman army pitched a camp after each march; hence *castra* with numerals for a day's march." Among many names of places ending in *chester*, &c., we
Chapelton was built seven years. Many people said that the truth of it was more for nothing than if we could see the tallest tower. Now I purpose to unite the Rotating Forces of the earth with the attracting powers of the sun in motion. He went to harness the tides by damming the Severn at Chepstow, a place of evil omen for Sir Eric.

Chas. Selby, Heref. & Monmouth 28/270

Chester & Holyhead Railway (Met., N.W.) 18

Cheamance Oct 299
Chinese (J. well 9) 9:56
- Division: Class 264.445
- 10 Syllables: 243
- 30 classes: 316.443
- 10 classes: 200
- Change: 0.00

Chinese Portland Cement (Albert 69)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

have Chichester, Dorchester, Ilchester, Manchester, Winchester, Lancaster, Gloucester, Worcester. See Cassel and Bicêtre.

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

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

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

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

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

CHIPPING. From A. S. ceapian, to bargain, chaffer, trade, comes ceap, a bargain, sale, business, price, cattle, saleable commodities, whence Cheapside, London, also Chepstow, Monmouth; market. From ceap comes ceaping buying, in chipping; as Chipping Barnet, Herts; p 2
Chipping Norton, Oxon; Chipping Ongar, Essex; Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester; Chipping Warden, Northampton; Chipping Wycomb. From ceaping come Ceaping-ham, Cyppenham, and Chippenham, Wilts; lit. market-abode or place. In like manner from Sw. köp, to purchase, comes köping a borough, market. This word is found in many names of places in Scandinavia, particularly in Sweden; as Köping, Jönköping, Lidköping, Linköping, Malmököping, Norrköping, Nyköping, Söderköping, &c.

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

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

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

CHIUSI (ki-o-oe), in Tuscany, a corruption of its ancient name, Clusium.

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

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

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

CILLY, a very ancient town situated between Gratz and
Christleton (March 161)

Chesterfield (162)


town

Chesham (173)

Chesham (173)

Child of the Channel (24)

Chipping Sea (8) (Shefley

Chipping Boll (17)

Chester (20)

Chesterfield (24)

Church of the Holy Sepulchre (123)

Churches, Chapels & Ch. Indep. 30 Cathedral

- Monasteries, Convents, Church, etc.
- Synagogue, Mosque, Pagoda, Joss House
- Temples, Tabernacle, Monastery, Priory

Abbey, Priory, Convent

Church House (Bolhfield 57)
Cimmerian Bosphorus (Ring 13)

Cinema (Ch. 120)

Cicero (Sassed), Dec 21
Cassano della (Bopnor 47)
Cialdel (Albert 31)

Cities, Towns etc., X/2/176 B 255
City of London, Armorial bearings, etc., Car 57, etc.
- [Regno R. 255. City 255]
- C. F. Cicero
- The Musical Genius
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

CINTAIL (kin-tail), a parish in Scotland; from Gael. ceann-tail, more correctly ceann ant-sail, “the boundary of the sea.” (Armstrong.)

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

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

CIVITA VECCHIA (chivitah ve'khe-a) the name of several cities, but particularly of one in Italy, and one in Malta, lit. “the old city;” from It. vecchia old, cività a city, from L. civitas from civis a citizen.
CLAPHAM. This parish, in all probability, received its appellation from one of its proprietors. Osgod Clappa was the name of the Danish lord at whose daughter's marriage-feast in Lambeth Hardicanute died. In Domesday, however, this place is called Clopeham. (Lysons.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLEVELAND, in Yorkshire; q. d. Cliff Lane, by reason of its being steep, and almost impassable with cliffs and rocks.
Chandeliers (Dr.) Block 108
Clown
Claremore 13.250

Clothing seen in Old Times / 90

Clay Record of the Chambers Letter

Clearing House 13.260

Clow Castle (Ch. 1205)

Clough (Weehawken 108) Cluny G. C. Corp.
Cliff, Crest &c. (Ch. 8th 145, 
- Castle &c. 19

Clovelly dykes, Bideford 44

Close to, Clawendar 29/16

Clounds (Skerts. 123

Clowndel (Dr. Ack. 145

Cluain-mealla (Dr. 13th 144

Cluain-land 264 & Clovelly Bideford 40

Coal Fields (Hills 57

- Harbord (Marks 169

- 34

Colham Hall (16) 5 346

Col-houses, or Walls (David 131

- Walls of the W. Counties -

Cobbled St. J Clovelly (Bideford 40
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


COBLENTZ was called by the Romans Confluentes, from its situation at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle. Confluences, Confluentes, Cofluents, Coblents, Coblents, Coblenz.

COCHIN CHINA, that part of Eastern Asia which commonly goes by the name of "India without the Ganges." The present name is not, it is said, known to the natives, and was given to it by the Portuguese, who, on their arrival, finding it was called Koe-chen or Cochin, in order to distinguish it from Cochin on the coast of Malabar, added China, calling it, as it were, Cochin
of China. Perhaps by Koo-chen is meant Keau-che, by which name (sometimes abbreviated to che) it was known in the time of Han. In the classics it is called Nan-keau. The natives distinguish it by the name Đặng-trong, "the interior or central country," and they call Tonkin, Đặng-ngoài, "the exterior country." They also call Cochin China, Nuoc Anam, "kingdom of peace of the south," from C. Chin. nuoc kingdom, an peace, rest, nam the south. Hamilton derives Cochin in Malabar from each'hi a morass.

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

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

COIMBATORE, for Kayambatur. See ORK.

COLCHESTER, formerly Colin-ceaster, "a fortress on the river Coln." (A. S. ceaster fortress.) [A: Emp. 163]

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

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

COLLUMPTON (kollumpton), found written Columpton,
Cochin Lagoon (India) v. B.P. 131
in Black Waters

Cockenzie (Scot.) p. 234
Cockermouth (Cumb.) B.
Cockington Manor (Torq. 21)
Cockfield in Lincoln
Coffins of Jacob Joseph LN R. 57
Colesbridge 3/14 7

Cork or Coucil, a corner p. 21
Cointice v. Coventry (Mass. 477)
Colliery Fields R. 273
Colomes Kill (Mass. 180)
Colorado (U.S. 2nd) R. 275
Colomes (Rhodeis) R. 275
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

COLMKILL or Ikolmcill, the island Iona, one of the Hebrides, near Mull; contracted from Columkhill, i.e. Columba cella. (Bosworth.)

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

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

COLNEY HATCH (kony). See HATCH.

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

COLUMBIA, a district of the United States, named after Columbus. v. COLUMBIA (q.v.)

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

COMB, COMBE, COOMBE, CUMBER, in local names in England—as in Combe St. Nicholas (Somerset), Ilfracombe, Alcomb, Boscomb, Chilcomb, Combehill, Combe St. Nicholas (Cumberland)—is the A.S. comb a low place enclosed with hills, a valley (Anc. Brit. kum or cuum, W. cwm, Low L. comba and cumba terra). Sometimes the name of the owner is annexed, as in Comb Basset, Comb Raleigh. Sometimes b is changed into p, as in Compton (q.v.). Charles Nodier, (Contes choisies, "La Combe de l'homme mort," Paris, 1856), gives the following note on this word:—"Combe est un mot très Français, qui signifie une..."
vallée étroite et courte, creusée entre deux montagnes, et où l'industrie des hommes est parvenue à introduire quelque culture. Il n'y a pas un village dans tout le royaume où cette expression ne soit parfaitement intelligible; mais on l'a omise dans le Dictionnaire, parce qu'il n'y a point de combe aux Tuileries, aux Champs Elysées, et au Luxembourg." Combe may be a French word, but, if so, it has been either borrowed from the Saxon or the Celtic.

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

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

CONSTANCE, a town and lake. See BREGENZ.

CONSTANTINOPLE, "the city of Constantine;" Gr. Πολις a city. Cast. 179 C. N. P. 17

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

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

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

COPENHAGEN, from Dan. Köben-havn, i.e. "the merchants' haven or port." The Swedes call it Köpenhamn. NEk 137

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

CORDOVA, a city of Spain. Bochart writes Corduba, which he derives from Phœn. chardobaal, meaning "his fear is Baal." The Phoenicians doubtless founded Cordova, but they called it Kartabah, which may be from karta-Baal, i.e. city of Baal. See CARTHAGE.
The well known as the East End of Greenwich was
located on the site of the original town that was
founded in the 16th Century. It is believed that
was named after it was dedicated to St.
Gabriel, hence the term "Gabriel's Well".

Russell

Configuration = X/03 223 (Ch. Atlas) 136
Connecticut (Ch. Atlas 46) | Waq. 49/08 292
Converting meanings 8/3/400
Continental (David 4.146)

Esquiel 16B. (Carnes) Well 28
Coral Reef, atolls etc. Art & Inf. 88X (Sketches) 56

Costico (hill 170)
Costico Names or 294
Connecticut Shore
Corn, grain, etc.
- £2/5 3/65 to 9/10
- Exchange (Rebekah 39)

Corrections: 6/2/340, 2/336 (b.c. BCE)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

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


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

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

CORM'WEN, N. Wales, said to mean "the white choir;" from W. cor choir, Gwen white, fair. Gwren means extremely white or fair, white topped, for gorwyn; gor very, Gwen white, fair, pleasant.

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

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

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

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

Corks (Sarasas Ditch) 33.35
Court of Quarter (Davies 158)
- of the Great Way (Davies 158)

Cork or Cork Harbour 4,65
Corkhead (Russell 366)

Crake of the Narrows (Donegal) (Davies 158)

A Barrow Walk (Davies 158)

Arag. v. Good Agh (Lakes 157)

Cannons (Percy Smith 237)

Andrew Faulk v. Banks & Co. Walk a (Crafield & Barlow) - 3 2 1 1 - 1 2 1 1
- a special feature in the future town and garden (of these
places) (almost unique) in the various speci-
ations in the chalk found in these places.

The interest shown by t. Genuine explanation.
No doubt the bones would have been partly under
the chalk.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

COVENT GARDEN, a corruption of Convent Garden.

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

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

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

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

CRAFORD, Kent, found written Creccanford, Creganford, Crecaanford, Creganford; “ford of the river Cree or Craye.” See CRAY.

CREDITON, anciently written Chridiatone, Cridiaton, Cri-
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

CREED LANE, Ludgate Hill. See PATERNOSTER ROW.

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

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

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

CRONSTADT (krón·stat), from G. krone a crown, stadt a town, city. CIL 201

CROYDON. In Domesday and in records of later date, this place is called Croindene, and in A. S. Grogdæne. It is also found written Cradiden, Craydiden, Crondon, and Croidon. Some derive the name from A. S. crone sheep, dene a valley— a valley for sheep. This derivation, says Garrow, appears to be established by the situation of the old town, in the opening of a rich and beautiful vale, and, as Camden observes, lying under the hills; and this vale, skirting the bottom of Banstead Downs, extends some miles up the country, having the hills for-
Crenel (Davies 160) v. Crinkle Crag

Crenelle (Davies 160) B.T. 305
Crenelle (Davies 160) B.T. 307
Crookham Hill X 4/470
Crickladeham B.T. 308

Davis

Crenelle, a small piece of ground for a small hole 161
- Mars 266

Crenelle of Kite Castle House at Ablesford, with the three circles & avenues between it & Abingdon, viz. (B.T. 308)
Crenelles or Bolman B.C. 19

Crenellel of Davies 161 B.T. 310
Crenelles above or behind Walsh. April 25

Crops inc. Corn, Saff., Vegelv. v.
Cows LNR. 218
Bee convoy B.T. 310

Cows (Davies 161)

Bee convoy Hilles 1/3 374
- Bakers LNR. 107
Cows of Eboracum LNR 935
Cres.—Note the lattice at the close of the angle or in the angle.

The crypt, a strange and mysterious building in its own way. Plate 24.


Cuckolds' Ness—p. 31. point (Mores 102.)

Cambrian Group (Chant. 10)

Camld. P. Ramo (Sect. 41.)

Came, a small river in the Coventry hand. 

Capping-house, a laver. (Davis 16.)

Cullage (6.) Blk. 131

Currents, North 45, West 70.
merly covered with woods, on the east side, the west being open to the Downs. Others think the town was named from the quantity of chalk in its vicinity, because in Surrey no soil of this description is to be found nearer London than Croydon, and they derive the name from Fr. craye or craie, chalk, and Sax. dun a hill—"a town near a chalk-hill." In favour of this supposition, some refer to the villages of Foot's Cray, St. Mary's Cray, and Crayford, in Kent, and not far from Croydon; all of which have been named from the river Cray, which flows near them in a part of the county abounding with chalk.

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

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

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

CURAÇAO or CURAZAO (kura'aso), an isle in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to the Dutch, who took it from the Spaniards in 1632. The esteemed liqueur, curaçoa, is so called from being made here. The name of this isle may be of native origin, or it may have been christened by the Spaniards. The curassow is a genus of gallinaceous birds in S. America and Mexico. When the Spaniards took possession of this isle, it was possibly the haunt of these birds, whose name may have reference to their peculiar cry.
CWM, in local names in Wales, is the W. cwm a hollow, a shelter, a place between hills, a dingle, or deep valley.

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

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

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

DAGH, in local names in Turkey, as in Maden Dagh, Emineh Dagh, i.e. the Hemus or Balkan mountains, is the Turc. ğğ tâh, a mountain.

(Manuscript notes)
Cylinder LWR 291 w.

Cylinders LWR 291 w.

Opium. There is much doubt of opinion about the retention of this place; but surely no one in that country can want this to have it.

Gan olb 200.

Daddy Hole Plain (Torq 23)

Dail, a field of liv.
- dale 4th 50
  Damelow Counties (Ores Inc. 156)
  Domestic Village Names 3/93
  - Settlements - 2/116
  - Stadt 1 - 144
- Bagh (Turkish) - Hill, City (Persepolis 155
  - City - 3/166, 2/155
  Delta 161
Andrew 162
  Strabell 164
  parking 148

N. 57
  Disused Swamp 170
  Red School 172
  Dock - 2 rivers
  gold drums 173
  Bolme (Camel)
  Day.
  Dumbard, Dumbard 174
  Dumbard 176

Driftway
  Dune - 177
  Sun - 178
  Suno - 179
  Suno - 180
  Dyke 179

College
  Danelagh on Church Village (Ditchy - 45
  Danelagh on Danelagh district 45

Cl. 1. Danish Greenland (Ch. Allan 45

r. Cher Day
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

DAMASCUS, a city in Syria; L. id., Gr. Δαμασκός. Bryant says Damasec means "the city of the prince." In Arab. shaykh is a prince, a chief; the Pers. dam signifies breath, air, scent, pleasure, society, hot, &c.; but in Arab. Damascus is written دماسك damashak. The Arab. damis is a soft sandy place; damash, heat, thirst; daimas, a place under ground, a cave, cavern. Calmet writes it in Heb. Domeschech, and gives several very improbable etymologies, not worth repeating. This city is now locally called Shám or rather Ash'shám, or Ash'shámah. Dr. Herbelot says some Eastern geographers derive Shám from a wart, because the country is studded over with a number of small hillocks, resembling those excrescences. Richardson says that black moles on the face have ever been considered in the East as extremely beautiful, and that circumstances fully as whimsical have often given names to places. The Arab. shám is a black spot.
DANUBE; G. Donau, Hung. Duna, Turc. Tunah, L. Danubius. Bailey says the Romans may have called this river Danubius "from Teut. dannen, first, those trees being planted along its banks;" which is absurd. Webster thinks the Celt. dan, dian, bold, strong, vehement, impetuous, may be the root of both Danube and Don. Armstrong gives the Gael. don water (Arm. id.), "hence the Celtic name for the Danube, Donau; or Dona may be don-aw the deep water, from Arm. don (Gael. domhainn), and au, amh, or abh, water; mh and bh being silent in these words." See DON.

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

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

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

DARTMOUTH, Kent, from A. S. Darenta-muth, Dertamutha, mouth of the river Deoranta, Deorwent, Derwent, Darwent, Darent, or Dart. See DERWENT.

DAUPHINNY, an ancient province of France. Dauphiny was originally part of the country of the Allobroges, who were subdued by the Romans about 100 years B.C. Upon the declension of the Roman empire it fell under the dominion of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, but in the reign of Rodolph the Slothful, the counts of Albon made themselves masters of it, and their successors reigned there under the title of Dauphins of Vienne. In 1343, Humbert, Dauphin of Vienne, transferred his dominions to Charles, Duke of Normandy, grandson to Philip de Valois, upon condition that the eldest son of the king of France should always bear the title and arms of Dauphin of Vienne. "The title of Dauphin is said to have originated in the circumstance of one of the counts of Albon, who reigned about the 9th century, having caused a dolphin to be painted on his shield, as an emblem of the mildness of his reign, these animals being reputed by the ancients as friendly to man; and about the middle of the 12th century it became a name of dignity, and was annexed to the pro-
S. (Ditch) 45
Derby, Dary, Correct spelling of Derby in the
ancient

Dardanelles W. 52 (Gill 161, 175)
-Dover-
Danteloid E. B. 332

Dar [illegible] (Ct 263)

Dartford Gunner (N), 3/12
Dartford (Bridg.) 25

Dates (important) 1912

Darkest Africa, the land of the Pigmies
these little people, descendants of the car

dwellers, who still survive in the Vale of the
 remotest districts, repeat the same tale.

Cosmo Barnes points out that explorers

penetrating Darkest Africa have found the

Pigmies in possession of the story of the Garda

See
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

The Dauphin is called in Latin Delphinus, and his crown is composed of four dolphins. The Delphin classics were compiled for the use of the Dauphin, by command of Louis XIV. From Lat. delphinus, Gr. δελφίν. Qu. Arab. and Pers. dafsin, delfin, duflin. "The dolphins, according to old poets, are ever attentive to the saving of man when in danger of drowning. The Arabians name the dolphins also, as well as the syrens, bandt u'il bahr, 'the daughters of the sea,' whom the Persians likewise call malak-i daryá, 'the queens of the ocean.'" (Richardson.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DENMARK. Some derive this name from Dan, a prince whom the traditions assert to be its founder, b.c. 1100, and Teut. marck a plain. Others, with more reason, say Denmark is the marck or boundary of the Danes. At 4/25. E., cil 185.

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

DERBEND, a strong fortress on the Caspian Sea, formerly the boundary of the Persian and Turkish empires in that quarter. It now belongs to Russia. "In its walls are two large gates, through which the road passes, and which may be shut at pleasure; hence the name of the town, i.e. 'the shut-up gates,' from
Kelby Bt 342 (Sell 1114) 1 Land 1

The lower Western termination indicates the existence of forest clearings in charitable lands, were pastured.

\[ \text{Kelby Bt 342 (Sell 1114) 1 Land 1} \]

\[ \text{The lower Western termination indicates the existence of forest clearings in charitable lands, were pastured.} \]

\[ \text{Kelby Bt 342 (Sell 1114) 1 Land 1} \]

\[ \text{The lower Western termination indicates the existence of forest clearings in charitable lands, were pastured.} \]
Desolation Door; Dover Harbour is full in war time, but 5 days (1st Dec. 1928) there is not a single vessel left. There is an organisation to clear the channel of the mines that are still left off Kent in front of the uncleaned German mine fields. The ships have gone to Wexef ports, where traders flourish accordingly. It is easily favoured in regard to the Deep Channel (Cobden Channel) by Delphv, C.P., Cliffe Harbour, County C.B.

Delphv, Cge. Cliffe Harbour

Derby v. Black's 4, p. 136. 42, age, habit.

Derby, (Roman Remains) Bks. 4, 2


Desolation Valley (Valley 24), 124.

David's Boat West (Bks. 136), Bridge at Aowyth, 194.

- Bridge, Aowyth, 194.

- Kilburne, Bks. 136, 124, through R. 279.

- River, 194, 279.

- Dyke, 194, 279, 279.

- Davis's Vale Bk. 345.

Devil's Arrows (Rebus 74).

Desert L.N.R. 279.

LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Pers. دریند dar-band, the bar of a door, a barrier. The Arabs call it باب العباب, 'the gate of gates.'"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEVONSHIRE, found written in A. S. Defenascire, Defenascyre, Defensacre, Deuenesire, Dauenescre, Devenascyre, Devnascyre, Devenschyre; the people being called Defenas, Denas. The earliest ascertained inhabitants were the Damnnonii, Dumnonii, or Dumnunii (the Δομνουνίων of Ptolemy). The Cornish Britons called the country Dunan, the Welsh Deuffneynt which Camden translates "deep valleys." The W. dŵn is deep, nant (pl. neint, nentydd) a hollow formed by water, a ravine, mountain torrent, brook. Deuffneynt, Defenant-scire, Defenascire, Devenschyre, Devonshire. Deov's strong hold. v. DHUNBURY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DO'AB, the country lying between the Ganges and Jamuna; also the districts between the rivers of the Punjab, as the Jalandhara-Doab, between the Satlaj, and the Beah, &c.; lit. a tract
Devils Bridge—A poem by D. O. Jones

Old Megan Llandunach,
Of Pont y Mynach,
Had lost her only cow;
Across the ravine
The cow was seen,
But to reach it she could not tell how.
The Devil that day
Chanced to wander that way.
"Says he, "Megan, what's the matter?"
"I'm ruined," says she,
"The cow's lost to me,
And she set up a dolorous clatter.
Says the Devil, "A bridge
I'll raise from the ridge,
And the two rocks together will join,
To recover your loss.
But the first thing that shall cross
Must ever and ever be mine."

Old Megan contented,
Then quickly condescended,
A bridge had been made up as this;
So under her nose
The high arch arose.
Says the Devil, "Now judge it again;
And her pock a-lilting
A crust off she tumbled,
And called her little black ear,
The crust over she threw,
The ear after it flew.
Says she: "The dog's yours, crafty Sir;"
The Devil looked queer,
And scratched his right ear.
Then sprang from the side of the ravine.
Says he, "A fine bit,
The biter is bit,
For the' manly ear isn't worth having."

Ingers—In the residence of the
Mapledaven Briefs, T. 788, Block D, 356

Drawelwiri (Gill 377)

Difficult names will origins. 4-25

Baker (Mail. York. 81. Pacific 3-4-25)
Biskettfield (Our line. Villages Ch. 81. 2-2 k.)
District 4-25
Distance from 8-4-25

Towns. Counties. District. Peace, area
Kanawha, hemispheres, parts, district
Circular, circle, pale, department, districts
King, region, territory, country, county, these
Province, parish, township, town, warden
principal, deistry, done 8-21-25
Dock - yard - head (Hanks Gloss. 25)
Boldrini B# 369

Dockley 8/4/25
Dolma 8/4/25a
Dominion of Canada 8/4/25

Dorado 8/4/25
India 8/4/25b

Dode, a boundary post (Hanks 250)
Roger Bank (Helen 25)

Zemmel Bodt 8/2/25

Bolivian Zone 8/4/27B 2/400 (2)

- v. Old Sign. Charles

Bolivian Zone 8/4/27B 2/400 (2)

Dorado (India) 8/4/27B 2/400 (2)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

of land lying between two rivers, which, after running for some distance, unite; from Hind. دراب do-dêb or du-dêb, from dü two, and dü water, by metonymy a river. (Wilson.)

DOBRTUTSCHA (dobrottsha), part of Bulgaria, lying between the Danube and the Black Sea; from Turc. Dobridjë, also Dobrizin, by some derived from the name of a Tartar race by which it was peopled (Géog. Univ. Brux. 1839.) The name is probably of Slavonic origin. Dobra in Slav. means "good," whence Dobra (Agathopolis), a town in Poland, and Dobra in Hungary and Transylvania; Dobre in Poland, Dobra a river rising in Illyria, Dobra Venedik, a town of Dalmatia, Dobravitz a burg in Moravia, Dobravit and Dobra Woda, two burgs in Bohemia, and Dobrashcha or Dobruzka, a town in the same kingdom; also Debreczin or Debreczyn, a town in Hungary; perhaps from dobrozyn, a good trade, commerce, "eine gute handleung." Deutsch Conrads 362.

DODABALLA, or DODA BALLAPORE, a town in Mysore, India. "The name is said to signify Ballapore the Great, to distinguish it from Chika Ballapore, or Ballapore the Less," about 14 miles N.E. of it. Dodda appears to be Karnata. The Sans. bala means strength. See Poor. DODA (4) 368.

DOLBADARN (dolbadern), near Llanberis, N. Wales; named after a British saint.

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

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

DONCASTER is said to have been a Roman station, and, according to some authors, was the identical spot where the Maxima Cesariensis commenced. In some itineraries it is
denominated Dano and Danum. Nennius and the Notitia call it Caer Daun; the Saxons, Dona-cercen and Donceaster; the Scots, Donecastle; and in the first charter, granted by Richard I., it is styled Danecastre. It was probably named from its situation on the river Don or Dun. (Don and ceaster.) See Chester.

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

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

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

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

DORSETSHIRE. This part of England, in the earliest Be 374

[Note: Dorchester (Wantage Church)]
doubt arises from such words as.
Brownfield, Eaglesfield - Hackett
Bulkeley, Hareley - Annasiod, Freight
Annaside, Chiburn, Meburn
Stainton le (sedg. xxxv.

Doubful Names X 4/25
Down v. Don X 4/25
Downing St. (London)

Douglas (J. H.) X 3/91 v. 381
Dover - court or Dover lot (Harel 253

The Donax X 4/25
- thru. to South (Nelson 18
Dover Castle (X). X 323
- Court (Daniel 1200

X. Downfall: The cave out described in the
Norton Guide, 1847 etc.
Drift X 4/56
- Way, a Pack Way (Harel 259)

Dowgate Ward (XII) 13 377

Drag - harrow or Drag - harrow, Deep
Dragen - berg (fill 381)
Dorn v. Fraud. Old Norman Castle (Harel 4

Y 4/59
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

DORTMUND (dor'tmoond), a town in Westphalia. See DORDRECHT.

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

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

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

DREUFX (drou), a town in France, Eure-et-Loire. It was known to the Romans by the name of Durocasses, which was subsequently contracted into Droxe and Dreux.

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

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

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

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

DROTNINGHOLM (*home*), an island of the Mälare Lake, near Stockholm. The name means “queen’s isle,” from Sw. *drottning* queen, *holm* island.

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

DSHURUK-SU (*tsaurookaoo’*), a rivulet which runs through the town of Baktaschiserai, in the Crimea. In the language of the country, it signifies “fetid water.”

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

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

DUMBARTON, or DUNBARTON, on the Frith of Clyde, Scotland. Some derive this name from the same root as Dunbar; others say it is a corruption of Dun-Briton, “the fort of the Britons.” It was also formerly called Alclud or Alecluid.
Dropping Wells (Knaresborough) X 42570

Dundieal Stones (Ditch) 2-16

Dundee (Scot.) or the Backbone of Albany (Scotland) 828

The Bunkeries (Davies 205)

Bunker Hill (Strand, Lond.) X 387
Bunker Wall (Strand) 388
Bunkers (Strand) 388

Dug-outs X 4/2500 "Bunkeries (Notes) 388

Dugout (X 4/2500) X 390

Dundieal (Str) X 348

Dundee (Scot.) X 4/2577

Dunfermline or Dangerness (Kent) is formed of things washed up by the waves [Nol. 27]

Dunmore 391

Dunvegan Place Square (Ch. 82, 74 a)

Dundas Street (Lond.) X 395

Dunne, ridge, mound (Davies 206)

Dyke (Davies 208)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

In Acts of Parliament, the name is more frequently Dumbretane, Dunbertane, Dunbarton.

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

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

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

DUN'BAR or DUMBAR, Firth of Forth, Scotland; “a fort or stronghold on a summit or height;” from dun (q. v.) and &c. See BHAR.

DUNBLANE, a town in Scotland. The name is said to be corrupted from Dumbalthan, from Gael. dun-blath-beinn; dun a hill, blath, blaih, blossom, flower, bloom, fruit (blath, warm, pleasant), beins a mountain, a hill. Dunblane is supposed to be the ALAUNA of Ptolemy.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

DUNKIRK owes its origin and name to a chapel built upon the dunes or sandhills; from Flem. dun, and kerk a church.
Yonder! dare - know, the Ariel's words being 'drows.'
Common re. Ne-flitch Mix 56. 151

Barango CIl 299.

Pass-ferrino (McClure 98)
maw, Dunmarge, Dunmawge, Dunmore, and in Domesday Dom-
maw; from Celt. dun a hill, magus a town; or from A. S. dun
a hill; maw a heap; "this place being situated on a gravelly
hill of considerable height." Bailey says, "from Sax. dunan
a hill, mawan to mow, it being a fruitful hill that yields a great
crop to the mowers!"

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

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

DURAZZO (duradzo), in Albania, the ancient Dyrrhachium. See
Dur, Durum.

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

DUSSELDORF, a town in Rhenish Prussia. It is situated
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

EARLY [(Siltfr. 37)] EARTHWORTH [Ditchfi. 36
Early 3/260. 249
Eastnor Castle, A. J. Malvern 39]

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

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

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

EDINBURGH. The earliest mention of Edinburgh (Edin) has been detected by Mr. David Macpherson, in the Annales Ultonienses, a MS. in the British Museum, under A.D. 637. In 960 Edintoun is mentioned in an old MS. quoted by Camden, as being evacuated by the Saxons, and abandoned to Indulf, king of the Scots. In a charter of Alexander I. it is called Edenesburg; in one of David I. Edwynesburg; in the Chron. of Melrose Edenburc and Edinburgh; by Simon of Durham, Edwinesburgh; in the Chron. of Lanercost, Edwynesburgh; by Hemingford, Edensburg; in the Polychronicon of Higden, Edenburg; by
Daleh n 3/15 b.c

18th century, plowed by kath conway

Very near, c.e. 28/29

Near here Q100 feet up hill

Bontenslade, one of the most eucineal parts in the

built his house on the head crest of the hills

Ermahl (gibb 360)

East cow (Mark 3). c. laterc 15° 40'

Eastern Commissary 23/280

Earthworks (Roman) N 3/165 c. (Ditche) 131/1

Eastern Austria (gibb 175)

East · · · (Mebb 37) Eastwood 3/12

Letter Island (W. 252) Eile Steel 6/4

Essential eucineal residences N 97

Buck + George 26 1/2 + 1/1 LNR 61

Edwin W. 1/20

Edw 12/405 w. loddington light home (from 988)

Edge (gibb 360

Eton + The 600 18° 927 w. overlaid

Eile w. New England 18° 407

Edge - this by edge is 1/2. Lake Dist. 160

Edge Hill (to Middle 65) 4/5 Middle 65

Edmund 15th (pern) late in 1830 second large

house placed by the corner of this is the work

made here built in the left most borrowed
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

EGYPT, from L. Aegyptus, from Gr. Αἰγυπτός. The Greek name is said to have arisen from the Egyptians worshipping the he-goat, or from the country abounding in fat goats; or from Αἰγυπτός, the name of the river Nile, which may have been applied to the region through which it flowed (see Hom. Od. xiv. ver. 758); or the name may indicate the excessive heat of the climate, or the
vicinity of water or of a river. (Απὸ Αἰγυπτίου τοῦ Νείλου, δὲ γὰρ Νείλος προτερον Αἰγυπτίως εκαλεῖτο—ἡ αἰγυπτικὸς (και αἰγυπτικός) παρὰ τοῦ πραγμάτος, ἀν αἰγυπτικά σεβοὺσιν, εξαιρετικὸς δὲ τοὺς Μενεθνειούς—Η δὲ το αἰγας ποιας εἰχει—Η εγγυπτικὸς και αἰγυπτικός, ως εγγυπτικὰ τῷ ποτὶ ἡ τῷ ποταμῷ, &c., &c.) Mrs. Hamilton Gray (Hist. Etrur.) says, Egypt took its name from Egyptus (otherwise Rameses II., Sesostria, or Sethos), so called from his comparatively fair complexion; and that gypt in the Coptic signifies a fair person. There is, however, no such a word as gypt in either of the Egyptian dialects. Wilkinson (Egypt, vol. 1, p. 8), quoting Manetho, says Egypt took its name from Sethosis, also called Egyptus, brother of Armais. It is more than probable that Αἰγυπτικὸς is a corruption of Coptus, the chief city of the Thebaid. Tattam says Coptus is written kophites on ancient coins of Trajan and Hadrian. Macriny derives Coptus from an ancient king named Kopt. Others say Coptus, or rather Coptos, is from gupta, guarded, fortified; but there is no such word as gupta in the Egyptian. The Sans. has gupta, hidden, concealed, preserved. In Egypt Αἰγυπτικὸς is not used. The natives call their country Χαμ. "Nec alio nomine Ἐγυπτικός appellatur in sacris literis et alis libris Ἐγυπτιακος." (Scholz.) See also Asiat. Res. 111, 304, 335; Gaisford, Ety. mag.; and voc. Nile.

Ehrenbreitstein (arenbritstein). Old German writers on the Rhine state that this fortress was at first named Irmstein, and then Hermannstein, after Hermann Hillin, archbishop of Treves, who rebuilt it in 1153, but that in 1160, the works being completed on a more extensive scale, the archbishop, on account of their noble breadth and spaciousness, gave them the name of Ehrenbreitstein, "the broad stone of honour." The Rheinischer Antiquarius, however, says that Archbishop Hillin called it at first Ehrenbreitstein, and subsequently Hermannstein, after his own name. There seems still some doubt about the name, for the same old authority states that the castle was also called Erenberti Saxum, which he gives as the L. for Ehrenbreitstein. (N. & Q.) The word ehren, in names of such fortresses as
Siberfield (Gov) Gt 215

Sibbitt, of Tulladought in Kilkenny = the half of the Right (person)
Dr. Bokkev Mulberry Valley (Meik) 304

Eldon Hole (Derby) 32 410

Ellen Watson 1830
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

ELBINGERODE (—g'heroad'), found written Eilingerode, Elbigerode, Elveringeroda, Eilingerode, Elgerode, and Eiligerode; a town in the Hartz, said to be named from Count Eiliger or Ilgern von Hohnstein. See RODE.

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

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

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

ELY, co. Cambridge, probably from Gr. οᾶς a marsh, or W. heiliq a willow, "because it, as other feney places do, aboundeth with willows." (Bailey.) Lambarde says, "Elye (Anguillaria Insula, Lel.; Elia, Polyd.; Elge, Bedæ; et Eligea, Saxon), an isle standing in that part of the realme which was some time East Angle, which toke the name, as Beda and Leland say, of Eles; as Grafton and suche, harping much upon the stringe of men's names, affirmes of Helious, a kine of England, and as Polydore reasonable (thoughge peradventure beside trouthe) conjectureth, of οᾶς, which is a fen or marishe in Greke."

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

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

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

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

ENNISKILLEN, co. Fermanagh, Ireland. See IN, INN.
Emerald Island W. 39 B. 416
Emmane (Chamb. 31)
Send to Great End (Lake 35)

Endings (Johnston 82/24)
End of (Chamb. 25)

Salamis, a narrow passage or creek.

Eng. Wales & Scottish Act 4/12, 1826
Eng. & Wales: Counties & Towns (Chamb. Act 61/15)

- please endings 84776/9/16 v. Mass 33824

English Channel, in E. to the Continent; generally, it is called the Channel. (la Manche)

Interflow & Subflow (p. 217)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

EPIRUS, a district of Greece, extending along the Adriatic Sea; from Gr. Ἱππος, the main land, continent; ἀ priv., πειρας, end, boundary, extremity.

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

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

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

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

ERN, ERNE, in local names, is the A. S. ernaut, ern, (Dan. arne, Fries. earne, Ice. ar, arn), a place, secret place, habitation, house, cottage; thus, Arne, Mintern, and Pimpern, Dorset; Chiltern and Pottersfield, Wilts; Crewkerne, Somerset. Cowel says
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

ESCURIAL (eskodreal), Madrid, said to be the most costly palace in Spain. The Sp. escorioâl is a place where a mine of metal has been exhausted, a place where the escoria or dross of metals is thrown away. Χαρῖς, corium, ex-coriare, escoriar, es-cória, escorial, Escorial.

ESK, a river in Scotland. See Isca.

ESSEX. See MIDDLESEX.

ETHIOPIA, from L. Aethiopica, from Gr. Αἰθιοπικά, the country inhabited by the Aithopes, or Ethiopians, from Aithop, οἶχος, an Ethiopian, lit. burnt in the face; from aitho to burn, oîx the countenance, face. "Ethiopia received its name from the colour of its inhabitants, and meant 'the land of the sun-burnt countenances.'" (Warburton.) "The ancients gave the name of Ethiopia to every country whose inhabitants were black." (Wright.)

ETNA, Mount, (It.) from L. Aetna, found written Aethna, and Ethna. Bochart says from Phen. נחש a furnace, chimney, or from etuna obscurity.

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

ETTRICK, a parish in Scotland, takes its name from the river which runs through it. In a charter of Alexander II. to the monks of Kelso, Ettrick is frequently called Ettric and Ethyric.
Espequebido 20 318

February 8, 1916 of the Thames. Noted that near two waves meet, the Huntsmen produce a much higher take than a single wave would do. I find that there is the valley of the twist (le) 

Eadnale, the valley of the twist (le)

February 18 427

In etymology, tables of generic words serving to explain the most important geographical names in the principal languages.

O. Etymology (O.C. 84/32, 355. 4

Eternal City (Rome) 18 427
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

EUPHRATES, a river in Asia; from Gr. *Epheρατης*, possibly from *ευφραίνω* to gladden, in allusion to the beneficial effects of its inundations. Its water is of a very pleasant taste; hence its Arab. name, فِرَات, *furāt*, sweet water. In Heb. it is written מַהֵר *phrath*; also מַהֵרָה.

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

"—— tua sectus orbis nomina duct."

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

EUXINE, the ancient name for the Black Sea. Its most ancient name was Αἰξίνη, inhospitable, which was afterwards changed to Εὐξίνη, hospitable. Αξίνη.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

EVREUX (e'vreu), a town in Normandy. In the fourth century it was named Civitas Eburovicorum or Ebroicorum, afterwards Ebroice, and subsequently corrupted into Evreux. See York.


EXMOUTH, in A. S. Eaxan-muth. See Isca.

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

FALKIRK, co. Stirling, Scotland, a place of some note in the eleventh century. Some derive this name from L. vallum, a trench, bulwark, rampart with palisades, and Sax. circ a church, because the church stands on or near the line of the ancient wall of Antoninus. The town is supposed to have been at one time denominated Ecclesbrae, or “the church on the brow,” as descriptive of its situation. In the Gael. it is called Eglas bhris,
Eye River rises in Asmout (Selby) 21

Eye (Blackpool Docks) 1.50

Evidence needed (v. A. Smith, p. 34, 35 & c.e. & v. Rev. H. J. H. H. 3, 4, 5 & c.e.

Chequeque Home Day (Ch. 82) 62

Eye (3) 443 yard

Eye (3) 37 acre

Eye (Northants) all "Eye" or as a proper name Eyhams, as "Egham" a village on the Surrey shore of the Thames.

Falmouth Harbour port & Is. of Portland (Kolyn Flot) 3

Falmouth (West) - Falmouth (West) 1.50

Fair City - Fair City - Fair

Fair Way 1.50

Fairy Hillhead - 442

Fallow Land 1.50

Fall Moon Cave (set) 0.50

Fair Meadow (Medmorn) 3/63
d
Falls or Hydral Falls (Baks)
Falcham (Den.) Bogov 36

Principal Names 807 74

Egy 14
epy 9
Epy 8

Fell 0 75 10 13
Korea 10 11

Frense Is. (Yor.) 10 18

Fareham Abbey 1 6 32 1
Fernie Is. (Cly. 32 3)

fathar Thames 8 149

federal States (Am.) 4 5
See Temple Estates 8 8
Frenchch 11 (Con) 45 3
"the fallen church," and sometimes *Eglais bhrec, "the spotted church." The latter name has been translated *Vario Sacello, and as such appears in charters of a comparatively recent date, and is supposed to have arisen either from the colour of the stones used in the building, or from the different kinds of architecture of which it was composed. ([Stat. loc. Scot.]

FALMOUTH, in Cornwall; "mouth of the Fal," Pryce translates the Corn. *fal, a prince, "the prince's river."

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

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

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

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

FAYAL, the most western island of the Azores, in the Atlantic, received its name from the number of beech-trees growing in it. From *faya a beech-tree, from L. fagus, from Gr. φύσας, id. [See Farmer (Davis ed. 235]

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

FERNER. The Tyrolese word for "glacier," as the Hoch Joch Ferner. The Styrian word is *kies; in G. it is *gletscher (glaciers). [See Farmer (Davis ed. 237]

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

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

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

FINISTERRE (finistair'), in France, also Finistiera in the Peninsula, from L. finis terra, equivalent to Land's End in English, Pentire (pen-tir) in Wales and Cornwall, and Kintire (ceann-tire) in Scotland.

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

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

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

FIRTH, in local names in the north of Britain, as the Firth of Forth, Firth of Clyde, is a narrow passage of the sea, a strait, the opening of a river into the sea, an estuary, a bay; from A. S. firth, fyrth (Gael. and Sco. firth, Ir. firth, Dan. fiord, bay, gulf, Sw. fjärd, Ice. fiord-er), from L. fretum, a sea or the waves of
Ferrey or Devoll Ferrey (A. 663 (1841)
Ferrey, in Fish Law 208 (Percy Smith 208)
Ferrell, Sermon —
Fidells, Ferren —
Field, Ferrell, Ferr

Fidells, Ferren, Br. 457, A. S. 208

Field B. 458, Field Works B. 459, 209
Field Names (Ditch 2 1 749 341)
Fields x 204
Field of the Cloth of Gold (Br. 458 188)
Forty Footsteps — 457
Field (Percy B. 208)

Heagle's Case (A. 462) Friend's Witness (C.S. 340)

Ferreyway (Percy Smith 202)

Refresh, Law — 203
Farthing, Law — 204
Folle Morgan —
Fanbourn — 205
Ferfearn — 206
Field x 20 — 208
Fens — 207, 208

Field of Wop

Fitzgrew — Restless Rome, is he marked
between England & Ireland, being but 42
nautical miles
Firis Sea, is wholly own land; it is sur-
sounded by British Territory
Fisch. Tonsen. 3x 2/-15. x 2/-25.
Fishes x 2/310 (b.e.)

Flake: hurdles (Wore?)

Kaminia: Way (Bx 466)

Helm. Way (Redelli 3 1-2)

Helm. Way (Redelli 3 1-2)

Helm. x X/3/15

Helm. x X/3/15
a sea; lit. the water that beats up the shore, especially straits; a strait, a channel, sound, from Gr. βεω to flow. Macpherson renders Firth of Forth "firth of the wood," adding that Islandic writers translate it Mirknafjord; but this, says Jamieson, would seem rather to mean "the dark firth."

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

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

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

FLEKKEFJORD (flækkafjord), a town in Norway. The Dan. flække is a borough, hamlet, little town. See Runham and Fiord.

FLINT, the co. town of Flintshire, N. Wales. Pennant remarks that this town had an early origin, and although not mentioned in Domesday, that the name is Saxon, and that the spot was so called anterior to the Conquest; but as the country produces none of those accompaniments of chalky strata denominated flints, he is at a loss for the derivation. Upon which a later writer observes that when Flint was made one of the four N.
Wallian counties, in the time of Edw. I., the statutes were promulgated in barbarous Latin, and the county was in some instances called Comitatus de Flint, which was probably a translation, or various mode of expressing in writing Comitatus de Silici, or the silicious territory; chert, which the ancients designated both by the name of silex as well as petrosilex, being a predominant feature in the geology of this district. He suggests also that it may be the Brit. ñtwyn, a shred, a severed part; a name the independent Britons would naturally give it, after the inhabitants had submitted to the Roman yoke; which from historic documents they appear to have done long prior to the other subdued parts of Cambria.

FLORENCE; It. Firenze, formerly Fiorenza, L. Florentia. According to some authors, this city derives its name from Florino, who built it, and died here. Others say from fuentia, it being situated near the river Arno; and they add the testimony of Pliny. Others, again, from florentia or florentia, from It. fiore a flower, because in this place and in the neighbourhood grew many flowers, "fiori e gigli [flowers and lilies], ai come fosse in fior edificata, cioè con molte delizie." Borghini and Ménage agree with the latter etymology. In this city is the celebrated Academia della Crusca, which was instituted for purifying and perfecting the Tuscan language; "to refine it, and, as it were, to separate it from the crusca or bran." "E fu così detta dal cernere che fa della farina delle Scritture, il più bel fior cogliendone, e la crusca ributtando. (Vocab. della Crusca.) It has for its device a sieve, and for its motto, "Il più bel fior ne coglie," "It gathers the finest flower thereof." "In the hall or apartment where the academy meets, everything bears allusion to the name and device. The seats are in form of a baker's basket; their backs like a corn-shovel, the cushions of gray satin in form of sacks or wallets; and the branches, where the lights are placed. likewise resemble sacks." (Maconie.) Ménage, alluding to the device and motto, says, "Mais, comme les dénominations se sont ordinairement à potiori, il semble qu'elle devoit plustost se faire appeler l'Académie de la Fleur que l'Académie du Son." He
Floating Island (F.S.) 400 see Raft
- Pier (E.B. 12.10)
Hint (W) 8th 25 (Floating Island) (P.S.Q. 6.213)
Hot gale
Flora's (Winter) 12 472
Florina Land 2 China (Albert 69)

Flower's N. 3/15
Flower of the Land 1 Benton (R. 473)

Sold as salt (P.E.S. 123)
Foot ways = Carriage ways (Handl. 82)

- Freestone (K) Brentn 22
  - Castle = Kinnern (K) 2 327

- Fort, for Chert, coal (Bacch.) v. Quadr up
  - Hardi = T. H. X. f. 3 06

- Fonthill (Wild) is in art. - Fountegal, Fountegal v. Fustial. Fonthill tak.
  - Forse = For, a water fall
  - Ford, forth (K) 57

- Fortnum v. Pliny 507 v. Fortnumante Insulae

Fountains Abbey (Ditchf. 7 5)

Foret (Bamboo) 3' ch 2 14 Barabah 2 53
  - Acacia 3' ch 2 53, sola 2 80

Forest v. Champl. 857

Fortney (Egyptian) Magp. 154

Forte, Parohed 1 341 / 3 280
  - on Earthworks (Ditchf.) 7 11 2 6

Fords 2 342

Fostill (Bamboos) 9 39 213

Fountains Abbey (Harrosol)

French Words. Hard 45 (ch = air) deo 9 (daug) the
  - inferior = lower; bei or bafers = low chance,
  - haut a hautes = high, (coils = hills) fuini = cut

- Terr. = land (deq = dirt) Orientales = eaten
  - beche = Mortals

- Departments = Towns (Ch. Atlas 52) Qpf. 22
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

107
derives the It. crusca from O. G. griexe, or Flem. gruis. Thus, gruis, gruisicus, grusca, grusca, Crusca.

W 27. FLORIDAS; the E. and W. Floridas in N. America. Florida was named by the Spaniards who discovered it on the Jour de Pâques-fleurires, or Dimanche des Rameaux. (Lamartinière.) The Sp. florida signifies full of flowers, from flóra a flower, from L. fós, fóris.

C 46

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

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

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

FORMOSA, an island in China, in the Eastern Sea, called by the natives Tai-wan. The Portuguese named it Formosa ilha, "beautiful island." GILL 275

FOS, in local names in Norway, as in Voring-fos, near Vossenvangen, the Sarp-fos, near Fredrikshald, is the Dan. jof, a waterfall, cataract, fall of a river (Sw. jofa a stream, waterfall, josa to gush, rush.) Fosse, Percy

C 217

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

FRANCE was named from the Franks, a powerful German tribe, by whom it was conquered; and, accordingly, the Germans call it Frankreich, i.e. kingdom of the Franks. The G. frank, O. G. franck, vranck, means free, enjoying liberty. Thierry says, to express the term "civil liberty" in the tenth century,
there were no words in the language then spoken in France but
frankise or francise, according to the different dialects, and that
frank signified both free, powerful, and rich. Ducange enlarges
on the words francus, franchisia, francia, &c., all implying
a state and character of freedom, liberty, and privilege;
immunity. An old German writer derives francus, franciscus
(liber, libertus), from O. G. fry (A. S. frei) free, and ank (as
though Fryank) from ancke a youth. Frank, Franci, Francia,
France. See also Leibnitz, Recr. sur l'Hist. tom. ii., p. 287;
Le P. Daniel, Hist. de France, "Clovis;" Longuerue, Descr. de
France, part 1, Déc. prél. ; Thierry, Conq. de l'Angl.
vol. i. 177.

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

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

FREIBURG (fryburg), the name of several places in con-
tinental Europe, but especially of one in Switzerland, another in
the Breisgau, Germany, and a third in Silesia. From G. frei
free, burg a town. Free or Frei (ma ré) 375

FRIESLAND, or VRIESLAND, the most northerly province
of Holland. Some derive the name from fresen, to shake or
tremble, "in allusion to the nature of the country, the soil of
which is an unstable or shaking moor;" but Friesland is rather
"the land of the Frisii." Tacitus, Pliny, and other Latin
authors, call the inhabitants by this name; by the Greeks they
are designated Phreisi and Phrisii, and the name is found writ-
ten Phreisi, Frisei, Fresones, Fresiones, Frisones, Frisiones,
Frises, Phresones, Phresones, Frigiones, and Fresonici. Some
authors interpret Frisii or Phreisi "free men," this people having
defended and preserved their liberty longer than the other Ger-
man tribes. Others refer the name to the mud with which the
sea has, by frequent inundations, covered this part of the coast;
Taranaki W. 39

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Finnished (Kent) 3/132-

Fruit Juice X/3 11-

Fanny Red Name. It was he fife of Black Jack in Tom Tuntdreams? (Lincoln) tells that Jack Sheppard although he doesn't mean he the name of a highwayman with a particularity of the hobby of the public house anyway it was the fife of he Black Jack. He renamed F.S. had numerous figures like the one of Jack himself had leaned against a wood when the festivities were upon him, at least as said the legend of old.

Fanny Name? (or Independent)

First = Fonda Art (A.M. & 30x)

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

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

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

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

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

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

FULHAM. The earliest mention of this place occurs in a grant of the manor by Tyrthitus, Bishop of Hereford, to Erkenwald, Bishop of London, and his successors, about the year 691, in which it is called Fulanham. Camden calls it Fulham, which he derives from Sax. fullonham (volucrum domus), the habitation of birds, or place of fowls, with which Norden agrees, and adds, "it may also be taken for volucrum amnis, or the river of fowl, for ham in many places is for amnis, a river; but it is most probable it should be of land fowl, which usually haunt groves and clusters of trees, whereof in this place it seemeth hath been plenty." Somner and Lyke call it Fullanham, or Foulham; "supposed from the dirtiness of the place." The first definition has,
however, been generally adopted (A. S. fugel, fügl, and ham). See also Faulkner’s Fulham; Wharton, de Episc. p. 18; Camden, Brit. p. 367; and Norden, Spec. Brit. p. 20.

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

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

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

Fusi-yama (Albert 73).

G.

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

GAIN’S COLNE (kone), Essex. See ENGAINE COLNE.

GAINSBOROUGH, co. Lincoln; in A. S. Gegnes-burh and
Further India (XIV73)

Gabriel Hill (Maidstone) The earliest mention of G. H. is in a document of the 15th century.

Gable v. Great Gable (Lake 137)

Gable & Gable (P. & S. XIX)

Gable & Gable 16/10/XXIV to 16/10/1920
- In Black's "Scotland" (Ch. 122) 149
- In Bartholomew's P.R. 75
- In Cathedrals (Percy Smith 293)
The Gaelic or Gaelic language
Galapagos - Tulipe Island
McCune

Gallation of the Greeks
Gallia - Roman
Paul, the territory of the Celts in 639
The Gaels in the Eynan 1752 D. Lindsay

Galashields 1832 - 68, shields or houses on the gala 13-5-89

Gallantry Bosier Clewelly - Rodeford 42
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

GALLIPOLI, situated at the mouth of the Propontis; the Calipolis of the ancients; from Gr. καλός beautiful, πόλις a city. The modern name of the Hellespont is Sea of Gallipoli; in Turc. Galiboli Denghizzi.

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

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

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

GAR'GARUS, a mountain in Asia Minor, near Beyramitch, from the summit of which may be obtained a most extensive and magnificent view, embracing Constantinople, the Sea of Marmora, the Hellespont, the Isles of Athos, Lemnos, Tenedos, the Gulf of
Garden of Eden (Pearce) p. 241.

Garden of Eden Myth see Canon Barnes. Who says truly that "loyalty to truth, spiritual and intellectual, forces us to accept the authority, reasons, methods of truth. As now translated we read that man was created by God in a state of perfection, just as a seed or a bud is in a condition of perfecting within growing and ultimate potentialities. One often sees a bud without a flower which in subsequent development becomes a flower.

Gambeson (Percy) Col. 226
Gangawara Col. 236
Gap as laccy-pap (Lake Dist.)
Langway No. 500 (Percy Smith 224)

Garden City (Percy 1, 225)
- L. England (Rem. 1)
- G. Eden (Pearce) p. 241
Gardens (imported) £ 505
- Galun (Manni) 26
- G. J. B. A.

Garlic, a fruitful place
- Garan v. Kilgaroon (Lake 220)
- Gathering-ground (Ch. 121)
- Gaul v. Henderson (Lake 144)
- Gaul v. Garadehe (Se) in LV
- Gaul, a small enclosure (Baviers 275) (226)
- Garden, a studbook
- Gatesake v. Lakes (60)
- Gates of the Caucasus (Ch. 27) in Magn. lvii.
- Media v. the Caspian Gates 28
  - imported £ 504
  - Gate House (Mares 355)
- Pepper Gate £ 961
- Gate of the Sea £ 163

Gat (Se) £ etc. 504

Gatly (Mares 355)
- Gavelkind lands £ 505
- Lewis 405
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

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

GAUL. The derivation of Gallus, a Gaul, from L. gallus a cock, or from Gr. γαλός milk, "because the Gauls had a very white skin," is ridiculous. Some derive the name from Celt. gallo power, or from gallo to journey, because the Gauls left their own and acquired fresh territories; others say the Gauls derived their name from Gadhelius, son of Neimheidh, the Oriental patriarch; or from gaethel or gathel, woodlanders. From the root of Gaul come Gaidhel, Ghaidheal, Gadhel or Gayhel (W. Gwythel), contracted into Gael, also Gadhelig, now Gaelic or Galic, the language of the Scotch Highlanders. From the root of Gaul come Fr. Galles, Wales, Norm. Walles, Wallesch, Galles, Gales, Wales, Welsh; Galeys, France; Galeys, Calais (William de Galeys, William de Waleys); Walais, Wallaix, Wallois, Welsh. The Saxon Chronicle speaks of the Weales, Wythes, or Welsh. The A. S. has Waleas, the Welsh, Britons; Walli, Britanni; wealh (pl. wealhes, wealas, weallas, wealan), a foreigner, stranger, one from another country, a Welshman, Welsh. Taliesin, a Welsh bard of the sixth century, styles his own country Wallia. Others say that welsh in the Northern
languages of Europe also signifies a stranger, and that the Britons, being unlike the Saxons and Angles, both in speech and costume, were called Welsh, and their country, Wales. Further, the O. G. has Gal, Gall, Wall, Wale, Weale, Walah, a stranger, a Gaul, a Roman; Walcholant, Gaul; the G. Welscher, an Italian, Welschland, Italy; Belgic Wallon; Low L. Wallus, and Gaulus, Gaul. Gael, Gallic, Gaelic, Gallia, Gaul, Wales, Welch, Wallon, Wallachia, Gallway, Galloway, and Galatia, seem to be all formed from the same root, but whether from gathel, Gadhelius or gal is doubtful. The Greeks called Gaul Galatia, and its inhabitants Γαλαται 'Εσπερινοι, to distinguish them from those of Galatia, a district of Asia Minor, whom they called Γαλαται. See also Thierry, Hist. des Gaulois; Wachter, Gloss; Grimm, Gram., lib. ii. 171; Pott, ii. 529.

GAZA, a city of Palestine, now called Gazzara. Gaza is said to be an O. Pers. word for a treasury; "quod Cambyses, Persarum rex, cum Agyptum armis peteret, huc bellii opes et pecuniam intulisset." (See Pomp. Mela, lib. i. ii.) Bochart says Gaze is a corruption of Arab. khasan, from Heb. khasan, a treasury, from חשם, khasan (in Niphal), to lay up in store.

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

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

GEORGIA, an Asiatic province of Russia. The Russians called it Grusia, the Georgians call it Gurje or Kurje, the Persians Workbook
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LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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

GERMANY. Dr. Bosworth thinks German may mean "spearman," from the Gallic ger a spear. Strabo (I. viii.), observing considerable conformity between the Gauls and the Germans, thinks their name may have denoted them to be germani, i.e. brothers, of the Gauls. Some modern writers, amongst whom are Althaimer and DeWillichius, have derived Germany from gar or ger, strong, firm, and mann a man. Philip Melanthon thinks German is another orthography of Teut. hermann, a warrior, but does not tell us whether the Germans were so called by themselves, or by the Romans. What is supposed to favour this latter derivation, is, that in the middle ages herimanni and arimanni were both used to signify soldiers, and that herman in A. S. means a war-man, warrior. An ancient tradition, preserved in German songs, and mentioned by Tacitus, supposes that their God Tuisco was "born of the earth," and that from his son Mann, the whole German nation have sprung. This tradition gives to Mann three sons, from whom the Invenons, the Hermions and the Istævons are supposed to have received their names. Dr. Rudbeck derives Germani from Mann; Leibnitz from Hermion, son of Mann, believing the Hermions, Herrunders, and Germans to be synonymous; and he thinks that the Hermions or Germans having conquered a part of Gaul and rendered their name famous, the other Teutonic nations, their allies, took the same name. Interchange of the letters g and h is not uncommon. The Spaniards converted germano into hermano.
GETHSEMEINE, a village on the Mount of Olives, whither Christ sometimes retired in the night time. "Gethsemane, or Ge-semani, a very fat vale; otherwise, the vale of oil; from ḡe a valley, ṣu shemen oil, perfume, incense." (Calmet.) Others translate "olive garden," or "oil press."

GEYSERS (gāsera), The; boiling springs in Iceland; from Ice. giessa (G. giessen), to pour out. Br. Lex. s. 333

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

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

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

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

GIPPS' LAND, in the colony of Victoria, Australia; named
Great Names [p. 19 (3)]

Ghats = way, way (Gills 316)

Great Sticks in Bank's Walk in York p. 36
see also Bolton Street p. 57

Lloyd (Davies 274) Decem. 1849 27/5
Lloyd (Davies 229 - Gill 230)

Giants Causeway 82=576 B.Cap. 97/54-60
- Dance
- Greene Lake Dist. 168
- Gibraltar Porpoise 82=37
- The New World

Gigal (Chamb. 31)

Gigleswick Scar (Banks 465)
see Ebbs and Flowing Well
- Kettle's Gap also p. 42
- Gill (1852) in Stock Gill Letter 41

Gilling Rd (York) Bank p. 59
Gilling Hill (1851) Br. 579

Gillingham (Timothy 47) 62
Gillott 1755 (Chamb. 13)
Gilliepm St. Edw. Op. 519
Glaciarium (Davies 276)
Glaciers at Agil Mntts (op. cit. 239).

19
239)
Glades (Davy 193) - also see

19
P. etc. 2

U 24.
557
and:

P. op. cit. (op. cit. 257)
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by Count Streleski, in honour of Sir George Gipps, Governor of Port Phillip.

GIRGENTI (jergente), a town in Sicily, the ancient Agri- gentum, whence its name has been corrupted. Agrigentum is also corrupted from Acragas (Ἀκραγας, aργας), properly the name of the mountain near which the town was built. Thucy- dides says the Gelons built Acragas, giving the city its name from the river Acragas.

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

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

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

GLASTONBURY (glass'enberry), co. Somerset, found written Gleestings-byrig, Glestinga-byrig, Glasting-byri, Glastingabyrig, Glasting-birh, Glastinbirh, and Glastingberi. This town stands on an eminence nearly isolated by marshy flats, and was called by the Britons Ynys-uytira, "the island of glass;" from ynys an island, gwydr, gwydryn, glass. The name was afterwards changed to Avalon or Aftalon, the meaning of which, as well as the reason for its former designation, is still in dispute. The Saxons altered the name to Gleesting-byrig, from glæs glass, byrig, burh, a town. "Glastonbury; Sax. Glasenney, i.e. the isle of glass; also Glasenbyrig, a town memorable for the tombs of two kings, Arthur and Edgar, and of Joseph of Arimathea, and of many of the primitive saints of England." (Bailey.)
GLENLYON, near Loch Tay, Scotland, takes its name from a stream called the Lyon.

GLENMORE, near Strathmore, in Scotland, means "the great glen" from Gael. gleann, glinne, a valley, a glen, mòr great.

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

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

GODOLPHIN, a place in Cornwall. Pryce says go-dol-phin, in Corn. means a little valley.
Glossary (Vernacular) - Refugee, Suffragist
Roots occurring in Fl. throughout the world
Ch. 11 of Fl. X Ref. 344

Glossary (Desc.)

Great (book) No. IX p. 333

The Goldstone in Hyde Park, London. Here is a group of stones arranged in a circle, about a centare, or hectare; the Goldstone is many old folks believe they are the remains of a Druidical something.
Job iv. 30 (Ser. 189, 212)

Goblin Cave (18526)

God's Acre 13. 530 a. d. 1260 - L. ago - field
Churchyard 258

God's Castle (Ruins) Kent 3/116
God's Acre (Ruins) Kent 3/116

Haywain Hill (18531)
Ko-ian province (18531)
Gothic 3/31.5g.

- principally known as.
- Goodmans stuff 82 537
- fields 20 837
- Costa Rica 82 44

Goodwin sands 82 537 w. Bouleau 4.

Quayler (right) and 87 837 76.

Gower a torrent (doyle 283)
GOL'GOTHA, a small eminence near Jerusalem, which is supposed to have received its name either from its resemblance to a man's skull; or because it was destitute of vegetation; or from its being appropriated to the execution of malefactors. The latter seems the most probable. From Gr. Γολγοθά, signifying the place of a skull; a corruption of Heb. גולו, a skull, cranium, so called from its round form. The Arab. جلابح jilajat, the cranium, also the head itself.

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

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

GÖTHEBORG (gel'aburg) or GOTHENBURG (go'tenbury), Sweden. Chas. IX., when Duke of Gothland, laid the foundation of this town, and named it in honour of the duchy. Sw. borg, a castle, fort (town). But see OÜDE.

GÖTHINGEN (gel'ing'n), a city of Germany. Some say it derives its name from the Goths; others from the goodness of the land. "Sive agri bonitas seu gens tibi Gothica nomen, Gottinga, fecerit tuum." (Henri Meiborn.) The etymology from gutt good, says Lamartinière, seems authorized from letters of Frederick Barbarossa calling it Guttding; "à Northen ad montes Messiacos usque ad nostram civitatem Guttting." Modius recounts at great length that, towards the year 925, Henri l'Oise, having gained a glorious victory over the Huns,
who had ravaged Germany, drove them as far as Gottingen, "usque ad Gottungam, sic dictam quod Gothos Hunnosque end expeditione subjecisset;" and that he there celebrated his triumph by a magnificent tournament. See Dresser, de Precip. Germ. Urb. Franç.; Modius (de Bruges) Pandect. Triump. t. 2, lib. i. fol. 1; Zeyler, Brunsw. and Luneb. Topog. p. 92; and Lamartinière, Dict. Géog. et Crit.

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

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

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

GRANGE. Granges were farms at a distance from the abbeys, to which they belonged, and stocked and cultivated by the monks; hence so many mansions called "The Grange."

"Fr. grange a barn, Ir. grainseach a grange, Sco. grange; the buildings belonging to a corn-farm, originally a place where the rents and tithes, paid in grain to religious houses, were deposited; from granum grain." (Webster.) Low L. grangia, granchia, grancia, granca, granica.

GRATZ, the capital of Syria; corrupted from Slav. grades. It is called in Slav. Niemetski-Grades, i.e., the burg or fortress of Nietetki.

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

GRAVESEND. The origin of this name is somewhat doubtful. The town was anciently called Gravesham, from the name of the manor, and afterwards corrupted into Gravesende. Some derive Gravesham from graaf a reeve, and heim, hime, "the
dwellings place of the reeve or representative of the superior lord.” See Cruden, Hist. Gravesend.

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

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

GREENWICH (grin'id), Kent; in L. Grenovicium; from A. S. Grena-wic, Grene-wic, “a green habitation upon the bank of a river,” from grene green, wic, a village, bay.

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

GRÝMSBY, co. Lincoln; “from one Grimus, who built it.” (Bailey.) Dan. by, a city.

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

GUADALOupe (gwauda-loop'), an island in the W. Indies, called Guadaloupe by the Spaniards, from the resemblance of its mountains to a chain in Spanish Extremadura, which, as well as a town and a small river, bear that name. The name of the river is probably derived from the Arab. waddi a river, and Sp. loba (from L. lupus) a she-wolf. Varac calls it in L. Aquae Lupiae.

GUADALQUIV'IB, a river in Spain flowing by Seville and Cadiz. The name is corrupted from the Arab. Wád-al-kábir, “the great river,” from waddi a river, also the channel of a river, a valley, ال the Kábir kábir great. The names of
rivers in the Peninsula are compounded of wādī and other Arabic words. Among these are the Guadalcazar, from Wad-al-kaṣar, the river of the palace or royal house; the Guadalhorra, from Wād-al-gadr, the laurel river; the Guadalrama, near Gibraltar, from Wād-al-ramka, the mare's river; the Guadalquiquon, from Wād-al-kat, the cat river; the Guadalaxara, or Guadaljara, from Wād-al-hachāra, the river of the stones; and the Guadalbacar, from Wād-al-bacar, the ox or cow river.

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

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

GUIPUZCOA (gepoonsko'a), in the Basque provinces of Spain; found written Lepuzcoa, Ipuzcoa, Ipuza, and Puzico. Larra-mendi thinks Guipuzoa is the correct orthography. No etymology has yet been suggested.

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

GULNAR. "The name given by the Turks to a harbour and surrounding district (on the sea coast of Asia Minor), containing only some dispersed cottages, and the remains of the ancient Celendris, still called Kelenderi by the Greeks." The Turc. gulnar is a cherry, but the name may have been corrupted from Celendris.
Guiana (Eng. Fr. & Dutch) Ch. Index 229.
- Ch. 22 k.

Guinea W. 43 Guiana Ch. 310.

Gulf Cara (v. Portugal) Ch. 175.
Gulf of Lions (Gib. 180.
- Gulf of Lyons - so called, it is said from its being so botanicous & not fair. He city of Lyons (Ch. p. 95.

Gulf of the Rede Sea (King 91).
- Persian x Arabic / Penny 66.
Gutter Lane (Cold) Br. 536
Gwynedd (W) 226

or resort, abode, lodging, domicile, habitation, dwelling, residence, asylum, quarters, homestead, camp, encampment, cantonment, barracks, tent, farm house, grange, cottage, wigwam, house, mansion, castle, villa, lodge, manor house, palace, bungalow

Habashi, Alphonia (Davies 245)

Habburg Br. 587
Haddam Lane Level (Davies 457)
Haddo Br. 587
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

GURH, GURGH, GHUR, in local names in Hindustan (as in Kishengurh, properly Krishna Ghur, in the Punjab; Rangurgh, in the hill state of Hindoor; Rajgurh, in Sirmoor; Chunargurgh, in Mirzapoor; Gawilghurgh, in Hyderabad; Futibghurh (which Gilchrist translates "Fort Victoria"), is the Hind. garh, gurh, a fort, hill fort, mud fort.

GUZERAT, or GUJERAT, a principality in the W. of India, also a district in the Punjab. Mr. Elliot considers the appellation to be derived from the Gújar, a numerous class in the N. W. provinces, chiefly engaged in agriculture, though formerly notorious for their martial and predatory character. "In the Dakhin, says Wilson, the term Gujar is considered synonymous with Gujarát, and applied to any native of Guzerat, but more especially to the traders and dealers from that country." Gúzar in Pers. is a passage, transit, a broker, factor, pasturage; gúzárá a ferry, ferry-boat; gúzárídán to cause to pass, transact, pay; mál-gúzár, a farmer, or renter.

GWEN DVR, co. Brecknock, N. Wales, synonymous with Wendover, i.e. fair water. (W.)

GWY, in names of rivers in Wales—as Edwy, Eflynwy, Elwy, Llugwy, Mawddwy, Mynewy, Trydomwy—is the W. gwy or wy, the primary signification of which is "water."

H.

HACKNEY, near London; in ancient records written Hackenaye and Hacquenye; in a patent of Edward IV. Hackeney otherwise Hackney; and in Index to Rolls of Parliament, Hackenayes and Hackenay. "It may have been so called from a Dane or Saxon of the name of Hacon or Hakon, and be a corruption of Hacon-ey, i.e. Hacon's ey or place near water, or his domain." Hackney is reputed as the first place near London provided with coaches let out for hire; whence, it is said, arose the term hackney coaches, hackneys, or hacknies; but the coche-
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

ä-haquinée originated in France in the early part of the 17th century; and haquinée, in French, is a sort of cob-horse. See Robinson, Hist. Hackney; Month. Mag., vol. xvii., 582; vol. xviii., 126.

HADDEBY, formerly Haithaby, a town in Denmark, on the river Schle, and opposite to Schleswig; from Sax. sæt, at, by, had heath, Dan. by a town—"town by the heath," so called from the heath abounding in the neighbourhood. (Bosworth.)

HAGUE (haig); Fr.-La Haye, a city in Holland. The Hague owes its origin to a hunting-seat built there by the counts of Holland in 1250, and is named from Graven Haage, i.e. the counts' hedge, which surrounds their park. D. graaf, earl, count, haag a hedge. See St. Graavenzande.

HAINAUT, or HAINAULT (highno), formerly Henault and Hainoum; in G. Hennegau, L. Hannonia, a frontier province of Belgium. It is said to take its name from the river Haine, which runs through it. There is also Hainault Forest in England, co. Essex. Hainault may be from the Celt. hén-ault, an old wood, and Haine may come from hén, old.

HALSTEAD, Essex, in records found written Halsed, Hausted, Hawlstede, and Howsted, and in modern writings sometimes named South Halstead, to distinguish it from Halstead in Suffolk. From A. S. halstede, "healthy place" (from hēl, and sted a place): a term said to be, with great propriety, applicable to the pleasant eminence it occupies.

HAM, in local names, as East Ham, Rainham, Farmham, Waltham, Debenham, Cheltenham, Burnham, Tyneham, Swineham, Gillingham, Odiham, Hammoon (i.e. Ham-mohun), is the A. S. ham (Plat. ham, Fries. ham, hem, G. heim, M. Goth. haim, Dan. hiem, Sw. hem, Mid. L. hama), a habitation, house, home, dwelling, farm; perhaps from O. G. heimen, to cover. Norden says ham, in some names, is from L. amnis a river.

HAMBURG, according to Dresser and others, was anciently called Augusta Gambriviorum, or Gambrivia; but Tacitus, speaking of the Gambrivii, does not mention it. Its origin is ascribed to Charlemagne, who, to arrest the incursions of the
Hadrian's Wall. (Percy Smith 242)
Halka (Halka stone) (Haugh Pd. 242)
Haughkey (Pd. 242)

Helfs: shallow cajoms (Pd. 217)
Hafyoke (Russell 339)
Halifax (Nova Scotia X) B= 571

Halle; all-all (J2 52)

Halls (Que.) Tinite x 1
Holl 03 in B= 672

- ham-an (J2 52)
- hampton 54

Hammer (Scottish) B= 673
Hamlet of Stones 1183
Hampton Court No 574
-local etymology.

northern Slavonic nations, in the year 808, built two forts upon the Elbe, one of which became Hamburg. Albert de Staade says its ancient name was Hochbuchi or Hochburi; Lambeius, that it had both a Saxon and a Vandal name, the latter in ancient monuments written Houbbuocki, Hobbouch, Hochbuch, Hochburi, Boehburi, Buchburi, Buchborg, and Buchborch; and that the derivation of the first syllable Buch, from the Pol. Bog, or Bohem. Buč, God, agrees with the statement in preface to ancient Droit Civil of Hamburg, that this city was called Ville de Dieu in the Vandal language. The Slav. has also bog war. The name may have come thus:—Bogborg, Bockborg, Buckborg, Huckborg, Hubborg, Hubbouch, Humbouch, Humbourg, Hambourg, Hamburg. See Lambeius, Orig. Hamb. p. 3; Eghinard, ad ann. 808; Dresser, de Urb. Germ. p. 304; Cluver, Germ. Ant. lib. iii., c. 27, p. 605; Albert de Staade, Chron. ann. 810.

Hammersmith, found written Hammersmith. Faulkner (Hist. Hammersmith) derives the name from Sax. ham, a town or dwelling, and hyde or hythe, a haven or harbour; therefore, says he, Ham-hythe, signifies a town with a harbour or creek; which here connects the river with the centre of the town, and forms a convenient quay or dock for the landing of various kinds of merchandise, coals and corn. Bowack says it is called in Domesday Hermoderwode, and in ancient deeds Hermoderworth, which is an evidence of its antiquity, because it was, at that time, a place well known. He says, "We shall not attempt accounting for the present name of it, Hammersmith, which is somewhat odd, unless we suppose that time has melted those rough Saxon sounds, which indeed seems more probable than several conjectures we heard about it, or that ridiculous account firmly believed by some of the inhabitants of Fulham and Putney, as well as of this place, viz. that the two churches of the two first named places were, many ages since, built by two sisters of gigantic stature, who had but one hammer between them, which they used to throw across the river, but that one time it happened unfortunately to fall upon its claws and broke them, so that the pious wish must have unavoidably stood still, if they could not have got it mended, but, going to a
smith that lived at this place, he set all to rights again, and, for such good service it has ever since retained the name of Hammersmith. This fantastic relation is inserted only for the reader's diversion, and to let him see the force of tradition, and how strangely the ignorant may be imposed upon, especially if there is the least shadow of truth to support it, as there is here, the towers of the two churches being exactly alike, and, by the condition of both, built about the same time; and the name of Hammersmith colours the whole story admirably well, and puts the certainty with them out of doubt." Antiq. Midd. p. 47, Lond. 1705.

HAMPShIRE. See Southampton. ×/2

HAMPSTEAD, formerly Hamestede, the old form of "homestead," which, says Lysons, means the site of a house with its appurtenances—a name which may have been sometimes applied, by way of pre-eminence, to the residence of the lord of the manor.

Hampton-ON-ThAMES, according to some, was called AYona, from Anc. Brit. avon, water, river, whence Avona-ton, i.e. "river-town," afterwards corrupted into Hampton. Others say the name means "home-town," from A. S. ham, used in the sense of "home," and tun.

HANSE TOWNS (hans). The Hanse Towns, in Germany, were cities associated for the protection of commerce, as early as the 12th century. This confederacy has now ceased; and its remnants, Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort, are called Free Cities. Some say "Hanse" means "maritime," from am see, "upon the sea;" others derive the name from O. Goth. ansı, "the upper classes;" or from hansa, a multitude; but the most probable derivation is from O. G. hanse, a society, from hans a companion, which may be the G. and D. hans (John). The D. has hansbeker, a large drinking cup; hansen, to drink a bumper; hansen, great men. The O. Fr. marchand hansé or ansé, is a privileged merchant, or one received into the number of the privileged; the O. G. hänseln meant "to initiate," to admit into a society or company. See also Ducange, and Wachter, Gloss.
Helmaker Hall (Brook) 57
Hall of the Guild Maidstone 19

Hanging Knott is Great and Hanging Knott Lakes 142

...more text...

...more text...

Here lies, called by the Chiefto the dyke in Oct 21.
Happy Arabia 12:515
- Valley

Harborough (Marq 40)
Harbou (a) Welford H.
- Bar (Ch. 12.17)

Harlech Castle (Shep 53)
Harwood House (b. in Harrogate 90.2)
Harrietsham (D) 1846

Harrow on the Hill (S. H. W. 39)

Harvard College U. (A. 58.4)

H. M. H. (39.

Harlow (Weekly 15)
FISHING AT LLANBEDR.

is between fifteen and sixteen miles, but if the car that carried the visitors to Dolreiddog meets them against Maes-y-garnedd, their walking will not have exceeded five miles.

There is much we could say about the Men of Ardwedy had we time. Their graves used to be a feature, attracting the notice of antiquaries visiting Tanybwlch and Festiniog, but the necessities of modern road-making, or rather the laziness of road-makers (who generally break up the stone that lies handiest), has distributed most of the stones that marked the tombs, in the form of "Macadam" for modern men and horses to travel over. Traces of the graves can be discerned by practised eyes, a little to the north of the Bala road, a mile and a-half from Festiniog, a district we have yet to reach by the railway route; and this is the tradition that is told of them.

"The men of Ardwedy made an excursion into the Vale of Clwyd, and brought away a number of women, whom they conducted to this part of the county. Being pursued, and here overtaken by the warriors from the Vale, a battle ensued, and the Men of Ardwedy were all slain. They had, however, so gained the affections of their fair prey, that, rather than return home, the women rushed into a neighbouring pool, called after this event Llyn-y-Morwymion, or the 'Maidens' Lake,' where they all perished. The slaughtered men were buried at this spot, and the stones mark the place of interment." It is noteworthy that another Llyn-y-Morwymion lies to the left of the steps ascending to Bwich Tyiddiad. Ardwedy is the ancient name of the whole district, and the "Men of Ardwedy" were fierce warriors in the olden times. Remark, describing this place more than a century ago, says:

"The Door of Ardwedy is formed by nature through the sterile mountains which separate the districts of Trawsfynydd and Ardwedy. I was tempted to visit this noted pass, and found the horror of it far exceeding the most gloomy idea that could be conceived of it. The sides seem to have been rent by some mighty convulsion into a thousand precipices, forming at their top rows of shelves, which the peasants, comparing to the ranges of a dove-cot, styled Cerig Colomenod, or 'The Rocks of the Pigeons.'" We scarcely fancy the word "horror" will be the description of modern tourists.

From Cwm Bychan hardy pedestrians sometimes walk to Festiniog or Dolgelley, and there are few walks in Wales that more amply compensate for the exertion. You may take either of two ways, but must not expect to find everywhere well-defined and hard-beaten roads. One of these ways leads by Drws Ardwedy; the other by Bwich Tyiddiad. The distance from Llanbedr through the former to Tynygroses is about fourteen miles, and Dolgelley nineteen. Through Bwich Tyiddiad to Trawsfynydd is about thirteen miles, and Festiniog eighteen. Of course, we can go through this pass also to Dolgelley, by lengthening our walk a mile or so. In that case we could pass Llyn Cwm Bychan and take a peep at both passes, by following the route we have already described as far as the entrance to Drws Ardwedy, and then, instead of continuing it, descending, bearing right, to the Ganllwyd valley and Tynygroses. If we prefer Trawsfynydd, it lies to our left.

To return to Llanbedr. It is justly beloved of fishermen, whose streams and lakes we will enumerate:-The Artro, the Nantcol, Glowllyn, far up on Rhinog Fawr (about three miles or so on the way to Cwm Bychan, a road runs to the right over a bridge, and that will take us to the Llyn in about two miles); Llyn Du, about a mile south-east of Glowllyn; Llyn Cwm Bychan; Llyn Pryfyd, 1,200 feet or so above the sea, two miles east of Cwm Bychan; Llyn Eidded Bach, Eidded Mawr, and Caerwych, north of Cwm Bychan; Llyn Perfeddau, reached by turning to the right at the entrance to Drws Ardwedy, near Maes-y-garnedd, and walking up the hills for a couple of miles; Llyn Cwm Howal near Perfeddau; and Llyn Ybi, over the ridge between Rhinog Fach and Llethr.

We have mentioned Rhinog Fawr as lying above Glowllyn. Another way of reaching the summit is up the old steps. Where the path runs close to the hill side on the right, you can strike up and reach the cairn in two hours from the lake. But the nearest way is to take a turning to the right, about two miles on
the Cwm Bychan road. We pass over Mynydd Llanbedr along a mountain track which crosses to the right of Foel Ddu, and see Rhinog in front of us. Arrived at the cairn Snowdon is prominent left of north, and carrying our eye to the right we see the Glyders, over a shoulder of which peeps Tryfan; the Carnedd Llewelyn range, Moel Siabod, with Moelwyn nearer, and Blaenau Festiniog at the foot of it; Festiniog village, with its conspicuous church looking down on the vale, and Manod Mawr behind it; Trafswynd in the valley below, and towered Moel Famau in the far distance almost over it; Arenig, nearer, and to the right of it the line of the Berwyns, the Arrans, Cader, the coast line far down into South Wales, Moelfre (three or four miles to the south west), Bardsey, and St. Tudwal's Islands; Pwllheli, with Carn Madryn a little to the left of it; Carn Boduan, Yr Eiff, Criccieth Castle, Portmadoc, with Moel-y-Gest rising above it; and Moel Hebog. Just below us on one side is a corner of Llyn Cwm Bychan, and on the other Rhinog Fach. Foel Ddu is the rounded hill we see immediately before us to the west. From no other eminence, we suppose, could both Snowdon to the north, and the fine precipices of Cader to the south, be seen so effectively.

The walk from Llanbedr to Harlech is three miles, and about half-way the tourist will pass the little church of Llanfair. On the road from Llanfair to Harlech we get one of the loveliest views in all Wales. About a mile, or less, from Harlech the scene is simply magnificent, and one which no one who has seen it on a clear day can ever forget. Out to sea the lovely expanse of Cardigan Bay lies before us, with the lower lands of Pembroke shire to the south, looking like islands in the sea. To the north, the castle of Criccieth stands towering on the Carnarvonshire promontory at its more celebrated rival at Harlech, and beyond Criccieth we can distinguish the little sea coast town of Pwllheli. Immediately in front of us is the beautiful old ruin of Harlech Castle, standing in bold profile against the huge Snowdonian giants which tower above the Glaslyn and pre-eminent among which is "Y Wyddfa" itself. As we advance, spread out before us is the famous Harlech marsh, joining on to the Traeth Bach and Traeth Mawr, which lie between us and Portmadoc. From Portmadoc we can trace the course of the river Glaslyn, from its mouth in Traeth Mawr nearly to the often-painted Pont Aberglaslyn near Beddgelert, above which Moel Hebog rears its massive head. To the right of Moel Hebog towers Snowdon, with the sugar-loaf shaped Cynicht and Moelwyn nearer on the right hand. We may note that there are two roads from Llanfair to Harlech,—the old one over the shoulder of the mountain, and the new one at a lower level. In going to Harlech we shall take the lower road; but the upper one if reversing the journey.

In approaching Harlech we come upon the scene of some very extraordinary occurrences indeed, connected with a mysterious fire, most erratic in its movements, and fastidious in its tastes! Fire had claimed its victims on the Welsh coast in 1542 and 1567, but these fires could be attributed to "Natural causes," and are thus explained in the Philosophical Transactions: "The eclipses of the sun in Aries have been very fatal to this place; and in the years 1542 and 1567, when the sun was eclipsed in that sign, it suffered very much by fire; and after the latter eclipse of the two, the fire spread so far, that 300 houses in the town and suburbs of Caernarvon were consumed." The fire of 1654, to which we now refer, was a wholly different affair, and our first information of it is from the correspondence of Edw. Llwed, one of Camden's editors. He says:—"The Rector of Döl Gelheu sent me a dismal account of the burning of twelve hay-ricks with some kind of unaccountable fire, which did the men that endeavored to save them no damage at all; also of cattle dying, grasses poysyn'd, &c. He and all others of the country suppose that all this has been done by witchcraft." The Rector of Dolgelley referred to was the Rev. Maurice Jones, and in a letter to the editor of the Philosophical Transactions, he enters very fully into particulars, and Gibson comments on the letter as follows:—"Thus far Mr. Jones's account of this surprising and unparell'd Meteor; since which time 1
HARLECH CASTLE.

...received information from him and others, that it continued to the seventeenth of this present month of August; so that we know not the end of it. It has done no great damage by consuming their Hay and Corn, besides those above mentioned; but the Grass, or Air, or both, are so infected with it, that there has been all this while a great mortality of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Goats, &c., and I pray God grant men may escape it. For a long time they could not trace this Fire any further than from the adjoining seashores; but of late those that have watch’d it (as some have done continually), discovered that it creases a part of the Sea, from a place called Morfa Bychan in Caernarvonshire, distance from Harlech about 8 or 9 miles, which is described to be a bay both sandy and marshy. Last winter it appeared much more frequent than this following summer; for whereas they saw it then almost every night, it was not observed in the summer above one or two nights in a week; and that (which, if true, is very observable), about the same distance of time, generally happening on Saturday or Sunday nights; but of late it’s seen much oftener, so that ‘tis feared, if it continues this winter, it may appear as frequently as ever. They add that it’s seen on stormy as well as calm nights, and all weathers alike; but that any great noise, such as the sounding of Horns, the discharging of Guns, &c., does repel or extinguish it; by means of which ‘tis supposed they have saved several Ricks of Hay and Corn, for it scarce fires anything else.

These fires alike puzzled the learned and alarmed the ignorant; and they have never been satisfactorily explained. To the present day, we are told, after rainy weather a black glutinous matter oozes out of the soil on the marsh, that renders it difficult to walk over. Evelyn mentions the fires in his Diary as appearing in Montgomeryshire, but, then, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire was all one to our English ancestors. Gibson supposes the flames to be caused by the spontaneous combustion of the carcasses of locusts; but the Rev. John Evans, writing a century later, thinks the carcasses were more likely those of herrings, driven on shore by whales. It would appear that strange lights are by no means of uncommon occurrence on these shores. About 1859 there was a little collection of them hovering over the low ground between Borth and the Dovey (places already described), and only in 1875, lights in the shape of “sheaves of corn,” and other fantastic forms, appeared at Pwllheli (a place we have yet to visit). But these latter-day lights have not been destructive; so horns were not required to blow them out.

If we arrive by train at Harlech station, the castle we see frowning above us will be the one great object of our immediate desire. But how to achieve it? The railway company has landed us on the flats, and we want to reach the heights. An omnibus would give the station an air of civilization, but chaises-d-foiitures would carry us to the village— we beg pardon—“county town,” more easily. So far we have neither. But now for the castle, en route for the hotels. Brân Fendigaid, otherwise Brân the Blessed, had a sister named Bronwen, and not only was shea “white-bosomed,” but a strong-minded female. She appears to have built a lonely tower, “Twr Bronwen,” for her residence, and her Irish husband, Matholwch, having one day boxed her ears, bloodshed and commotion followed; for particulars of which see 51st Triad. We are told that the tower was the first budging of Harlech Castle. In the sixth century Maelgwyn Gwynedd, “a fine, handsome, generous man, and a subducer of many cruel kings,” a monarch in virtue of his little game at Corsfochno (narrated in an earlier chapter), built a substantial castle on the site of the tower, and made it his marine residence. In the tenth century a lord of Arduwyo, named Collwyn, repaired the castle and abode there, and from this it got the name of Caer Collwyn. The present ruins are of a castle built by Edward I., probably from designs by Henry de Elreton, and on the foundations of the older building. The ruins raise in our minds high feelings of admiration for the builder, and unfortunate contrasts of the workmanship of those rude times with this polite age. Edward put in a constable at a salary of £100 a year, but this being considered exorbitant, it was...
reduced to £26 13s. 4d., rather a large drop. It was afterwards again raised to £50, at which it has long stood. In 1404 Owain Glyndwr managed to get possession of the fortress, but was soon commanded to 'move on' by Prince Henry, who, having taken Aberystwyth Castle, rested before Harlech. In 1468 King Edward sent the Earl of Pembroke to attack the castle, but he was unfortunate, and a bard of the age recounts the slaughter in figures that would make a Colenso very dubious indeed, for he slays 6,000 men at the entrance gates. The siege was not raised; the Earl's brother took the command of the attacking forces, and a long blockade ensued, ending in the surrender of the fortress. This was the siege, by the way, that produced the finest melody of Wales, the "March of the Men of Harlech." Pennant says that Harlech was the "last fortress in North Wales that held out for the King," when Charles was in power; and this was due to the sturdy constable, the gallant brother of Sir John Owen, Col. William Owen of Porkington, near Oswestry. The ruins of the castle are very extensive, and in the courtyard monster concerts are held in the present age. There is a walk along the walls of the building, with a magnificent panorama of Snowdon and its companion mountains, and one of the finest sea views in Wales.

Harlech, we have said, is nominally the county town, and it is a corporate one, of which the Constable of the Castle is, ex officio, Mayor. But the county business is transacted at Dolgelley, and the Corporation is little more than a relic of the past. The town possesses no trade to speak of, and is compensated by thronging tourists in the season, who make a short halt in the place to enjoy the delightful views and rambles the neighbourhood affords. A new hotel, called (and close to the gates of) the Castle, has recently been erected, and lodging houses are springing up, which looks as if the wives of the Men of Harlech intended to make the visits of Saxon strangers more than short halts. The sea is about a mile from the town, and the bathing place can be approached by a tram car from the railway station. The shore is remarkable for its sand dunes, and the bull of the Turkestan, wrecked here a few years ago, is a conspicuous object, to sharp eyes, even from the summit of Snowdon!

Pedestrians would do well to take the walk from Harlech to Cwm Bychan. The start is up the road past the Post Office, for one mile, when the road divides, and you bear to the left until you come, in nearly another mile, to an upright stone on your right, a few yards past which you must leave the road through a gate to your right, and your path leads direct to the mountains, which you see spread out before you. Your road now bears to the right all the way to a barn, to right of which you pass through a gate and on to a rough footpath amongst the stones—still in the direction of the mountains. Very soon a fine panorama opens out ahead. You can see over the Cwm and Craig-y-Saeth the higher front of Rhinog Fawr, at the lower end of which you may note (by carrying your eye over the nearer hill) the gap that forms Bwlch Drws Areducwy, with Rhinog Fach to the right of it. Your path now descends and you shortly arrive at Gerddi Bluog, where Archdeacon Prys, who translated the Psalms into Welsh metre, was born. Leaving the house to your left you pass the gable end of a barn, let into the masonry of which there is a tablet bearing the following inscription:—"Morgan Prys: Hydref: y: 31: 1728. W.H. Pen Saur." [ILL.] H[umphrys] was a local mason who once resided in the district. From this point, bearing left, in a few minutes you reach Dolwreiddig farm, on the road to the lake. Take the road to the left, and you reach the lake in an hour and a half from Harlech.

The old road to Trawsfynydd (from which we diverged, on our way to Cwm Bychan, at the upright stone) should be followed, at any rate for the first few miles of its course, by every visitor to this district. Just beyond the stone, on the left, rises Moel-y-Senicl (2 m. from Harlech), a low hill quickly ascended, from which the view over Traeth Bach on one side, to the Snowdonian mountains, and over Cwm Bychan on the other to the Rhinog range, is certainly one of the loveliest in Wales. Pede-
HARBOTTLE, Northumberland, so called, says Bailey, because it was a place where soldiers kept their quarters; from A. S. *here* an army, *boll* a house. See BOLTON.

HARTLEPOOL (har'tl), co. Durham. Cooke is of opinion that Hartland Point is a corruption of *Hercules Promontorium* and Hartlepool, of *Heracleopolis*, and that the early inhabitants of this part of the country were a trading colony of Ionians who worshipped Hercules (see Hutchinson's Northumb. p. 161); and he speaks of an inscription on an altar to Hercules in Corbridge church-yard. Cade thinks Hartlepool, or the port of the Hart, at Harness, may be named from the redness of the stone or soil (see HERTFORD); others, that it has been the peculiar haunt of deer, as evidenced by the numerous antlers and teeth discovered thereabouts. Bede calls it *Heortu* or *Heortes*, "the place where the harts drink;" and Huntingdon, "the island of harts." The name is derived by some from the long-submerged *Hart* Forest, the adjunct "in-pool" or "le-pool," showing its vicinity to the sea. Dufresne, however, says *hart* is a Teutonic word for "forest," in a general sense. On the town seal a stag is represented in a pool; but as the historian justly observes, this (like the arms of Hertford and Oxford) can only be considered as a rebus on the ancient appellation.

HARWICH (harridj), co. Essex, from A. S. *here-wic, her-wic*, from *here* an army, *wic*, a port, bay, residence; "a place where an army encamps or is in garrison, a station, camp." (Bosworth.) It is supposed that a Saxon army was always stationed here, to oppose the descent of the piratical Danes. See Morant's Essex, vol. i., p. 499.

HARZ (harts); the Harz mountains and forest in N. W. Germany. Lamartinière says the old Teut. word *hars*, a forest, is still preserved in Speshart, Neustadt-an-der-Hart, &c.; but the forest may be named from the large quantity of resin (G. *harz*) which it produces, or from the number of its deer (Teut. *hart*, a stag). But see Spener, Not. Germ. Ant., p. 83; also Wachter, Gloss.

HASTINGS, co. Sussex, called by the Saxons *Hastina*. Somner writes Hæthing and Hættingaceaster, which he derives
from Sax. hære heat, because of the bubbling or boiling of the sea in this place. Camden says from one Hasting, a Dane, a great robber, who either seized, built, or fortified it. "In 893 the Danes, in 250 ships, commanded by the pirate Hastinge, landed at the mouth of the river Rother, near Romney Marsh, and immediately possessed themselves of Apuldore, where, and at Hastings (so called from their leader) they constructed forts and ravaged all the coast to the westward of the country." (Dallaway). Kemble thinks Hastings was the fortress, and probably at one time the town, of a tribe called the Hæstingas. See also Moss, Hist. Hastings.

HATCH, an adjunct to many local names in Essex, as Kelvedon Hatch, West Hatch, Abury Hatch, How Hatch, Pilgrim Hatch, Fox Hatch; also Colney Hatch, near Muswell Hill, Middlesex; Hatch House and Manor, Wilts, standing upon a high hill. Morant (Hist. Essex, p. 185) says hatch means a low gate towards the forest. A learned annotator, referring to Hatch in Essex, says: "Hatches has also the significations of flood-gates, but no flood-gates exist, or ever could have existed, in many of the places having the name of Hatch, no water of any kind being near them." See also Cowel, Law Dict. ; 27 Hen. 8, 23; and Survey of Cornwall.

HATFIELD, Herts, found written Hæd-feld, Heat-feld, Hedefelt, and Hatfeld, from A. S. hæd heath, feld a field.

HAUGH (hau), a low-lying meadow; another orthography of Haw.

HAVANA, or THE HAVANNAH, in the Island of Cuba; from Sp. Habana, "The harbour." (Johnston.) Neither habana nor havana, for a harbour, is found in the Spanish dictionaries. Habana may, however, have been formed from haven, or G. hafen. Dan. havn, D. haven.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, Essex. Atte is a corruption of "At the;" "Havering at or near the king's or queen's bower."

HAVRE (hahvèr), Fr. Le Havre, a seaport of France; from O. G. hauffen, a port, or the Celtic aber, the embouchure of a
Hastings - see Apel's Guide to Holmains Monthly Register

St. Leonard's

Hutton Garden (London) 13' 587

Hay, Hayb or Huyh (13' 587)

Hayes (Rud Hayse) 28/153

The Hay Well (G to Malvern 75)

Hawent or T. Unna 1346

Hayden (Small Manor) 3/370

Hayeswood in Boughton Malherbe 3/107
Hawesbury R (Ell 335)

Hawke or Owylea 1846
Harwarden (W) B & K 22
Head Quarters (Percy's) 246
Hea gwen (Bevan) K7 / Heaven 1859
Head of Midlothian 1859

Hebrew, Arabic & Chaldee 182/3 1562
Hebrides W 57 / Hebrew 58 1859
- B.XPath 93 / Min. 126
Hedjaz Ell 224 / Hedjazm Bc 593 v. Salcanov
Hecta Style Porticoes 1 Darius 306

Helena 45° (18, 36) W 57
Helenium (Chaul. 27)

Heliogabalus Bc 576

Hellas Bc 557
Hell Gate Bc 558 / Hell Gates Bc 50
- Helles - 557
- a Carmaugh

Hellespont Bc 567

Hellespyn涂 Freo (Lake Peiotid) 161
Harris' Tablets (Rome) 3 Cottage 1650 Paulin
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY. 129

river. See Bochart, Colon. Phœn. liv. i. ch. 42; Syl. Giraldus, Itin. Camb. liv. ii. ch. 1; also, Ménage; and voc. Aber.

HAW, in English local names, means lit. inclosed land, a small field; from A. S. haga, hagen. In Chaucer it signifies a dale.

HAYNE, a terminal of English local names, is probably a contraction of A. S. hagen (haga) a hay, hedge, meadow. "Hage, hagen, tot oppidorum nominibus hinc annexum." (Somner.) "Nigan et xx. hagena syndon; novem et viginti prædia sunt." (Bosworth.) "Grete hertes in the haynes, fair bares in the playnes;" MS. Linc. (Halliwell.) Willhayne, well inclosure; Woodhayne, wood inclosure; Crownhayne, cows' inclosure.

HAYTI (hayte), an island in the West Indies. The name signifies "high land." Heald (U.S. 216)

HEARN, formerly Hern, is sometimes found in local names. Some translate the Sax. hern, a cottage; others a house; as Whithern, a "white house." Hern may sometimes be another orthography of Ern, Erne (q. v.). Heald (U.S. 246)

HELICON, a mountain of Beotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; from Gr. Ἑλικόν, which Le Clerc derives from Phœn. ḫalik or ḫalikon, a high mountain. Bochart (Chan. lib. i. c. 16) shows that Beotia was full of Phœnician names and colonies.

HELGOLAND, found written Helgoland; an island near the mouth of the Elbe, and anciently called Hertha, after the goddess of that name, whom the Saxons worshipped there. From G. Heiligeland, i. e. holy land. Cir. 188

HEL/SINGFORS, in Finland; said to be named after a colony from the province of Helsing-land, in Sweden, which had been established in the neighbourhood for several centuries. Qu. Sw. fors, stream, waterfall. There is Helsing-borg in Sweden, opposite Helsing-or, commonly Elsinore and Elsineur, in Denmark.

HELSTON, a village in Cornwall; contraction of Corn. ha-las-tun, "the hill by a green moor."

HEM'EL HEMPSTED, Herts, formerly Hemel Hamsted. Hemel may have been originally the name of the owner. In the neighbourhood is Wheal Hempted. See HAMPSTEAD.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES. Dr. Plot calls it "the ancientest
town in the country,” but has not adduced any fact or argument to support his conjecture. He derives the name from Celt. ēm old, ley a place. In an inspeximus granted by Queen Elizabeth to the corporation of Henley, it is called Hanlegauz and Hanneburg. (Rees.)

HENTLAND, a parish, co. Hereford, derives its name from the old church, in W. hēn-lân.

HEREFORD (hereford). Leland says “in Welsh this place is called Hewer-ford, of an old ford by the castle, by the which many passed over, or ever the great bridge on the Wye at Hereford was made.” Camden says “the similarity between the names of Ereineue, Arcenfeld, the town of Ariconium, mentioned herabouts by Antoninus, and Hariford or Heriford, now the metropolis of the county, have led me to think that all are derived from Ariconium; not that I believe Ariconium and Hereford the same place, but as Basil in Germany took the name of Augusta Rauracorum, and Baldach in Assyria that of Babylon, because they arose out of the ruins of those places, so our Hariford (as it is commonly pronounced) derived, in my opinion, its name and existence from the Roman Ariconium.” Duncumb, however, prefers the derivation from A. S. ēse an army, and ford a ford; the place being near a ford frequently crossed by armies of Britons and their invaders; and he considers all prior etymologies doubtful, no evidence having been adduced to prove that Hereford existed as a town before the Saxon Heptarchy.

HERMANN or ERMIN STREET, one of the four great roads or military ways constructed by the Romans in Britain, and extending through the entire length of the kingdom; from A. S. ēse an army, or hereman a soldier. See HEREFORD.

HERTFORD (harford); found written Heorot-ford, Heort-ford, and Heruford; perhaps from A. S. heorh, a hart, stag, ford a ford; “the hart’s ford.” Bede says from heruford, “the red ford.” The historian thinks it was named from its situation on the Roman Vadum Militare, or the ford of the Roman military way, called by the Saxons Herman Street, which extended from Newhaven, in Sussex, to Castor, in Norfolk. See HERMAN STREET.
Haveringworth (Davis's Topographical [2]

Hephaestus (Percy 2) 148

Hercules' Pillars B.C. 600

Herefordshire Beacon 196.6 Malvern 37

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Heron's Head - 249, 263

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Herring-ford: Sea Channel 94 608

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Hereford Castle 58: 37

High St. Maidstone was anciently called High Town, is mentioned as such in a Corporation minute 1597 (Russells' Stanhope)
Hiddelco, c. 610
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High Places in Scripture
- High Gate f. 607
- High Fife or Hill (Luke 14:3)
- High Castle of Camps (R.C. 19)
- Hill of Resilience (Palestine, B.C. 195)
- The City of Central India, B.C. 607

Hiret, Hirut, Hurst (Deerh. 252)

Hispania f. 609
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HIBERNIA. See Ireland.

HIMALAYA signifies "the abode of snow;" from Sans. hima snow, alaya an abode. HINDOO KOOSH, i.e. the Hindoo or Indian Caucasus, a range of mountains in India.

HINDUSTAN, i.e. the stan or country of the Hindus. Gilchrist says "Hind, the ancient term for India, perhaps signifies 'a black' (niger), which, with the common adjunct oo, makes 'blackey,' 'negro,' &c.; so that we might translate Hindostan 'negro-land.'"

He adds that Sind and Hind are synonymous. "India, in the Zend and Pehlvi languages is called Heando, and in Hebrew הָודָד hadda (Esther, i. 1); and by the Persian and Arabian geographers Hend." See INDUS and STAN.

HIS/SAR, in local names in Turkey and India, is the Turc. and Hind. حصار a fort, as Bala Hisar, Cabul; Kara Hisar, the black fort; Koyla Hisar, Sultan Hisar, Ghiezel Hisar, Kishissar, in Turkey.

HITHE, a termination of local names in England, denotes a situation on the shore, and convenient for landing goods (Boosworth), as Queenhithe, Rotherhithe, from A. S. hyth a port, haven. Hythe, Hithe, is the name of one of the Cinque Ports, in Kent.

HO, in local names in China, generally signifies a river. The Yellow River is also called "Ho," as being the river, by way of eminence.

HOANG-HO, a river in China. See HWANG HO.

HÖCHST (hœcht), near Frankfort. Höchst in G. signifies "highest," but it may be here a contraction of Hochstädt, from hoch, high, stadt a town. We have Hochstädt in Bavaria, near which is the little village of Blenheim, properly Blindheim, noted for the famous victory of Marlborough and Eugene, over the French and the Bavarians.

HOLBORN (ho'born). "Oldborne or Hilbourne was the like water breaking out about the place where now the bars do stand, and it ran down the whole street till Oldborne Bridge, and into the river of the wells, or turnemill brook. This bourne was like
wise long since stopped up at the head and in other places where
the same hath broken out, but yet till this day the said street is
there called High Oldborne Hill, and both the sides thereof,
together with all the ground adjoining that lie betwixt it and the
river Thames remain full of springs, so that water is there found at
hand and hard to be stopped in every house." (Stow.) Lemon
(quoting Cle. Voc. 73 and 131 n.) says Hol-bourn means "the
bounds or limits of the college," and is consequently a Greek
word(!). The true derivation is from A. S. eald, eald, old, burn, a
stream, brook.

HOLDERNESS (hoald'ernes), co. York (called by Ptolemy
Ocellum; from Anc. Brit. ykhill, a foreland), from A. S. Hoald-
deer-nesse, the promontory of hollow Deira. (Bailey.) The
province or kingdom of Deira was part of Northumberland, situated
between the Tyne and Humber. Dr. Bosworth gives the "A. S.
Holdeornes, hol deora nesse, cave Deiræ promontorium;" hol
hollow, nasse, nése, promontory, headland, cape. See Spurn-
head.

HOLLAND. According to some authors, the name may
denote a very low country; from O. G. hol low, land, id. Dr.
Bosworth, quoting Halbertama, says the meaning of Holland
exactly suits the fenry and boggy soil which it designates; that
the oldest Dutch authors write Ollant; but that the word ol in
the sense of dirty or glutinous matter, mud, does not appear in
A. S., although it is found in a derived signification. Van der
Schueren says, "Beven daveren als oyn ollant, scatere—tremble
under the feet as a marshy ground." The name Holland is not
heard of before A.D. 1064. (See Wachtendonk's Rhym. Chron.
and Huydecoper on Melis Stoke.)

HOLM (home), in local names in England, is the A. S.
holm water, island, low ground by water; thus, the Steep and
Flat Holmes, and Holme, Dorset; and Axholm. In Sweden
and Denmark holm, is "a small island;" as Stockholm, Rydbo-
holm, Gripsholm, Bornholm, Drottingholm (i.e. queen's island).

HONG-KONG', a Chinese island; said to be corrupted from
Chin. heang-heang, "the valley of fragrant waters."

HOO, HOE (ho), in local names in England, as Prud-hoe,
Hollands Gin Distillery (Russell 325)

Holding v. Land & Leasehold (Daric 317)

Hole v. Elgits Hole (Hg. 143)

Holings concert X 2/11 = (Church) 3/88

Holm, Holme (No 54) v. Rough Holm 20

Holly bush hill (q. e. m. Holm) to swing and Hill 38

Holstein (Hill) 284

Holy wells of London 283 11 Wells of Holm

Holy Land (recent visits B) Ch. 8.41 (85)

- Island of Lindisfarne (Hilb. 28) 85

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Hones & Barnhouse (Hilb.) Daric 318

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Honeymans (Hilb.) Daric 317

Hooke Ch. 268

Hostel (Hilb. 83 8. Hotel

Hoste Fair in 978 (Russell 329)
Home Circuit (Percy Smith) 1st County (Circuit) -
Hook Land P.S. 254

- help of up (f = 54)

Horn (Cape) W. 43

1. Horse Calibidae (W. 50) h = 628 a of 265

2. the 192 and 28 of the

2 W L 44

ill
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Shaft-hoe, Sand-hoe, Tud-hoe in Durham and Northumberland; Hoo, Herts; Hoe, Kent; may have originally signified a hill, perhaps from G. hohe, height, elevation. Hohe is found in German names of places, as Hohenlinden, Hohenwart, Hohenstaufen, Hohenzollern, Hohenwerfen, &c. Baxter translates Icanhoe, “Arx Icenorum.”

HOPE, in local names in England, is said to signify a sloping hollow between two hills, and is derived by some from the Celt.; but it is more probably a corruption of haow, haugh, haugh, hough, from the A. S. haga, a small quantity of enclosed land, a dwelling-house. Halliwell gives “Hope, a valley, also a hill.” (North.)

HORNCHURCH, Essex, “hath its denomination from the horns of a hart that happened to be killed by a king’s dog near the church, as it was building; and the horns were put in the wall of the church.” Mr. Estest of Trinity College, Oxford, went to school here, and said that the stumps of the horns were extinct in his time. (Cam. Soc.)

HORNSEY, Middlesex; from the 13th to the 16th century called in public records Haringee, Haringhee, or Haringay; about Queen Elizabeth’s time usually written Harnsey or Hornsey. Its etymology must be sought for in its more ancient name. Haringe, “the meadow of hares,” is not very wide of its original orthography. (Lysons.) Hornsea is the name of a place in Yorkshire, situated on the sea-coast, near a small lake formed by a breach from the sea.

HORS’HAM, Sussex. The common derivation is from the Sax. Horsa, brother of Hengist. Allan (Hist. Sussex), says its situation in that part of the county termed the weald, which was formerly one continued forest, would authorize us to suppose that the present name is a corruption of Hurst-ham, or the town in the wood.

HOUNDSDITCH. “From Aldgate north west to Bishopsgate, lieth the ditch of the city, called Houndsditch, for that in old time, when the same lay open, much filth conveyed forth of the city, especially dead dogs, were there laid or cast; wherefore, of latter time, a mud wall was made, inclosing the ditch, to
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

keep out the laying of such filth as had been accustomed.”
(Stow.)

HOUNSLOW, Middlesex. See Low.

HOXTON, formerly Hogdon, a suburb of London, may have been noted for a hog-market, or its site may have belonged to one Hogg. Bailey, under Hoxton, “a town in Sussex, remarkable for the martyrdom of St. Edmund the King,” says, “formerly Hoglison, perhaps by metathesis for haligtun, i.e. a holy town.”

HRADSCHIN, the part of Prague situated on the left bank of the Moldau; also the palace of the Bohemian sovereigns. From Bohem. hrad a castle (castrum, castellum, arx).

HULL, co. York, formerly Kingston-upon-Hull, and still so called in Parliamentary documents. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Humber and Hull, the latter being supposed by Bailey to derive its name from Low S. hulen (Teut. heulen), to howl, from the noise which it makes on meeting the sea; but the name is more probably a corruption of one or more Celtic words.

HUMBER, a river in the N. of England; from Sax. Humbre, so called, because its waters make a great humming at the flowing and ebbing of the tide. (Somer.)

HUMMUMS. The Hummums, Covent Garden, were originally celebrated for their hot baths, which were first established there by a Turk. From Turc. and Arab. حميم a hot bath. The Arab. حميم is an embalming herb; هاميم hot water; حمم hot.

HUNGARY, from L. Hungária, for Hungarvia, said to be from Hunni and Avarae, two Scythian tribes who invaded this country about A.D. 400. Hungary was anciently called Pannonia.

HUNGERFORD, co. Berks, formerly Ingleford, for Engleford, “the ford of the Angles.” See ENGLAND.

HUNTINGDON, found written Huntandun, Huntendun, Huntedune, Huntadun, Huntyngeon; from A.S. hūtan a hunter’s, duon a hill. (Bosworth.)

HURST, in English local names, as Sandhurst, Midhurst, is the A.S. hūrst or hyrst, a wood or grove. Chiselhurst means “the chesnut grove;” Hazelhurst, “the hazel grove.”
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Hundreds K/187 Digby's 33
- in Eyns (Davies 320)
- 5 miles (Davies 315)
- Hard Wood at Farentworth (Kent). former
farming for their bees & swine remove. The
same may be said of Hoo Hill, the
distinguishing characteristic of Hundred
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HURSTMONCEUX (herst-mon-zo), co. Sussex. Prior to the Conquest, the estate then called Hyrst was the property of Earl Godwin, and was then given to Earl de Warren; but a few years after we find it transferred, by some means, to a Norman family, who assumed its name; and one of them added that of Monceux, the name of his mother, who was born at Compton Monceux, in Hampshire. (See Parry, Coast of Sussex.) The A. S. hurst or hyrst is a wood or grove. See Hurst.

HWANG HAY (wung-ha), the Yellow Sea, China; from Chin. hwang yellow, hae the sea, "nature's lake, which receives all rivers." Hae is pronounced igh or high, and in the Canton dialect like the English hoy.

HWANG HO (wung-ho), a river in China; lit. "the yellow river." Hwang is the colour of the earth, yellow. See Ho.

HYDRABAD (hidrabad), "the city of Hyder." See Abad. C. 235. B. 48

HYERES, or HIERES (he-are'), a town of Provence, in France; also a small group of islands upon the coast of Provence. The town was anciently called Olbia Arese, and the Islands, Insulæ Arearum, whence the present name has been corrupted.

IBERIA, the L. name for Spain, or rather part of Spain; from the river Iber or Ebro, which flows through it. But see Ebro.

ICELAND, from Dan. Island, "the land of ice." The Swedes write Island, from is ice.

IGHT'HAM, a parish in Kent, found written Ehteham, a corruption of Eight-ham, so called from the eight boroughs or hams lying within its boundaries, viz., Eightham, Redwell, Ivyhatch, Borough-Green, St. Cleres, The Moat, Beaulies, and Oldborough.

ILCHESTER, co. Somerset; a contraction of Ivelchester, i.e.
the fortress on the Ivel. Nennius says the Brit. name was *Pensawelcoit*, i.e. "the city at the head of the river's mouth, in the wood." It was the Iscalis of the Romans; and, according to Ptolemy, was one of the chief towns of the Belgae. See Yeovil and Chester.

ILEY MEAD, near Meltsham, found written Iglesa, Æglea, Æglesæ and Egleæ; from A. S. *ig* an island, *leah* a plain.

IM'ÅÜS, in anc. geog. a chain of mountains traversing Asia. "The division of Asia into *intra* and *extra* Imaus, was not unknown to Strabo and Pliny. The name is from Sans. *himavat*, snowy mountains." (Humboldt.) "It was known to Pliny that the word Imaus signified in the language of the natives 'snowy.'" (P. Cey.) *Himavat* means rather "abounding with snow," "covered with snow." See also Plin. lib. vi. c. 17; Ptol. lib. vi. c. 14. *Inel*, an *eke* word for an *Island." (Stuart)

IN, INN, in local names in Great Britain, is sometimes a contraction of Gæl. *innis* (q. v.), a country, an island.

INDIA. See Hindustan. W. Heit. Geog. 112 Sall. 485

INDUS, the name of a river in India, is said to be either the L. form of the Pers. *Hind*, a word having no definite meaning, and applied to the whole country; or a corruption of Sindus or Sinthis, its ancient name. The natives call it Seedhu or Sinde, the Nilah or "blue river," and Abi Hind. The most probable derivation is from Sans. *sindhu*, the sea, this river being one of the largest in India. Gill 318

ING, at the termination of local names in England, is sometimes the A. S. *ing, inga*, a meadow, pasture inclosure (Goth. *winga*); thus, Basing, Kettering, Reading, Godalming, Yelling, &c. In like manner, the O. G. *ing, inge*, now *ingen*, is a field, tract of land; as Lotharingen, the country of Lothar; Thüringen, Kitzingen, Memmingen, &c. In G. it is sometimes changed into *ung*, as Waldung, woodland; Hölzungen, a district, field, region with wood; Hüttung, pasturage, meadow; Feldung a field; Stallung, a place on which stables are built, &c. Names of places in Sweden and Denmark also frequently end in *ing, inge*. (See Bosworth and Lye.) Briton says *ing* is sometimes affixed to the
'Syria in Eon.' They include springs of pure water, resort to because of their curative power, generally before the rise of the modern systems of hydrotherapeutics.lands just outside the N. W. district of Yorkshire. St. Helen's is thought to be. Probable places. Now. St. Helen, St. Hilda, St. Hilda, (i.e. cliff) [Meadow?] Other names are in known - r. lay, lay to own word. ‘Le.’ 1240. P. 41 names.

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name of a place to form a gentile name, meaning a person of the place; thus, Leaming (Warwick, York, Gloster), the Leam (river) people; Fearnheorging (Kent), Farnborough-men, &c. Ing, in some names, is a corruption of e or en, as Newington for Newenton or Newton.

INGRAM'S CROOK, Bannockburn, so called from Sir Ingram Umfraville, an English general, who was slain there.

INKERMAN, in the Crimea; from Tart. in-herman; lit. "the town of caverns," from the cells excavated within the rocks. (Pallas.) It is the Ctenus (Krēνος) of Strabo.

INN, a river in Switzerland and Tyrol. It was called by the ancients Οeus and Oenus, from which its present name has been corrupted. But Οeus is probably only the L. form of its original name.

INNIS, ENNIS, in local names in Scotland and Ireland, &c., is the Gael. innis, Ir. inis, Corn. ennis, W. Eynis, Arm. enes and enoesan, a country, an island; perhaps from L. insula, an island; thus, Innismore, the great island; Innisbeg, the little island; Innishowen, the island of Owen; and Enniskillen—all in Ireland. Armstrong says "innis does not always mean an island, but sometimes a headland or promontory, as Craiginish, Deyinish, Fraisinish, in Argyleshire; Mòrinish in Breadalbane; and that there is a strong affinity between innis, the Norw. noes or naes a promontory, and the termination ness of many places in Scotland, as Inverness, Taberness, Stromness, and the L. nasum, Fr. nez, Eng. nose, meaning the projecting feature. The Sco. ness also means a promontory, as do the A. S. niessa, nesse, O. Sw. naes, Belg. neus." But these words are from the Gr. νησος, island, peninsula, νησις, small island, as Πελοποννησος, "the island of Pelops," a peninsula in the south of Greece, now the Morea.

INNSPRÜCK (—prook), the chief city of Tyrol. The correct orthography is Innsbrück, so called from a wooden bridge (G. brücke) which here crosses the river Inn.

INTERLACHEN (—lak'ın), a village in Switzerland, situated between lakes Brienz and Thun; from L. inter between, G. lachen lakes.

David & Tawers of Old Maidstone

Sue Russell, Vis. of H. & M. 2 111 70.
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INVER, a prefix of names of places in Scotland, as Invergordon, Inverkeithing, Inverleithen, Invertheil, is a corruption of the Gael. in-aor. See INVERARY.

INVERARY, a parish, &c., co. Argyle, Scotland, is said to take its name from the river Aray. "The old town of Inverary was situated upon its banks, at its junction with the sea; and as a plain formed by the deposit of mud and sand at the mouth of a river is called in the Gael. in-aor or inneir, the town took its name from its site, and was called Inverary, or in Gael. Inaoidh. The waters of the Aray flow rapidly over a rugged and rocky bed; and, accordingly, Dr. Fraser and others think Aray or Aora is from ao-reidh, 'not smooth,' and that as the waters of the Shira, the other principal stream in this parish, flow gently over a pebbly channel, it is from sior-reidh, 'always smooth.'" (Stat. Acc. Scot.) But qu. should not ao-reidh be written neo-reidh, uneven, and, instead of sior-reidh, siorruaidh (asp. shiorruaidh) ever-running, ever-flowing.

INVERCHAOLAIN, Scotland, signifies in Gael. "the plain or lands fit for tillage, on the small stream," said to be descriptive enough of the situation of the manse and adjoining farm. (Stat. Acc. Scot.)

INVER'URY, Scotland, formerly Ennerurie, "lies between the Don and Ury, and, extending to the confluence of these rivers, thence derives its name." But see INVERARY.

IO'NIA, a country of Asia Minor. See GREECE.

IPSWITCH, found written Gippeswic, Gipeswich, and Ypeswich, takes its name from the river Gippiug; from A. S. geap winding, and wiċ a village, residence. (Bosworth.)

IRELAND; by classic writers called Iernis, Ierne, Invernia, Hibernia; in A. S. found written Yrland, Yrland, Irland, Ireland, Hibernia, Igbernia, and Ybernia. The root of all these words is the Gael. iar the west, in a country, island; thus iar-in, eir-in, er-in, Erin, "the western isle." From er comes ire, and then Ireland. Again, erin becomes ern, and with the new prefix hy, used by the Irish to denote "a country," hy-ern, converted by the Greeks into louē̂p̄a, and by the Romans (inserting b for
Iron Gate (Percy 4) 273

Sectarianism and Modern Protestantism are not necessarily the same thing. The word 'sectarian' is derived from the Latin 'secta,' meaning a group or school, and it is often used to describe religious or political beliefs that are considered to be separate from mainstream acceptability.

The famous poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge, in his poem "Kubla Khan," has a line that says, "In a fit of passion, I grasped the rim of the world." This line is often quoted to illustrate the idea of a moment of great intensity or emotion.

In every case, if we are to understand the world, we must first understand the people who live in it. And if we are to understand the people, we must first understand the societies they come from. This is the challenge of history and literature.

Invers or Savior? Jr. 115.

Savannah 116: St. E. S.

Ireland (Ch. After 46) W. 16

Ireland, the only truly British Sea that

washes our shores, has been until recently

the chief seat of Ireland's... meaning.

Nelson's
data.

Ireland: Nature's Name a "Eriu"/ "Nelson 849

Scheria: Stahla, the Roman historian, states

that his name was given, because they

considered it a cold and dreary country.

31/108/4/24 (see Joyce's 3 Vols.)
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... euphony) into Hibernia. "Scotland was at one time called Igerinia, Hibernia, and from the end of the third to the beginning of the eleventh century Scotia was used exclusively to indicate Ireland." According to Vallancey, the most ancient name of Ireland was Inis-feil or -fail, "The island of shepherds."

IRMAK, in local names in Turkey, is the Turc. ارماك irmak a river, as the Kizil Irmaq, "the red river," which falls into the Black Sea, near Sinope.

ISCA. From the Anc. Brit. word isca, use, probably meaning "water," (Gael. uing, uinge; Ir. uinge, usc; W. wyn a stream; Corn. and Arm. iseg; Belg. eck, aech) are derived the names of many rivers in Great Britain; thus, the Ax, Esk, Ex, Ouse, Usk, Wisk; whence Axley, Axholm, Axminster, the minster on the Ax; Axmouth, Exmouth, at the mouth of the Ax and Ex; Exeter, i.e. Exe-ceaster, a fortress or city on the Ex; Wisbeach, formerly Ouse-beach; Oxford, Uxbridge, Osborn, for Ouse-ford, Ousebridge, Ouse-bourn. The Brit. isca, use, has also assumed the forms of wsa, wusa, ose, use, ise, Isis, ese, oxe, wor, waxe, and wox.

ISLE OF DOGS. The story goes that a waterman having here murdered a man who was accompanied by a dog, the latter would not leave its dead master, until through hunger it was constrained to swim over to Greenwich, which, being frequently repeated, was observed by the watermen, who, following the dog, discovered the body of the murdered man. Soon after, the dog returning on his usual errand to Greenwich, snarled at a waterman and would not be beaten off, which caused the bystanders, who knew of the murder, to apprehend the waterman, who afterwards confessed the fact, and was hanged on the spot. (Coghlan.) According to others, this isle was so called, because one of the kings of England kept a pack of dogs here.

ISLE OF MAN. Some derive man from the Brit. word mon, isolated, or from W. maen, a stone, a pile of stones. Cumming says the name means "a rocky island." Pliny calls this isle Monapia; Caesar, Mona; Ptolemy, Monæda; Orosius and Bede,
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ISLE OF SKYE (sky), from Ir. skiach, cloudy (Gr. σκότος a shade, σκότος darkness). (Bellot.)

ISLE OF THANET, found written Tenet, Tanet, Tanetlond, Tened, Thenet, Taneth. Solinus (quoted by Camden) calls it Athanatos, and Thanatos. Lewis derives Thanet from tene, a fire or beacon, and supposes the island to have been so named on account of the beacons or fires kept there to give notice of Danish or other pirates, to whose ravages it was greatly exposed. He probably refers to the Celt. tún, fire. We read "that the Danes in general made Thanet their landing place, and frequently stayed whole winters in it, so that it became their accustomed rendezvous while in this kingdom, and that consequently it felt continued scenes of misery and plunder during the whole time of their remaining in it." Some derive Thanet from Gr. ἀθάνατος, death, "so called from the death of snakes when brought into it, no such having ever been able to live in it." Lambard thinks it was named from the Sax. or O. Eng. word thanet, moist, watery, "a name well suited to its situation, surrounded by the watery element." Modern writers consider this isle identical with Inis Ruine or Ruoichim. Leland says "Tenet, Britanniaco sermone Ruoichum;" but by Ruoichim is probably meant the old Roman station "Richborough," which was anciently an island. See also Hasted, Hist. Kent.

ISLE OF WIGHT. See Oude.

ISLINGTON; in ancient records written Isendune, Isendon, Iseldon, Ysledon, and Eyseldon. Skinner derives the name from A. S. gisel a hostage, tun a town, to which Bailey adds, "by reason of the many inns there." "It does not, however, appear that this place was ever called Giselton or Gistleton; the name Isendune occurs in the most ancient records belonging to the church of St. Paul's, as well as in Domesday, and means in the Saxon 'the hill of iron;' in favour of which etymology it may be adduced that several springs of water impregnated with that mineral have been found near the village." (Lysons.) "It most pro-
Islands of the Azores (Pliny 22) (140°C)

Islands of Rogart 346
- Torowe CR 265
- Bough of the World (Pliny 6.273)

Isotherms. The lines, generally speaking, are east to west with a considerable curve northward. This means that in July inland places have a slightly higher temperature than places of the same latitude on the coast. When, however, we examine the isotherms for January we notice a great difference—

J. of Wight (Black's Guide), CH. 42, p. 38

Is. of Alderney (Char. 318), 11, r (111)
- Saints (Percy Smith 273)

Islas de los Galapagos CH 306

-Chamb. Allies (Dec 26, 27)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

bably derives its name from its situation with respect to Tolentone, whose site was the elevated ground adjoining the woods of High-
bury, the appellation Iseldone, expressing the Lower Town or Fort, from the O. Brit. word ishel, signifying lower.” (Lewis).

ISLIP, Oxon; in old documents written Yslepe, Heslepe, Ighteslep, Gythsale, Hilsale, Islesale, and in Domesday Leteslepe. In the last form Le seems to be the Norm. or Fr. prefix le. Islip comes from A. S. eás, és, or lás, of water, or water’s; lippe, a lip; hence the name means water’s lip or bank. This derivation, which is an analogy with that of “island,” from eás, és, or island, i.e. water’s land, land of water, is confirmed by its position, which is on the river Cherwell. Islip in Northampton-
shire is also on the bank of a river, called Nen. (Bosworth.) Both Islips, however, may be derived from Ouse-lip, i.e. “lip of the Ouse;” from the Brit. isca. “Ouse” may sometimes be traced in is, ys, ese, use, and wis. See Lewes, Wisbeach, and Isca.

ISPAHAN, the ancient capital of Persia. It is written in Pers. اصفهان, which is also pl. of اصفه, a soldier. Some, however, say Isfahan, not Ispahan, is the orthography.

ISTER (Gr. ἴστερ), the ancient name of the river Danube, probably corrupted from the Celt. Ye-dwr, from dwr water, with the prefix ye. See Stour.

ITALY. Thucydidse tells us that Italy was named after Italus, an Arcadian king, who taught the Italians agriculture; others that Italy was so designated from abounding in bulls or bull-calves, which the Greeks and Tuscans called νταλος. Varro and Columella state that Italy had its name from the number, beauty, and breed of its calves. The Gr. νταλος is a calf; the synonymous word, the L. vitulus, is a bull-calf, and the Etruscans called a sheep idulus. Bochart says Italy abounded in pitch, and he derives the name from Phoen. Itaria (softened by the Greeks into Italia), from itar, itra, pitch; he refers also to the pitch of Britania, a country in the southern part of Italy, over against Sicily, and inhabited by the Bruttii, Brittii, Bruttii, or Britti. This pitch (bruttia pix) is said to have been greatly esteemed by the ancients, and was used not only for pitching vessels, but also in medicines.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

See Plin. lib. xvi. c. 11; also lib. xxiv. c. 7. According to Servius, some of the most ancient names of Italy were Hesperia, Ausonia, Saturnia, and Vitalia.

ITHACA, one of the Ionian Islands, corrupted by the modern Greeks into Thiaiki. Bochart says ἤθῃα, ithaca, means a hard and rugged island, and the Heb. ἀθακ, athac, hard, and athaca or ithica, that which is hard and rugged; and that old authors with common consent describe Ithaca to be such. See Odys. i. ver. 242; iv. ver. 605; also Plutarch, and Cic. de Orat. lib. i.

IVIZA, IVICA, or IBIZA (iweetsa), the ancient Ebusus, one of the Balearic Isles. Pliny informs us that the figs of Ebusus were very large and excellent, and that the inhabitants used to dry and send them to Rome in cases. Bochart accordingly derives Ebusus from Phœn. ἰβους, iebuso or ibuso, dried ("figs" understood). In confirmation, Lamartiniere says that dried figs were called caunæ, from Caunus, in Caria, whence they were first brought; and that certain plums were called brignoles, because they grew in the environs of Brignoles in Provence.

IVY LANE, Paternoster Row, "so called of ivy growing on the prebendal houses of St. Paul's."

JACK STRAW'S CASTLE. Lambarde, speaking of Blackheath, says, "It hath borne there several rebellious assemblyes, besides the burden of the Danes campe. The first was in the tyme of Rich. II., moved by Jack Straw, whom William Walworth, then maior of London, slew in Smythesfeld with his dagger; in memorie whereof, the citie had given them for increase of honour a dagger in their sheild of armes."

JAMAICA (ja-ma'-ka). The early Spanish historians for Jamaica write Xaymaca, which, in the native language, is said to mean "a country abounding in springs."

JANINA (jan'ena), the chief town of Albania. The name is found written Jannina, Janna, and Yanina, all corrupted from
Ivory Palace: 136

Jacoby Well: A tragedy at Kesley Bank
Wellington (Slopes): A landlord, the other day, was fined for permitting drunkenness. The case followed the death of a man found near day in shallow water known as Jacoby's Well.

Jack Land (Stratford): 136

Jack Stones (Percy S. 175)

Soil Stars (For Winter Show)
Solem F: New factory - P: 697.

Sawyer Stippard: Nov 1920. During the proposal to reduce workers' wages by 15 a week, a strike resulted. 12,000 men were considered inevitable.
Japanese Empire (Meik 280)
Japan XXVII 4 Gill 336 CIII 246
Java W 53
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY. 143

Joannina, its former appellation. It may have been named after one of the emperors Iωάννης (John).

JAPAN, formerly Gegen, corresponding with the Chin. Gegen, or Jepen, "the kingdom of the rising sun." It has also been called Zipangú, Zipangri, Cyampagú, and Cimpago. The natives call it Niphon, the basis of excellence; Awadsima, the land that springs from the mouth of the sea; Tonsio, the true morning; Teuka, the empire only inferior to heaven; and Sinkoku Kaminokuni, the habitation of the gods.

JELALABAD, in Afghanistan; "the ábád or city of Jelál," a famous warrior. Jelál, in Arab. means "majesty," "power." See ÁBAD.

JEREZ (heereth), formerly written Xerez, a town in Spain. "This place is said to have been called by the Moors, Sherish Filistin, because allotted to a tribe of Philistines." By Sherish, perhaps the Arab. عرش 'arásh a throne, or عريش 'arásh a tabernacle, is meant.

JERICHO (jerryko), a city of Palestine, near the Jordan and the Dead Sea. Some write the name in Heb. יֶרְחֵה יֵרְחֶה, which they translate "city of the moon;" others, יֵרִיחוֹ יֵרִיחוֹ, "a place of fragrance." In the Septuagint it is written Εἰρήνα, in Strabo (xvi. c. 41) Εἰρήνα, and in Arab. إِرِيْهَة Eríha, also Ríha.

JERSEY (jer'ze), found written Gearsey, Gersey, Jereseye; supposed to be a corruption of Casarea, the name by which it was known to the Romans.

JERUSALEM, a royal city of the Canaanites, who called it Shalém. The name is derived from Heb. יְרוּשָׁלָיִם יְרוּשָׁלָיִם, signifying "foundation of peace" from yarakh a foundation, and šalám, for shalém, peace, perfect, whole. Others translate, "possession of peace;" "men or people of peace;" "house or habitation of peace," "dwelling of peace." The Latin corrupted the Heb. word into Solyma, and the Greeks into Σελυμα and Σελυμά, which some imagined to be compounded of ispec sacred, and Σελυμα Solyma; and in corrobor-
tion, they state that ChÆrilus and others mention a people called the Solymi, whom Tacitus and Josephus took to be the Jews, and to be so called from Solyma their capital. See Tacitus; also Josephus, Cont. Ap. lib. I. xix. 27.

JORDAN (Ιορδάνη), the largest river in Palestine; from Heb. יָרָדֶן, which Robinson translates “the flowing,” “the river,” from the idea of descending, flowing down, from יָרָד, to go down; “like G. Rhein, from the verb rinnen.” In Arab. it was called El-urduh, and at present Esh-sheer-ah, watering-place.

JUGGERNAUT, a temple at Puri, in Orissa, Hindustan. The Hind. Jagannâtha means “lord of the world,” from Sans. jagat the world, and nîtha, or nâth, lord.

JUMNA, or JAMUNA, a river in India, which rises in the Himâlayas; corrupted from Sans. Yamûna. “In mythology the personified river is considered as the daughter of Sûrya or the sun, and sister of Yam” (Shakespeare), “who corresponds to the judge of hell, Minos” (M. Williams).

JUTLAND, the Danish peninsula. See OUDE.

KAISARIEH (καïσα-ρέα), a town in Asiatic Turkey, the ancient Cæsarea; named after Cæsar. See SARAGOSSA.

KALEH, in local names in Turkey, &c., as Yeni Kaleh, in the Crimea, Hassan Kaleh, Sukhum kaleh, Redut kaleh, in Asia Minor, is the Turc. ایالت کاله, a fortress.

KAR'AH, in local names in Turkey, is the Turc. کاراه black, as Karah Dengiz, the Black Sea; Karah Sû, the black water, the western Euphrates; Karah Hissar, the black fortress. Karah means also a continent.

KARDOUANSKOI ILMEN, a bay or lake in Russia through which the Kigatash rushes. “On the shore of this bay a guard is stationed, on account of the salt lake in the steppe, called Karrduan, a compound of the Tartar, from karr snow, duan to thaw;
single pot = Mistletoe (Beatty 1863) with 2 great flowers (Percy Smith 277)
- Jungle, a thickly wooded swamp (Davies 57)
- at Percy Smith 279

junks, to the south (Wall 434) Cll 271
Judea (Journ 27) Cham 27

Juan Fernandez Cll 310 B=2690
Jubilee = Gibralter Davies 356
Kedesh (Ab 59) map 173/185
Judea Vll 3/54

Kafarnaum W 37
Kains, Kansas 1 (Percy 1 280
Kanthaka (S.) Bll 129
Kansas Cll 292 B= 696

Kansas Cll 182
- Head - 222
- Kosm. - 229

Kansas (Percy Smith 391) B. Eng 177
Kata R 5. 184
Killer (Stone) Davies 360

- Kil (Percy 5. 280
Küster - 209
Kesten 3/54)
Johann Jod

Karrod (Meik) 263

Kattegat (May) 1607

Keltic P. H. 82/100.

Kalla

Kendal (Meik 695) Mar. 481

- on the Kent - 200 yards south

D. A. (meik) 224

- and 12 -
and the place has been thus denominated, because along the high sandy steppe the snow soon dissolves.” (Pallas.)

KARS, a town in Asiatic Turkey, said to derive its name from the river upon which it is situated, which name may possibly be a corruption of karaü sû, “black water;” the designation of many rivers and streams in Turkey. Erzeroum is situated on the western Euphrates, which the Turks called Karah sî, and near Kars is a place called Karah hamza. The Arab. kars signifies “very cold,” “freezing,” and the town is situated 6000 feet above the sea level. The Turks, however, write تارص kârs. Others say Kars is situated on the Arpeh-tchai i.e. the Arpeh river. Baudraud writes Cars or Chiseri.

KEANG HO, a river in China. The name means “a rapid river.”

KELVEDON, Essex, found written Kilwendun, Chellendana, Keluedon, and Kellevedon. It was anciently called Easterford, from a ford there, which, in relation to some other ford, lay in an easterly direction. Morant derives Kelvedon from Sax. dun a hill, and celd (pron. keld) a spring; Dr. Stukely from Celt. celn, mysterious, or to conceal (whence Cell, the name of God), according to which it signifies “God's hill.” See Wright, Hist. Essex.

KEMPTEN, a town in Bavaria, is considered to have been the Roman station Campodinum; from L. campus, a plain, down, open field; and dinum, Latinized from the Celt. din, dinas, a city.

KENDAL, co. Westmoreland, more correctly Kirby Kendal, or Kirby-in-Kendal, i.e. the church town (kirk-by) in the dale of the Ken or Kent.

KENMORE, a village on the eastern shore of Loch Tay, in Scotland. The name signifies a high promontory; from Gael. ceann-môr, from ceann, cinn (Ir. ceann, W. cwn and cyn, Corn. kyn), head, point, top, high headland, promontory; and môr (Corn. and Arm. maur, W. maor, Ir. mor) great.

KENNET, a river in Wilts; dim. of Brit. cain, white, clear, i.e. beautiful Conf. W. canaid, white, bright.
KENSINGTON; in Domesday written Chenesiton and Chenesitun; in a charter of Henry I., Chenesetuna; and in other ancient records, Kensitune, Kinsintuna, Kinsintuna, Kensintune, and Kenesitune. Some say that one Chenesi held the manor of Huish, in Somerset, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and that this place might have been originally called Chenesi Tun, i.e. the town or village belonging to Chenesi. See Faulkner's Kensington; also Lyson's Environs, 2, 126.

KENT; the name of this county is said to be derived from Anc. Brit. kant a corner, or, when applied to a country, a headland. The Romans converted Kent into Cantium, and called the people Cantii. The North Foreland is mentioned by Ptolemy under the name of Kαντιον or Ακαντιον ανοι, the promontory Cantium or Acantium. Lambarde derives Cent (Kent) from W. cenne, a leaf, because this part formerly abounded in woods; Camden, from canton a corner, "because England in this place stretcheth out itself in a corner to the north-east." Caesar, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Ptolemy, and others call Kent, Cantium; and the Saxons, as Nennius tells us, named it Cantgear-land, i.e. the country of men inhabiting Kent. In Domesday it is written Chent. The most probable derivation is from the position of the county, the land here extending itself with an angle or corner eastward towards France. In Scotland such a corner is called Cantir; the inhabitants of another corner in that part of the island are called Cantae by Ptolemy, and the Cangani were possessed of another corner in Wales; to which may be added the Cantabri, inhabiting a corner among the Celtiberians in Spain, and Kent is called Angulus, or a corner, by all our old geographers, as a name aptly denoting its situation. (Hasted, Hist. of Kent.) Others derive Kent from Celt. cean head. The W. cant is a circle; cantref, the division of a country, a canton or hundred; cenn is the head, top, or summit, and cyn the first or foremost part.

KESTON, a village... where Caesar is said to have fought the Britons; i.e. S. Cesars-tun, Caesar's town, in imitation of Casarea.
Kentucky (McClure) / p. 9

Kentucky Names: X/470 (c) 1706, 12 1705
- Fayette District - X/470
- Shire House 9/70

X/72 9/70 7/223 (c) 1700
- Guido - 417
- X/470 67, 70, 108
- Direct (Ch. 1848)
  - Ashford - Atherstone - Atherstone - Atherstone
  - Ashford - Atherstone - Atherstone - Atherstone
  - Ashford - Atherstone - Atherstone - Atherstone

Kentucky (Ch. 1846) see below

Charing - Churt - Sutton - Churt
Chiseldon - Chipstead - Redhill - Marham
Cranford - Cranford - Cranford - Cranford
Cranleigh - Cranleigh - Cranleigh - Cranleigh
Crowborough - Dartford - Dartford - Dartford
Dartford - Dartford - Dartford - Dartford
Dunstable (c) - Dunstable
Dunstan (Rh) - Dunstable

Dunstan (Rh) - Dunstable
Dunstan (Rh) - Dunstable
Kend (Kend) Eastchurch / East Cliff
- East Farleigh (Downs off Kent) Egerton
- Dungeness, Eden R. England, Elmstone
- Kel River Gill

B. 6.99
- Wykhe v. Mainwaring C. 121

Kiang v. China (Gill 279)
- Often spell Li Kiang (Gill 279)

Kildare (Irel.) B. 703
- Kent - Probably where Oden lands (A.D. 424)

v. Bann guide, Kilmallock (An) B. 119

In Senatus

Kentish

New Album

kildare Cent. settlement in K. 232

Roman

Kinternational

Roman

Sarno
KEVENON, in Wales, from W. ceun-on, “the ash-tree ridge;” ceun a ridge, onen the ash-tree.

KEW. The most ancient record in which I have seen this place mentioned, is a court roll of the manor of Richmond, in the reign of Henry VII. It is there written Kayhough; in subsequent records its name is varied to Kayhowe, Kayhoo, Keyhowe, Keye, Kayo, and Kewe. Its situation near the water-side might induce one to seek its etymology from the word “key,” or “quay.” (Lyonne.)

KHORASSAN (khur-â-sân), a division of Afghanistan. D’Herbelot derives this name from Pers. khûr the sun, and assan a habitable place. He says, that by khorassan is understood “a great extent of country well peopled du côté du soleil, i.e. du soleil levant.” “Aussi les Persans de l’Irâque Persique disent que le Khorassan s’étend depuis Rhei, ville de la Perse montagneuse, qui s’appelle aussi Erak-A’gem [Irâque-Agemi] ou Irâque Persique, jusqu’à Mathla-Asitah, i.e. jusques au lever du soleil.”

KIEL (heel), in Holstein, Denmark. This town may have been named Kiel on account of its magnificent bay or harbour, from Teut. kille, kielle. See CALAIS and CALA.

KIL, KILL, KILLI, KILLY, GILLY, is sometimes found in local names in Cornwall. The Corn. chil means “the hinder part of the neck; also a neck of land or promontory, as Kelsey or Kelsey, i.e. the dry neck of land. Kil, kill, killi, killy, gilly, in the following names means “a grove,” as Killgorick, the grove on the water side; Killyverth, the white thorn grove; Killigrew, the eagle’s grove; Killoch, Killyoke, the oak grove; Kilmar, Kilmarrh, Kilmart, the great grove, the horse grove, the wonderful grove; Roskilly (−gilly), the grove in the valley.

KILDARE, KILFINAN, KILKENNY, KILKERRAN, KILLALOE, KILLARNEY, KILMADOCK, KILMARNOCK, KILMORE, KILPATRICK, &c. See KILL.

KILL, KIL, in local names in Ireland and Scotland, is the Gael. cill, a burying-ground, cell, chapel, grave; from L. cella.
(See ZELL.) It generally means "church," perhaps originally "cell;" thus Kilbridge, the church of St. Bride or Bridget; Kildare, the church of the oak (others say, "wood of oaks," from Gael. coille a wood, and darech); Kilfinan, Scotland, the church or burying-place of St. Finan, who lived in the 7th century, and was a disciple of St. Columba; Kilkenny, the church of St. Kenny, or Canice, from the cathedral church of the diocese of Ossory, founded there about the end of the 12th century; Kilkerran, the church of Ciarain (according to others "the circle or sepulchre of Ciarain," from cylch a circle); Killaloe from St. Luá, called Mo-Luá, who founded a cell there about the beginning of the 7th century; Kilmaddock, co. Perth, Scotland, the chapel of St. Madock, Madocus, or Modocus, one of the Culdees; Kilmore, the great church; Kilpatrick, the church of Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, to whom it was originally dedicated.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, "famous for being the seat of the English Saxon kings in the Danish wars, and for the coronation of three kings." (Bailey.) From A.S. cynges-tun, king's town.

KINROSS, in Scotland, formerly Kynross or Kynrosse, named from its situation on a point of land running into Loch Leven; from Gael. ceann, a head, point, high headland, roi, a promontory, isthmus.

KINSALE, Ireland. The name may have been corrupted from Ir. cean-tail, "the head of the sea."

KINTIRE, or KYNTIRE, the Mull of, Scotland; from Gael. ceann-tire, a peninsula, promontory, headland, land's end; ceann, cinn, head, point; tir, tire, country, region, territory, land in opposition to water (Fr. terre, Corn. W. and Arm. tir, Ir. tior and tir), from L. terra, from Sans. dhara. See MULL.

KIRKALDY (kerkalde), a parish and district, co. Fife, Scotland; from A.S. circe, cyric, church, Celedai or Keledie, the Culdees. "Prior to the introduction and establishment of Roman Catholicism in Scotland, the Culdees, who had erected several religious establishments in Fife and Kinross, had one of
Killesary (Hebrides) Mon. 13th c. 1163

Kingly Estate (Maidstone) Belonged to a family
that held various estates there in 18th century.

Kingsdown House (Maidstone) 241

Kingsdown Waths w. Neversham 485

Kingst. (Maidstone 3/688

Kingsdown 4/63, 422 /1403

Kingsdown (Shel.) (Str.) Dextrum

Kingsdown (Shel.) (Str.) Dextrum

Kingsdown (Str.) (Str.) (Str.)

Kingsdown (Str.)

Kings Craig (707)

Kinnel 43/91

Kirby of Church Villas (Bidle) 65

Kirkcathgus 228

Kirkcudbright contract of Kirk 94th cabbet
their houses called cells here; hence the place was called Kil-
celedei. During the Scoto-Saxon period, the name was changed
to Kirk-caledie, subsequently contracted into Kirkcaldie and
Kirkaldy."

KISTNAH, a river of Hindustan, rising in the Deccan; from
Krishna, the popular divinity among the Hindus, named from
his black complexion (Sans. kṛṣṇa, black).

KLAUSEN (kläus'en), a little town in Tirol, lying S. of Brixen,
and N. of Bozen; jammed in between the river Eisack and the
mountains; from its L. name Clausum, from clausum, shut up,
inclosed.

KONG MOUNTAINS, in the north-west of Africa. Kong in
the Mandingo language means "mountains."

KREMLIN, the ancient citadel of Moscow, now containing an
imperial palace, &c. The word is used in Russia to denote the
citadel of any town or city, from krem, a fortress.

KUNCHINJINGA (konchinjong), a snow-clad mountain in the
Sikkim Himalaya. The name is Tibetan, and signifies "covered
with snow."

KUND, a termination of local names in India, as in Rohilcund
or -kund, Bundelcund or -kund (an appellation given to this pro-
vince from the Bundelas, a tribe of Rājputs), is a corruption
of the Hind. khānd, khund, khānd, a district, province; lit. a
piece, a portion.

KUTA'YA, a large town in Asia Minor, the ancient Kyræa,
Cytaea, a town of Colchis, famous for the poisonous herbs which
it produced, and as the birthplace of Medea.

LABUAN (labo'än), an island in the mouth of the River
Borneo proper. The Mal. لبوهن labūk-an is an anchorage,
an anchoring place; from labuh or labak, to drop anchor.

LADRONES. These islands were named from the thievish
disposition of the natives at the time of their discovery by Magalhaens (1521); from Sp. ladrón, a thief, robber, from L. latro, -onis. They are also called Marianne Islands, in honour of the Queen of Philip IV. of Spain, by which king they were settled.

LAGO DE MERIM, a lake in Brasil, near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, on the sea-coast. Merim is a Brazilian word signifying "little:" a European would call this lake a very considerable one.

LAIBACH (lye-bak), the chief town in Carniola, Austria, situated on a river of the same name, or rather, perhaps, on the Laib-ach, i.e. the Laib-brook. In Italian it is called Lubiana.

LAKE TAHOO or TAI, in China, means the "Great Lake."

LAMHETH. By ancient authors this name is written Lamhee, Lambeth, Lambyth, and Lamedh. In the earliest record, a charter of Edward the Confessor in 1062, it is called Lambe-hithe, and in Domesday Lanchei, which latter is most probably a mistake. Dr. Ducaret derives Lambeth from A. S. lám a lamb, hyth a haven; the objection to which etymology, as Lysons observes, is that it has no meaning. Dr. Gale says it was named from its contiguity to a Roman road, or leman, which is generally supposed to have terminated at the river, at Stangate, whence there was a passage over the Thames; but the most reasonable etymology is that from A. S. lam mud, hyth a haven or port. Lye writes "Lamb-hythe, Lambbyth, hodie Lambeth."

LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET. The Old English Herbal, speaking of winter rocket or cresses, says, "It growth of its own accord in gardens and fields by the way side in divers places, and particularly in the next pasture to the Conduit Head, behind Gray's Inn, that brings water to Mr. Lamb's conduit in Holborn."

"The fields around Lamb's Conduit formed a favourite promenade for the inhabitants of St. Andrew's Holborn and St. Giles in the Fields. They were first curtailed in 1714, by the formation of a new burying ground for the parish of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and again in 1739, by the erection of the Foundling Hospital. The conduit was taken down in 1746." (Cunningham's London.)
Labyrinth, an entangling maze

Lakes, Wabigoon & Lake Superior 72

Laguna & Lagoon (Se verb. 205, Carol. 109)

Lahore (Albert 47)

Lake Superior CDL 276 / Lake Dwelling

Lake Superior W. 48 / Lake Dwelling (Rpt 1) 85

Lambeth, formerly noted for a light lane of ash Said to have been brinks in old head

Lambton

Lake Superior W. 48 / Backed CDL 210, 19

Lac Manche - Spa. Channel (Gill. 1976)

Lamprey Head - The Morn. 2977

Lambourn Ward 1872

Lammas Meadows 28/258
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

At the north end of Lamb's Conduit Street is a tavern, which formerly had for its sign a "lamb!"

LAMMERMOOR HILLS, situated in the counties of Edinburgh, Berwick, and Haddington. Some translate Lammermoor, or rather Lammermuir (—muir), "the moor that reaches to the sea." But does it not rather mean the hills "near the seaside?" The Gael. lamh-ri is near, hard by, beside, at hand (lamh the hand, ri at), and muir the sea.

LAMPETER, S. Wales, a corruption of W. Llan Bedr, "Church Peter."

LAMPLUGH, a parish, co. Cumberland; said to have been named by its Irish inhabitants Glan fough or Glan fillough ("wet dale"), of which Lamplugh is a corruption. See Nicolson and Burn, Hist. Westm. & Cumb.

LANCASTER, found written Longcaster. Camden contends that the Roman name of this place was Longovicum, "long street." Whitaker says it was the Ad-Aulenum of Richard of Cirencester's Itinerary. It was anciently a Roman station, and was doubtless a considerable fortress under the Saxon dynasty. Some derive the name from A. S. long, long, long, and ceaster a fortress. The more reasonable etymology is from Lan or Lune, and ceaster; "a camp or fortress on the river Lune."

LANDEK, a village in Tirol, situate at the corner of three roads; from G. land, id., eck corner.

LANDES (longd). The Landes are wild sterile districts, stretching along the coast of Guyenne and Gascogne, in France, between the Gironde and the Adour. The name, which denotes heath or waste open country, is sufficiently descriptive of its natural character, though it varies considerably, the part near the coast being the wildest. (P. Cyc.) Cotgrave says, "the Fr. lande is a wild, untilled, shrubby, bushy plain." Camden calls it "a plaine among trees." The Sp. has linda, an extensive tract of heath land. The landa is a plain, common, field. The French word is derived from the G. land, country. "C'est probablement par allusion à la stérilité d'une grande partie des terres de l'Allemagne que nous avons appelé lande, une grande étendue de
terre qui ne produit que des bruyères.” (Noel.) The G. land may come from the Celt. lan, a clear place or area, or from L. planus, plain, flat, level; thus, planus, plana, planata, planada, lanada, landa, Land. Larramendi derives the Sp. landa from the Basq. lan, labour, work, and da is; and, says he, “the earth and the fields are the theatre of labour and work.”

LANGUEDOC (long/gwedok), a province of France. The dialects called Langue d’oc and Langue d’oi, or d’oil, are derived from oc and oui, the affirmatives peculiar to each dialect. The langue d’oil, was used by the Trouvères, north of the Loire, and has expanded into the modern French; the Langue d’oc or Provençal, was spoken by the Troubadours south of the Loire, and in the 11th century, was more employed in the language of poetry and sentiment than the Langue d’oil. (For. Quar.) Others derive Languedoc from lande de Goth, i.e. country of the Goth.

LARISSA, a city of Thessaly, on the River Peneus; also a Pelasgian town in the Troad, which assisted Troy; also the name of other ancient towns. Bochart says Pîsînâ was the name of a city situated between Edessa and Mount Masius, in Mesopotamia, and Paîsînû that of another city between the rivers Chabora and Saocora, also in Mesopotamia; and that there was also a city called Resen (see Genesis x. 12), lying between Nineveh and Calach, in Assyria. He thinks it very probable that when the Greeks asked of the Assyrian rabble the name of their city, they should have answered “ךשך” le-lesen, i.e. “of Resen,” which the Greeks may have changed to Λαξησατ.

LATAKIA, in Asiatic Turkey, said to be a corruption of Laodicea, a city of Phrygia; also the name of other Asiatic cities; from Gr. Λαςδικεία, perhaps named after Λαςδική (Laodice), one of Priam’s daughters; also a daughter of Agamemnon, better known as Electra; from λας people, δική justice, &c.

LATH, a part of a county, containing three or more hundreds or wapentakes; from A. S. leth, lath (Low L. laestum, leda.) Webster thinks lath may come from lathian, to call together, and that the primary meaning may have been “
Lands v. Morelands 82/388 v. 3/67
Langbrough Wire (London) B7 728

Lardner (Pears) Cyg. 122

Lafland (Davies 371)

Las Salinas Cl 311

Lath v. Waterhouse (Laher 112)

Lahers 1, survey 8, 289.

Lahners 1, Cyll 860

(Numbers are handwritten and appear to be part of a larger calculation or note.)
Lauenburg Oct 1844

Lath or Laths B = 131

Lawn - Law (Percy Smith 290/289 262)
Lawn岚 - salmon for 13 Aug 94
large - R.S. 290

Law - to a kind of shedstor's, 773
an extended pent-house 9.4.
Lawn (Percy 7.191)
A law = a field (Hares 500)
meeting or assembly.” According to the Laws of Edward the Confessor, the 1sth in some counties answered to the trithing or third part of a county in others. The term is common in Kent. A lathe or leath in S. Lancashire and in Craven in Yorkshire means “a barn,” from Dan. lade. See Carr’s Craven Dial., Quar. Rev. vol. cx. 380; Halliwell; Spelman; Blackstone, and Cowel, Law Dict.

LAUNCESTON (lanson), in Cornwall, was anciently called Dunheved, “the swelling hill.” Its modern name, a contraction of Lan-cester-ton, means “the church castle town.”

LAW, LAWE, a designation of many hills or mounds in Scotland and in Northumberland, whether natural, or artificial, as Berwick-law, &c.; from A. S. hlæw, hlawa, a mound, heap, a small hill. See also Jamieson, Sco. Dict. and voc. Low.

LAWND, LOWND, LAUND, in names of hamlets, &c., in England, as Chipping Laund, Craize Lownd (Isle of Axholme), New Laund Booth (Lancashire), generally means plain lands, lands untilled, extending between planted lands or woods; an open field between woods; whence the smooth grass-plats about houses and mansions in the country are called “lawns.” Cowel defines landa “a laund or open field without wood.” The word is derived from G. land, signifying land, country. But see voc. Landes, and Ducange, Gloss.

LAYTON, co. Essex; found written Lightun, and Ligetune; from Līga the River Lea, A. S. tun an enclosure, town.

LE MANS (lemonf), chief town of the department of the Maine. Mans is a corruption of Cenomanum, capital of the Cenomani or Cenomanni, a people who anciently dwelt in this part of France. These Cenomanni, or “head men,” seem to be the same as the Cenomanni, Iceni, Y-ceni, Ceni, or Cenones, who inhabited Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, &c. Cenomanum was called by the Romans Suindinum. The original Celtic name may have been Scyn-din, i.e. holy town.

LEADENHALL, the name of a market and street in London, is a corruption of Leather Hall; a large market for hides and leather having been formerly held here.

Lemham (Weel) 3/55
LEAMINGTON, or LEAMINGTON PRIORS (lem—), co. Warwick, is named from the river Leam, in the vale of which it is situated, and from its having originally belonged to the Priory of Kenilworth. Dugdale thinks the river may have its name from Gr. ὅμη, a pool, lake. He says, "this river is of a muddy disposition, having some standing holes, in the nature of lakes or ponds, in sundry places thereof; and we find at this day that divers of those artificial rivers in Cambridgeshire, anciently cut to drain the fens, bear the name of Leame, as Watersey Leame, New Leame, Moston’s Leame, &c., being all muddy channels through which the water hath a dull or slow passage." The Gr. ὅμη is a haven, seaport, harbour, refuge; Dugdale probably means ὅμη, a marsh, lake, stagnant water. The A. S. has lam, D. leem, G. lehm, loam, Dan. lám, Sw. lim, lime, glue, L. limus, slime, mud, Gr. νυμα, filth. We find Limene or Limine-muth, "mouth of the River Limine," in Kent. The g in Leamington is perhaps of modern introduction, like that in Lymington; or Leaming-tun may translate "the town of the Leam river people." See Ing.

LEB’ANON, or Lib’anus, Gr. Λίβανος, a celebrated mountain on the confines of Syria and Palestine, described as abounding in cedars and various kinds of fragrant plants. "Libanus is so called from the milky whiteness of its perpetual snow." (Richardson.) "The name Libanon comes from the whitish colour of the limestone rock." (Robinson’s Palest. lib. iii. p. 439.) Jeremiah (xviii. 14) speaks of the snow of Libanus. Tacitus (Hist. lib. v. cap. 6) says "Præcipuum montium Libanum erigit, mirum dictu, tantos inter ardores opacum fidumque nivibus." The name in Arab. is written لبنان lubnán, which seems to come from laban milk. The Heb. גל כ laban signifies "white."

LECH or LLECH (lek), in local names in Wales, is the W. llech, a flat stone, slate stone, slate rock, slate; thus, Llechvaen, near Brecknock, from llech, and vaen, for maen, a stone.

LECHLADE (leklade) co. Gloucester, named from its situation on the River Lech, and A. S. ladian, to empty. North-lech is near the source of the Lech. See CRICKLADE.
Leaning Tower of Pisa (Italy) B. 739

Livid, Leigt, Legt, Lay, Log, Leg, Leet

Leadenhall St (lord) B. 657

Lease 20/215(l)

Leaning Tower of B. 738

Leasow, a pasture (Hares 581)

Leal, an artificial water channel (Davies)

Leal, a hill (Leal B. 408)

Lea Court 3/109

See, a Manor court (Hares 533)

Leeds or Lord (D. G. 549)

See Vale (Milk) B. 740, Lee Shire B. 740

Legvark T. (D. G. 549)

Leman Lake 3/742

Leman Water 3/542
Leeds Castle K x 314
Leeds (Kent) K x 3/99, Leeds Abbey S
- Burnfield K x 3/99, 90, 1181 x 66
Latham Pembroke K x 3/99 A x 3/52
- 3/104
See ward 36, (off 267) and Conf 285

Lancaster Square S 2nd x 742
- Leigh - ley - lie by (fl 679) S 2nd

Lincoln K x 3/99, S 2nd by (fl 679) S 2nd
Leman Lake B x 742
Lemus Del. B x 743
Lesham & Lesham (Don) 3/52

Lew (Stream) S 4 Lesham 3/102
The Leaw (S. of Map) K x 3/99
Lanier Abbey K x 310
See Levan CL 205 (Percy S. 273)

Lewen R (br.) - “Lewish”, means smooth, 6
and “R” is not liable to marks, Dittonham

Ley (Percy S. 294)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

LEEDS, formerly Loth, which some derive from A. S. leodd, eople. Whitaker considers Loth the genitive case of Loth, name of the first Saxon possessor of the place. He says this d of ellipsis was very frequent; thus Melis, the dwelling of the lsi; and in N. Lancashire, Levens (the Leufunes of Domesday), habitation of Leoffwine.

LEICESTER (leester), found written Ligora-ceaster, Liggora- ster, Liecester, and Leicestre; from A. S. Legre-ceaster; ned from the river Legre or Leir (now the Soar), on which it nds.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, co. Beds, a town of Norman origin, the River Ouse. It was formerly called Leiton-Beau-Desart, d to be derived from leiton grassy ground, beau fair, desart bdy. The name is found written Leiton Bosart, and, in the ronicles of Dunstable, Leyton.

LEINTWARDINE, co. Hereford; Bradwardine, &c. See ARDINE.

LEIPZIG or LEIPSIC (lippy-zig), originated in the Slavonian lage situated in the angle where the Parde falls into the Pleisse. is said to have received its name from the lime-trees (Slav. lips, a, or lipsk) growing about it.

LENHAM, Kent, named from its situation on the Len, which is into the Medway near Maidstone; A. S. ham, a dwelling.

LEOMINSTER (lem’ster), co. Hereford, from A. S. leof, loved, loved, dear, mynaster a monastery.

LESLIE (les’le), a parish, co. Fife, said to be from Gael. a garden, or enchanted spot, and Leven, the name of the ver; thus, lisleven, lisleen, lislie, Leslie. "This derivation rrespands with the beautiful table-land on which the village is ilt, originally the scene of royal and noble games, and the sort of all that was royal and noble in Scotland, to enjoy those mes in safety; hence the name still retained by many a con- quous field and croft, where each noble family erected their own vilion, such as Bin-ard-ri, pronounced bingarbre, 'high tion of the king.' Every name of standing in the parish is selic, and many evidently connected with royalty, as Strahendry
for Strath-an-ri, 'the king's park or forest;' Balquhonvie, for Bal-guham-ri, 'the king's grass town;' Balaillie, for Balshiellie, 'corn town;' Ingri, for Eglisi-an-ri, 'the king's chapel.'” (Stat. Acc. of Scot.) By iles is meant the Gael. lios, a garden, lit. a court, palace, house, fortified place. Cf. Ir. lios, a court; W. llws, Arm. les, a court; Corn. llis, a manor-house. LEWES (lou'is), Sussex, “hath its name of pastures called by the English Saxons Lewsa.” (Camden.) “From O. Fr. Les eves, waters, as expressive of its state when the levels north and south of the town were flooded for the greater part of the year.” (Rowe.) “In ancient times the valley to the north and south of the town was undoubtedly one continued lake; hence the L. denomination of Laquis, given to it in Domesday; hence also the names of the town and of the river, both of which are but corruptions of the equivalent French word Eaux.” (Allen, Hist. Surr. and Suss.) It has been likewise suggested that a Belgic tribe named the Levaci, and mentioned by Caesar, may have settled in this district, and that Lewes may have derived its name from them; which is considered the more probable, from the Belgae having formerly possessed the whole of our maritime coast. (Elliott's MSS.) A Brit. etymology from gluis, shining or bright, has been hazarded by a passage from Camden; but the only reason given, is, the neighbouring chalk-pits and the chalky tracts probably worn by the Britons, and which, seen at a distance, would appear as bright spots in contrast with the green Downs. This derivation, however, has been considered too general, since every inhabited spot on the slope of the Downs, standing upon a chalky soil, might for the same reason be designated "Gluis." Baxter, under "Lagentium," says Lewes was probably called by the ancients Lauisca, as much as to say, "the hand upon the water" (from Anc. Brit. lau a hand, isa water), and under "Cluanais," he remarks, that the largest of the Hebrides, which shoots forward its arms or promontories into the sea, is called "Lewes;" that its former name was Cluanais, from clu or lau an arm, inis an island—"an island like an arm." Horaefield, the historian, assures us that the derivation of Lewes from lau and esse (which
Devis & Dewsnoble (Davis 376)

Dry Burne Castle (Russell 933)

Levy River (Davis 580) v. Streams 580
—by v. Beverley Township (Harrogate)

Leydown: "Sea of Sheeps—A bungalow was commandeered in 1918, vacated only in 1919, but possession is not given up: it may perhaps be again wanted. There are concrete houses and other buildings specially erected, all empty now, save for a caretaker, "clerk of works," the men who assiduously tar a road that nobody uses. It seems about time to wake up at Leydown. (John Bull 4/12/1920)"
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

seems to be merely another form of isca), strictly agrees with the face of the country and the situation of the town, and that several remains of the termination ese are to be found in the immediate neighbourhood of Lewes river, as Isefield, Lewese, Southese, Northese, all of which take their names from their relative situation near the river anciently called Ise, Ease, Esse, Eyse, Use, and now the Ouse. For our part, we think the most reasonable derivation is that from the A. S. hlæw, "a word expressive of the gradual ascent which the eastern termination of the Down makes from the river," joined to the old Brit. name of the stream, Isca or Ise; whence hlæw-ise, hlæw-ese, or Lewes.

LEWISHAM, Kent, formerly Lewsham, and before that Levesham, said to be named from its situation; from A. S. læwæs pastures, ham a habitation. The O. Eng. word leasow is still used for a pasture in Herefordshire and some other counties.

LEY, LEA, LEE, LAY, LEIGH, in local names in England, as in Bletchingley, Bletchley, Botley, Dudley, Dursley, Hanley, Helmsley, Lee, Layton, Leighton, means an open field, or large pasture; from A. S. læg, leghe, leah, lega, ley, a ley, field, place; (W. lle, Fr. lieu, a place) from L. locus, a place.

LEYDEN (ld-dn), a town in Holland; a corruption of Lugdunum, the L. form of its original name. The Romans called it Lugdunum Batavorum. See LYONS and DUN.

LIBYA (lib-e-a), L. Libya, Gr. Λυβη, a part of Africa now called Abyssinia. An ancient writer says Libya has its name from the colour of its inhabitants, and that λυβη is an old Gr. word for "black." Warburton derives Libya from Heb. leb, heat; Bochart from Heb. מַלְבָּב lub, thirst, from the quality of the soil of the country. He says laab is the same as lub, just as laat is the same as lut; that from laab comes ha-lab-oth, which means dry and thirsty places; and that therefore lub signifies a thirsty land. He quotes Lucan, who says,

---------- "per calidas Libyae sitientis arenas."

LICHFIELD (litchfield), co. Stafford; from A. S. lic, lice, a body, dead body, corpse, and feld a field; lit. "the field of dead
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

bodies” (“because,” says Bailey, “a great many suffered martyrdom there in the time of Dioclesian”); or “from lic, wet, from leccian, to irrigate; from the stream which divides the city, and feld a field. (See Bosworth.) The name of this place is found written Licedfeld, Licetfeld, Liceetfeld, Licetfeld, Lichfeld, Lichesfeld, Lichfeld, Lychfeld, and Lichfeld. Bede writes it Licid-feld.

LIDFORD, co. Devon; found written Hlida-ford, Hlydanford, Lideforde, and Lideford; “Ford of the Lida.”

LIGURIA, a country of ancient Italy, extending from the Apennines to the Tuscan Sea. An inhabitant of Liguria was called Ligus and Ligur. Some derive ligur from Basq. li-gora, a mountaineer, from li, illi, people, country, gora high, elevated. The L. name for the river Loire, in France, was Liger.

LILLA, LILLE, in local names in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, is the Sw. lilla, Dan. lille, lille, as Lilla Edet, in Sweden; Lillehammer and Lillesand, in Norway; the Lille Belt, between Sleavig and the island of Fyen or Funen in Denmark.

LILLE (leel), formerly L’Isle, a town of France. It was anciently called Insula—from its situation; being built between two rivers, the Lys and the Deule—whence, by corruption, its present name. Thus insula, insel, isel, ile, L’Isle, Lille. The Germans and Flemings call it Ryssel, which may be a corruption of Lys-insel, or Rys-insel. Rys, in Dutch, means brushwood. The French pronounce it Lil.

LIMA (leema), the capital of Peru, was formerly called Rimac, from the name of a famous idol, represented under the figure of a man, and uttering oracles. To this idol the incas and grandees of Peru were in the habit of sending ambassadors to consult upon the most important affairs. From the responses which it gave, they called it Rimac, i.e. “he who speaks.” The Indians, or more probably the Spaniards, corrupted Rimac into Lima.

LINCOLN (lingkon), called by the Romans Lindecollina; by Ptolemy and Antoninus Lindun; by Bede Linde Collinum and Linde Collina; and by the Saxons Lincoln, Linceyen, Lindeyen, Lyndeyene-ceaster, Lincol, Lincola, and Lyndcolla. Having
Eichengate (Percy Smith 275)

Cumbria - Fort腊nd (etc. etc)

Lime St. London 13.7.56

Lime (Percy 294)

Limestone
Lin W Elyn, a pool or watery mound

Lincludum Colonia (Lincoln) R. E.

Linhay, an open shed attached to a farm-yard

Ling Gill & Birk with Gill (Balls Gill) 7s

Lines (July 1) 9d

Little England (Ch. 12)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

the privilege of a Roman colony, it was also styled Lindun
Colonia, whence possibly its present name. Lindun or Lindin
may come from Anc. Brit. *lyn*, a lake, pool, and *din* a town.
Others derive Lincoln from Lynde colline, because the principal
part of the town, in Saxon times, stood upon a *colyne* or
hill. According to Camden it was named Lindecoft from the
woody neighbourhood (W. *coed* a wood). Under the Nor-
man dynasty, Lincolnshire, according to some writers, was
called Nicolshire, which Gough, however, supposes to be
either a mistaken reading of *Incol*, or *Lincol*, or to have
arisen from the imperfect pronunciation of the Normans. The
ancient inhabitants of Lincolnshire were the Coritani or Coriceni,
"a name of uncertain derivation, but which probably had its
origin in the Brit. word *corani* or *coranaie*, appellations denoting
men that are liberal, generous or lavish." *(Cam. Reg. vol. xi.)*

LING, in local names in China, generally means "a chain of
mountains;" thus, Pih-ling, the northern chain; Nan-ling, the
southern chain.

LIP, a termination of many local names in England, as
Hindlip, Postlip, Birdlip, Counterlip, Wanlip, is the A. S. *hlyp,
*lip, *kleop, *kleop, a leap, jump. Hicks translates *Hindlip*, "track of
hounds;" Nash says "harts' leaps."

LIPARI ISLANDS (*le-pa-re*), near Sicily, in L. Lipara and
Lipare; and in Gr. *λιπάρη* and *λιπάρος*. The L. *liparis* is a
kind of lizard or fish, also a sort of gem; the Gr. *λιπάρος* is fat,
greasy, rich, fertile, shining, &c. The name of the islands may
have been derived from *λιπάρος*, and the Latins may have
called a lizard, and also a particular sort of gem, *liparis*, because
these islands abounded with both of them. According to Pliny,
(lib. iii., cap. 9), the Lipari islands were named after King
Liparus. They were anciently called *Μελιγουνις*, Meligunis.
See Diod. Sic., lib. i., and P. Sab.

LISBON; Port. and Sp. Lisboa, Fr. Lisbonne, It. Lisbona. 
It is related that Ulysses, after the destruction of Troy, sailed
hither, and laid the foundation of this city, which was called after
him Ulyssipone, Ulyssipo, or Olyssipo; but, as Lamartinière
observes, the resemblance of the names might have occasioned this opinion, and, besides the difficulty of proving that Ulysses ever left the Mediterranean Sea, the true name was neither Ulyssipo nor Olyssipo, but Olisipo, as proved by an inscription found at Lisbon. There is an ancient tradition that this city was first designated Elysia, after its founder Elissa, brother of Tubal, and grandson of Noah. It was with equal probability called Elysia, from the Elysian fields which were supposed to have been here. Others say that the harbour of Lisbon, which is spacious and deep, was called by the Phœnicians, who first traded there, Olisippo, i.e. "agreeable bay," whence its present name has been corrupted. This last derivation seems the most reasonable.

LISIEUX (lis-ya'), a town in the department of Calvados, in France. It existed at the time of the Roman conquest, when it was called Noviomagus, or Næomagus. It subsequently took the name of Lexovii, from the people to whom it belonged, whence its present name is derived. (P. Cyc.)

LISKEARD (lis'keerd), in Cornwall; one of the ancient seats of the Dukes of Cornwall. Lis-card or Lis-heard in Corn. means a fortified court or palace, or refiner's court or green. Leslie, is the Arm. les, lies, a court, hall. See Pryce.

LIVERPOOL, found written Lyrpul, Litherpul, Lyrpole, Lyverpool, Livrepul, Lyverpol, Liverpole, Lerpoole, Learpole, Leverpole, and Leverpool. Camden writes the name Lithere-pool; Baxter Lither-pool, and Leland Ly'r-poll. In popular belief, the name is derived from that of a bird called a lever or lever, which used to frequent the site of the town, a great part of which was formerly a marshy pool. The corporate seal of the town bears the figure of a bird, which, however, as there represented, is said to be of a species wholly unknown at the present day. The historian says "the borough of Liverpool beareth argent a lever azure, the family of Lever beareth three levers' heads couped, and Lever of Liverpool argent a lever azure, the beak and legs. In truth the lever, if such a bird really exist in nature, appears to be no other than the blue duck which sometimes frequents our coasts and is
Little Englanders 1876

Liverpool: Election of Eastaff delayed. Owing to serious unemployment during winter (Oct. 1920) the probability of extreme distress.
Said Post (C)ame to Man after 15 years of beautiful white skies, not being fed.
also found in the river Ribble, known at present by the name of the "blue shoveller, the anas clypeater of Linnaeus, which agrees in form with that represented on the borough seal;" and he thinks the lever was chosen as an emblem for the seal in imitation of the Lever family and others. That there was anciently a bird called the lever seems probable, from the fact that in D. we have lepeler, "a bird somewhat like a heron, having a long bill round at the end," evidently derived from lepel, G. löffel, a spoon. The name of Liverpool has also been derived from the W. lër-pull, i.e. "place on the pool;" and in confirmation, it is stated that anciently the whole estuary of the Mersey, as far as Runcorn, was called Lyrpul or Lyrpoole, and that Liverpool is pronounced lerpool by many of the country people in the neighbourhood. In the original charter, however, of Henry II., in 1173, this town is described as a place "which the Lyrpool men call Litherpool." In the subsequent charter of King John it is called Lyrpool. According to others, in the provincial dialect lither signifies lower, and they say that Lither-pool may mean simply the "lower pool," and hence the name of the village Litherland, or "lower land," and of a passage still called Litherland Passage, in the neighbourhood of Pool Lane. We are inclined to think that the true derivation of the name has not yet been given. The original appellation was probably either Litherpool or Latherpool. Litherpool would translate "sluggish pool." Lither is a north country word signifying idle, lazy, sluggish, and may come from A. S. hlithe. Latherpool would signify in the Anc. Brit. "smooth pool." The W. llathr is glossy, polished, glittering; llathru, to make smooth; llithrig, sliding, gliding, slippery, the A. S. lith, hlith, gentle, compar. lithra, lithre. When speaking of "pool," we refer, of course, to the pool which encircled the ancient town, and not to the pool of the Mersey.

LIVONIA or LIVLAND, G. Liefland, one of the Baltic provinces of Russia, derives its name from its inhabitants, the Liven, a Finnish tribe, now either extinct, or confounded with the Estonians and the Lettonians or Letten.
LLAN, LAN, in local names in Wales, is the general prefix of Welsh churches, coupled with the name of some native pastor. The pl. *llanau* signified sacred enclosures or churchyards. Owen translates *llôn*, a church-village, a church or place of meeting, a clear place, area, or spot of ground to deposit anything in, a yard, or a small enclosure, a place of gathering together. The primary signification is probably a yard or enclosure. Among local names having the prefix *llan*, are Llanarth; Llanasaph, the church of St. Asaph; Llanberis and Llaundsaff (q.v.); Llanidloes, church of St. Idloes; Llandovery, said to be a corruption of *Llan-ym-ddy-froed*, “the church among the waters,” derived from its situation near the confluence of several streams; Llandudno; and Llangollen (q.v.); Llanhidrock, church of St. Hidrock; Llanthony, i.e. Llan-Anthony; Llanymynech, the village of the miners. Launceston, in Cornwall, also, was anciently called Llan Stephadon, church of St. Stephen.

LLANBER’IS, near Caernarvon, N. Wales. The church was dedicated to St. Peris, a Cardinal missioned from Rome, who settled and died here. From W. *llan* a church, and *Beris* for Peris.

LLANDAFF, co. Glamorgan, for *Llan David*, i.e. the church of St. David. Others say “church on the River Taff.”

LLANDUDNO (*landid’no*), co. Caernarvon, from W. *llan* a church, and *Tudno*, “the name of a saint who chose for his retreat the precipitous eminence known as the great St. Orme’s Head, on which the sacred fire, after being borne across the Menai from Anglesey, was first exhibited on the vernal festival of the first of May, and from which, by the enactments of the Druidic religion, every family in the kingdom was obliged to re-kindle its hearth-stone or domestic fire, extinguished under the operation of the same laws the preceding night.” (See *N. & Q.*, 2d S. ii. 220.)

LLANGOLLEN (*langoth’len*), co. Denbigh, N. Wales; “the church of St. Collen,” whose Latin legend is still extant. See LLAN.

LLWCHII (*lookh*), in local names in Wales, is the W. *llwch*, a lake, as Llwch Lawe, Llwch Sawdde, Llwch Cyhirych, Llwch
Ed. meadows on Latimer Banks.
1. Ditchfield is 350

Clanlein P.W. (Bk. 37)

Meat 554
Clan of St. Anne Cbl 277. P.B. 297
- one mile pigeon holes in the basin of the
- Sherfield
- Oriones
Local Names N.Z. 1851
Locality of the Conquering Forester
LNR. 409

St. Edna's Lodge (Lakes 74)
- Hebron Lodge

Gregoria (March 52)
Lock Meadow (Maidstone) - Formerly there was a ferryway in the River Medway to
- Old Patching
- Russell 584

Logan or Rocking Stones B2 768 Dec. 23
- W. Clog - 5 shots, 5 yard 23

Lombard, 4/2 (L.E.) Stunning 384

Linden Stone (Perry 1. 301)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Amlwch; also Tal-y-llynchau, Llan Llwch; places situated near lakes.

LOCH (lok) in local names in Scotland, as Loch Tay, Loch Fine, Loch Awe, Loch Ness, &c., means a lake, a bay or arm of the sea; from Gael. loch, locha (W. llwch, Arm. lagen, Manx luch a lake, G. lach a pool, Bisc. and Fr. lac, Sp. and It. lago, Eng. lake), from L. lacus a lake, Gr. λαξώς λαξός, a pit, cistern, pool, lake; allied to Chal. lachah, a marsh, and Heb. lekee, to hold. Lough P. S. 299

LOCH KATRINE (katreen) or CATHARINE, one of the largest and most interesting of the Scottish lochs. Sir Walter Scott calls it Katterin, and in some maps the name is written Katherine. The people pronounce the word katteren. "The name Katrine," says Kohl, "occurs more than once in Scotland; thus, the castle of the Stuarts, in Ayrshire, is called Catrine; hence it is reasonable to suppose that both the castle and lake were named in honour of the Caterans, those famous freebooters who, for a long time, played such an important part in Scottish history." A Gael told our author that the lake, in Gaelic, is properly "Loch Cearn" (pronounced kairn), meaning "the lake of lords or heroes," which became afterwards corrupted into Katrine.

LOCH LOMOND. Armstrong says "Lomond" is synonymous with Lacus Leman-us in Helvetia, in the time of Caesar. But see Ben Lomond.

LOE (lo), EAST LO, LOO, or LOE, a village in Cornwall. The name in Corn. means "a lake or pond."

LOMBARDY. Some say Lombardy is the country of the Longobardi, or long beards; but bard means bards, not beards, which would be barbae. Vossius, with more reason, derives the name from longis bardis, or bartis, i.e. long battle-axes, which these people carried; and he says the word is found in Teut. helle-

baert, perhaps from hel, bright, splendid, flaming, and baerd, a halberd, battle-axe.

LONDON. Tacitus and other Roman writers call it Londinium; the Saxons Lundun, Lunden, London, Londone, Lunden-
burgh, Lundunes, Lundun-ceaster. Some derive the name from Anc. Brit. \textit{lyn}, a lake, \textit{din}, a town or harbour for ships; “as until recent dates, the south side of the river was often a lake in some parts, and a swamp in others, the name might easily be changed from \textit{Lyndin} to \textit{London}, and be descriptive of its local position.” (Encyc. Brit.) Somner gives \textit{W. llawn}, populous, \textit{dinas}, a city. Many other etymologies have been suggested, as that from Luna, another name for Diana; or from Lindus, a city of Rhodes; or Lugdus, a Celtic prince; or from the Brit. \textit{Llan-Dyn}, “the temple of Diana;” or from \textit{llwyn} a wood or grove, \textit{dinas} a town; or \textit{llong} a ship, and \textit{dinas}, i.e. town or harbour for ships. Maitland derives it from Anc. Gael. \textit{lon} a place, \textit{dun} or \textit{don}, an eminence or hill; “than which no denomination can better suit the city of London.” Stow says, “King \textit{Lud} (as Geffrey of Monmouth noteth) afterwards repaired this citie, but also increased the same with fair buildings, towers and walks, and after his own name called it Caire-Lud, as ‘Lud’s town,’ and the strong gate he builded in the Welsh part of the citie he likewise for his own honour named Ludgate;” and that Cair Lunden is mentioned by Nennius in the list of Anc. Brit. cities. This derivation of Stow will do very well for Ludgate, but not for London. The most reasonable etymology is that from \textit{lyn} and \textit{din}, and the name may have come thus: \textit{Lyndin} (pron. \textit{lundin}), Lundinium, Londinium, Londin, Lundin, Lundun, Lundon, London. Dr. Pughe says “\textit{Llundain} (\textit{llun-tain}) ‘the form or bend of the Tain;’ Caer Lundain, or more properly, perhaps, Llydain ‘the spread of the River Tain,’ the Welsh name for London. It was so called on account of its being situated on a large expanse of the River Thames, or Tain, beginning about Battersea, and including all the present low grounds on both sides, to Erith; by which place the water ran in a narrow channel, made by its own force through a chain of hills, lying in a transverse direction to the stream; and it would seem that a memorial of such an event is preserved in the name of the place, for \textit{erth} implies a bursting through, or a rupture; whence Erith, the present name, differs scarcely anything in sound.”
London Districts & Suburbs 1832

- Isles & Gardens 120
- Churches 12
- Streets & Squares 120
- City 12
- 0.93 (ac)
- Stone 13 720
- Modern 6.41.1.1
- Ancient 1.3
- During 1904 1-3
- West 2.5 Easf 2.5

Long Chaus 7.5
- Heeau 11.3
- Old Ridge (Lake 16)
Love 3/601

Cont. Island B2-67 (4/4)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

LOO, LO, a not unfrequent termination of local names in the Netherlands, particularly in Gelderland and Overyssel; as Almelo, Borkulo, Dinxperlo, Eckelo, Ermelo, Groenlo, Hetloo, Humelo, Lillo, Peterloo, Ruelo, Tessenderlo, Venlo, Waterloo. Lo or loo, according to some, is a wood; others say a marsh. Wachter thinks lo, loo, means a plain; and he cites Toxanderlo, which is now called Kempen, not because it is surrounded with marshes, but with plains. Verelius translates la "mare, the sea;" and, says Wachter, this la may be from Gr. λειχε, smooth; and lo may mean the smooth surface of a plain, and la that of the sea; and he refers to the L. æquo, which means the smooth surface of the land, as well as of the sea. See Venlo.

LOODIA'NA, a town in Sirhind, Hindustan; so called from having been founded and principally inhabited by the Lodi (Lodh, Lodhi), a tribe of Afghans. (Thornton.)

LORCH, (lork) a village near Enns, on the Danube, corrupted from Lauriacum, a Roman station, on the site of which Enns now stands.

LORRAINE (lorrain), a province of France, formerly Lorrenze; from O. Fr. Loherregne, from Lotharingia, i.e. Lotharii Regnum, the kingdom of Lotharius, son of the emperor of the same name.

LOSTWITHIEL (lost'withel), a village in Cornwall, formerly Lestwithiel. Les uthiel, or Les uthal, in Corn. means "the lofty palace." Uchel in W. is high, lofty, and ulas, a palace.

LOTHBURY, London. Stow, speaking of one of the city wards, says "of the antiquities to be named therein are these:—First, the street of Lothberie, Lathberie, or Loadberie (for by all these names have I read it) took the name, as it seemeth, of berie, a court of old time there kept, but by whom is grown out of memory. This street is possessed for the most part by founders, that cast candlesticks, chafing-dishes, spice mortars, and such like copper and laton works, and do afterwards turn them with the foot, and not with the wheel, to make them smooth and bright, making a loathsome noise, to the by-passers, that have not been used to the like, and therefore by them disdainfully called Lothberie." Lothbury may have been originally called Latonbury. The word latone, now latten, was a
term used in the middle ages for a fine kind of brass, or copper very much resembling brass, used for making crosses, candlesticks, &c.; from Fr. leton or laiton, D. latoen, Arm. laton.

LOUGH (lok), in Ireland, means a lake, or arm of the sea; as Lough Allen, Lough Erne, Lough Foyle, Lough Neagh, Lough Swilly. It is merely another orthography of the Gael. loch. (q. v.).

LOUVRE (loo’ver). The etymology of Louvre, the royal palace at Paris, is variously explained by French writers. Some assert that the early French monarchs, who delighted in the chase of the wolf, erected a hunting seat here at a time when the country about Paris was covered with immense forests infested by wolves; and they derive Louvre from louve or loup, a wolf. Others say from the Sax. leower (perhaps klaw a mound), a fortress; or from the O. Fr. word rouvre, (from roboretum), a forest of oaks; or from L’œuvre, the work or building, par excellence. Mons. Clarac considers the last to be the least probable etymology, because in ancient documents this building is called Lupara, perhaps pronounced loupara (which might be easily changed into Louvre), at a time when it is doubtful if the word œuvre was in use. Besides, he observes, would they have applied the pompous term, “L’œuvre,” par excellence to a hunting-seat, while the king had already a palace in Paris itself, and the vast Thermae of Julian were in existence? Mons. Clarac inclines to the derivation from “the hunting of the loue.” If this be correct, the word may have been formed thus: lupus, lupus, lupara, Louvre. The old word lover, loover, or louer, was applied to a chimney, or rather to an opening in the roof of old houses through which the smoke was emitted. This word is by some derived from the Fr. l’ouvert, open, or from the Ice. liori (pronounced liouri or liovri), Norw. liori, W. Goth. liura; which, in the statistical accounts of the northern countries, is described as a sort of cupola with a trap-door, serving the two-fold purpose of a chimney and a sky-light; and they derive liori from lior, light, analogous to the Fr. lucarne, from L. lucerna. See also Musée du Louvre, par Clarac, p. 248; Duchesne; Dallaway, Disc., ed. 1833, p. 1741; and Craven, Gloss.
Londesley (Holt)

In Londesley town is merry Nothingham
And merry Sweet Londesley town,
There toll Robin Hood was born in those
Bolt Robin of famous renown.

Lowes Milgate No. 3, 2
Low law (f. 57)

Lowland Forest No. 34 1/14 1/1 1/3
Lowlands (Diff. Kinds - Savannah, Prairies, Selva, Cliffs, Palms, Ruppes, Hills, Moors, Landes, Turf, land)

Low Archipelago C6 323
Lowland Rivers (Est 343)

Lobber Land (S.S) 327
Lubeck, been on Brunswick

Luts Town (London) BC 780

London & Watermendi (Bideford) 62
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

LOW, LOWE, and LOE (lo), found in local names in England, is the A. S. hlæw, hlæw, M. Goth. hlaiw, a heap, burrow, small hill, tract of ground gently rising. Thus, Hounslow, from hundes-hlaw, hound’s-low; Winslow, from winnes-hlaw, mound of battle, or windes-hlaw, the windy mound; also Barlow, Bedlow, Eastlow, Ludlow, Merlow (qu. Marlow), Taplow, Westlow, Wicklow. (See Bosworth.)

LOWESTOFT (lo'stoff), co. Suffolk. Some translate this name “toft of the lakes,” there being two lakes in the vicinity. According to others, Lowestoft or Lowestoffe is Loven’s hof, from the Viking named Löwen, i. e. lion. See voc. Tor.

LUCKNOW, the chief city of Oude. The name is properly written لکنوا lacknau, perhaps contracted from its ancient Sans. name Lakshmanavati, signifying fortunate, lucky, thus; Lakshmanavati, Lakshmanauti, Laksm’na’t, Laksnaut, Laksnau, Lakhnau. Gaur Lucknauti, or Gaur, a ruined city in the presidency of Bengal, may derive its name from the same root; although, according to some, it was named after Lakshmana, who ruled over it in the 12th century. Both names, however, appear to be connected with Lakshmi, goddess of wealth and prosperity.

LUDGATE, formerly one of the western gates of the city of London. “Either of Lud, a king of the Britons, who built it, as some say; or q. d. Flood-gate, from a little river that ran under it; or, as Dr. Th. H. supposes, of Sax. leod the people, and gate, as Porto del Popolo, at Rome.” (Bailey.)

LUDLOW, co. Salop; found written Leod-hlaw, and Ludehlaw; from A. S. leod people, a nation, and hlæw, hlæw, a heap, barrow, small hill, a tract of ground gently rising. “Ludlow, populi tumulus.” (Bosworth.)

LUND, in local names in the N. of England, as in Plumbelund, a village near Cockermouth, co. Cumberland; also in Denmark, as Charlottenlund, Christianslund, Frydenlund, Fredericksland, Lundigt, &c., villages near Copenhagen; is the Dan. and Sw. lund, a grove or wood dedicated formerly to some god. In Lancashire lund also signifies a township, and is a family name.

LUNDY SIND, or Kábul River. The name in Pushto signi-
fies "the little river;" in contradistinction to Abu Sind, or
"father of rivers," as the Indus is termed.

LUSITANIA, the ancient appellation of Portugal. Varro and
others derive the name from Lusus, son of Bacchus; Bochart
from ḫišē, a word used by the Hebrews and Syrians for an
almond. He says the Phœnicians often named places from their
abounding in fruit; that there were two places called Luza, one
in the tribe of Benjamin, and the other in the tribe of Ephraim,
both probably named from the fruit which they produced; and
why not also Lusitania, which yields to no place on the globe
in the abundance and excellence of its almonds? Further,
that writers speak of the great quantity of wine, oil, oranges,
citrons, and almonds, produced in Lusitania; and that there are
several places in Portugal, which were named on that account, as
Calmende, for Casalmenlo, "the almond house;" Castelmondo
for Castro almentro, "the almond fort." The Arab. has جل
lawz (lawzat), an almond.

LUTON, co. Beds, found written in Domesday and in different
charters, Loitaine, Loyton, Luytone, Luyton, Lewton, and Loton.
The Saxons called it Lygetune. Davis tells us it has its name
from the River Lyge, now called Lea, which rises near Houghton
Regis, and runs through the whole extent of Luton parish. It
appears to have been an ancient town of the Britons. Its oldest
name was Lygea-byrig, or -burg. The Brit. name was nearly the
same as the Sax. Lygea, which means "a river in an open field."

LUXEMBOURG, a grand duchy, takes its name from the old
chateau of Lucili burgum, which, in 963, was acquired by Sigfried,
Count of Ardennes; whose descendants, from 1120, took the title
of Counts of Luxembourg (burg, a castle).

LUXOR; El Kuar, "the palaces;" a village of Upper Egypt,
on the right bank of the Nile, occupying partly the ancient site of
Thebes, and having one of the most magnificent ancient temples
extant. (Johnston.) It is called "The Palaces" from the temple
erected there by Amunoph III. and Rameses II. The name is
derived from Arab. ال the, نصر kahr (pl. kahr), a dwelling,
every edifice built with stones, a palace, a citadel.
Lune Castle - the Roman Camp on the Lune

Lancashire (B.C. 57)
Lycium (Percy Smith 3064)

Cusco 17B 78

Sapotot - Sopmooth 22/112 a 223
Sapotepe B=785
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

LYME REGIS, co. Dorset. See Regis.
LYMINGTON, a town in Hants, situate on the river Lymington. The manor is in Domesday called Lentune; temp. Edw. I. Lemynton, and in several charters Liminton, which Warner (Hist. Hants) considers the proper orthography; and he derives it from Brit. *limii* a stream, and A. S. *tun* a town. See also Baxter, Etym. in voc. Limia.

LLYN, in local names in Wales, is the W. *lyn* a lake; as Llyn Coch, the red pool; Llyn Ffynnon y Gwas, the servant's pool; Llyn Glas, the blue pool; Llyn y Cae, the inclosed pool; Llyn y Cwm, the pool of the dogs; Llyn y Dwrach, the pool of the sod; Llyn y Nadroedd, the adder's pool.

LYNN, LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, co. Norfolk. This ancient town was named by the Britons. It is called Lena and Lun in Domesday, and Lunea in the foundation deed of Wm. de Warrena (Earl Warren), of the Priory of Lewes in Sussex, in the reign of Wm. I. Hen. VIII. emancipated the corporation from the feudal supremacy of the bishops of Norwich, and changed the name from Lynn Episcopi (Bishop's Lynn), to Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn. Qu. W. *lyn*, a lake, pool. See Parker, Hist. Norfolk; also Leland, Itin. vol. 5, p. 44; Selden, notes on Drayton's Polyolbion, p. 78; and Camden.

LYON (*l'oing*), Anglicè Lyons, It. Lione, G. Lyon, a city of France, was built in the year B.C. 41 or 42, by Lucius Munatius Plancus. It did not receive a Roman name, but was called Lugdun, from the name of the hill upon which it was built. Lugdun is said to have meant in the O. Gaul. "hill of the raven."

M.

MACAO (*macou*), a peninsula near Canton. Vieyra (Port. Dict.) says "Macão, i. e. a seaport." This is not satisfactory, macão not meaning a seaport in Portuguese. It is related that on the
sitement of the present city there was formerly a Chinese temple, sacred to an idol named Ama, and as the port was called Gao, the name Amagao was applied by the Portuguese, and subsequently corrupted, first into Amacao, and afterwards into Macao. Some write the Chinese name of Macao, Gannan; others Gaoumum. Gaou (gao, ngaou, gou) signifies land near a shore or coast; a bay; kow, or rather hae kow, is a port or harbour for ships.

MADEIRA (madeira), an island in the Atlantic Ocean, so called from having been originally very woody; from Port. madéira (Sp. madera), timber, wood, from L. materia, materials, stuff, matter, especially materials for building, timber.

MADEN, in local names in Turkey, is the Turc. ma'den, a mine; as Keban Maden, Arghana Maden, between Erzeroum and Kaisariyeh.

MADRAS', formerly Madras-patan, or Madras-pattan; from Arab. مدرسة madrasa, a university, college, school for the diffusion of Muhammadan learning, and Sans. pattana, a town, city.

MADRID'. This city being built in an open country, 2412 feet above the level of the sea, some have derived the name from majorit, which in Arab. is said to signify "a current of fresh air." Sousa prefers the Arab. maajurit, "running waters," of which, however, there are scarcely any in this part of the country. The name may come from Arab. مدرة madarat, a city, a town, lit. a single clod, a lump of dry clay of which walls are built, from madar, id.; also the name of a city in Arabia. Medina, in like manner, means a city. Some assert that Madrid is the Majoritum and Mantua Carpentanorum of the Romans. The Arab. majara is, to be thirsty; ma'qirad, is "naked."

MAELSTROM, a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway, at the south end of the Luffoden Isles; from Dan. målström, a whirlpool, gulf, abyss; lit. a mill-stream.

MAEN, in names of places in Wales, is the W. maen a stone, as Pen-maen-mawr. Maen is sometimes changed into saen, as Kist-vaen, &c.
macedonia B.C. 788
Macquarie Port (c. 335)
Macon i.e. B.C. 789

Hadrian's Wall (c. A.D.

In the Lake (Pilgrimage)

Imperial Grace (Percy Smith 1906)

Salome Lake (Guido 7)


Maiden Lane Road 195 - Town
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

MAESTRICHT (maestrikt), the capital of Limburg in Belgium, is situated on the River Maes, Maas, or Meuse, and was called by the Romans Trajectus Superior, i.e. the upper ford. The name is contracted from Maes and trajectus, "ford of the Maes." See Meuse and Utrecht.

MAGDEBURG, on the Elbe, found written Maydenburg. Heylin says "it is a Saxon name, taken from its site, as was the custom of the Saxon age, and before. May or mag signifies some considerable water or river; thus, Mayence or Mentz, on the Rhine, Maestricht, on the River Maas; that den bespeaks a low situation in a valley, and bowre is from bow-re, that is, where the water makes a bow, a turn, or winding." Pomarius derives the name from Magada, under which name Venus was known and worshipped in this part of Germany; and he informs us that she had here a famous temple, respected both by the Huns and the Wends or Vandals, when they ravaged this country; and existing up to the time of Charlemagne. Boethius and others reject this, and derive Magdebourg from magd a virgin, and burg a town; and they state that it was named by the Empress Edith, who had received this town as a marriage portion from the Emperor Otho, her husband. This accounts for the names Parthenopyrga, Parthenope, and Parthenopolis, given to it by the savants.

MAGEL'LAN. These straits, at the extremity of S. America, were so called from the Portuguese navigator Magalhaens or Magellan, by whom they were discovered.

MAHA, MAHADEO, MAHANUDDY. Maha occurs in local names in India, as the Mahadeo Mountains, a cluster of considerable height in the N. part of the Nagpore territory, and so called from a celebrated Hindu temple of the same name; Mahanuddy, a large river. Maha is the Sans. mahá (whence L. magnus, Gr. μεγάς), from mahat, great. The Sans. Mahadeva or Mahadeo means "The Great God," from mahá and deva, vulg. deva, dev, deh, or deo (whence Gr. θεός, L. deus), a god, divinity, an idol. See also Nuddy.

MAIDENHEAD, co. Berks, acquired its name, says Leland, from the great veneration paid here to the head of a British
virgin. In the most ancient records says Lysons, it is called Mayothenite, or Maidenhead, and it may have been originally the name of the spot where the bridge now is, and where there was anciently a great wharf for timber. Some of the principal inhabitants were incorporated in 1352, as the fraternity or guild of the brethren and sisters of Maydeneth or Maidenhithe. In the parish of East Garston, in the hundred of Lambourn, is the manor or farm of Maidencote. \textit{Hithe} is an old word for a port or haven, from \textit{A.S. hyth}. \textit{Maiden} \textit{adj.} = \textit{port estuarin} \textit{nec} 58.

MAIDSTONE, a town in Kent, on the Medway. According to Nennius, this place was called by the British, \textit{Caer Meguaid} or Medwag, i.e. the town or city of the Medway. It was probably named by the Belgæ, Midwege; thus, Midwege, Medwag, Medwagetun, Maidston, Maidstone. Richard of Cirencester speaks of a town supposed to have been situated on the Medway, and which he calls Ad Madum, or Madis, which probably refers to Maidstone.

MAJOR'CA, MINOR'CA, and IVIZA (œ-oë-œa), islands on the coast of Spain. See \textit{Balearic Isles} and \textit{Iviza}.

MALAGA, a sea-port of Spain, anciently Malaca (\textit{Malaxa}), which, according to Pliny, belonged to the allies of the Romans. Bochart says it was called by the Carthaginians, Malacha, on account of its salted or pickled fish, from \textit{Mala} salt, \textit{msg} \textit{w} \textit{g}, \textit{sale condire}, and he quotes Strabo as to its being famous for salted fish. The Heb. \textit{malakh}, the Arab. \textit{milkh}, for \textit{salt}.

MALAKOFF, the name of a fortification at Sebastopol. “Some ten years ago, a sailor and ropemaker, named Alexander Ivanovitch Malakoff, lived in Sebastopol, and by his good humour, jovial habits, and entertaining qualities, became the centre of a select circle of admiring companions. Like many great conversationalists and wits, Malakoff contracted most intimate relations with Bacchus, and, under the influence of the latter, he participated, in 1831, in some riots which broke out in the town, and which had one result—that of the dismissal of Malakoff from the dockyard in which he was employed. Being incapable of
Maidstone to the Weald. About half a Mile ago the Rev. Blake, Past. of Tovil, wrote an elaborate paper to prove that a Roman road went there, W. to the W., giving the site of the lost station at a point in the immediate vicinity of Springfield, Pope Hill. 

Archaeologia Cantiana Vol. 1.

Much useful information may be obtained in respect to these matters by reading "Perambulations in Kent," published in 1876. It is worthy of note that the old seal of Maidstone represents a horse standing on a stone, some of us are aware, that the old joints in the neighbourhood were very numerous indeed, where the land always in its way to the sea. 

India (Kt.) Ch. Atlas 226 (19-74).

Malay (Ch. Atlas 218) Malaya (Gill 238)

Manor in K. Le (Gill 464 + Manx) (Percey 312, 

Manor 513)

Malaya (Gill 457)

Manor Tit (Dept.) This Kelvie (not found) in

&c. L. Owner.
Maltese Tom - November 18, 1444, 45

W. 3

Walling Abbey (K) 219

Wall or Wall Mall (mcm) 1579

Wallingford, Monastery 1579

Malta 17/8, 18 August (122) 67/400
turning himself to any more reputable trade, he opened a low wine-shed on a hill outside of the town, and introduced into practice the theoretical notions which he had acquired by a long and zealous study of the nature of beer-houses and wine-shops. His trade prospered, his old admirers crowded round him, and in their enthusiasm christened the wine-shed—which soon expanded into a decent public-house—and the hill on which it was built, by the name of the popular host. In time a village grew around the public-house, and was likewise called by the name of Malakoff. But the entertaining and imaginative founder of the place, in his deepest cups, could never have dreamt that one day his name would be in the mouths of all men, and that one of the heroes of a great war would esteem it as an inestimable title of honour.”

(Gazette de France.)

MALDON (mældən), co. Essex; found written Mealdune. "It consists of two principal streets at right angles to each other, and their figure has led some authors to suppose that the name of this town is derived from A. S. mealdune, "the hill of the cross;" from meal a cross, dune a hill. The name, however, is more probably a contraction of Camalodunum, the L. form of its original British name. Some assert that Camalodunum means "the hill of Camalus or Mars," who was worshipped by the Britons.

MALPAS, co. Chester. The name means a dangerous or difficult way, from Fr. mal evil, and pas a step. Before the Conquest, it was distinguished by a British name of similar signification, viz., Depenboch. Ormerod (Hist. Chester), says that, from this circumstance of local strength, produced partly by the yielding nature of the soil, and partly by the inequality of surface, but more particularly from its position on the enemy's frontier, Malpas was selected by the first Norman earl, as the site of one of the numerous fortresses with which, at regular intervals, he strengthened his Welsh border.

MALTA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, mentioned by Homer (Odys.) under the name of Hyperia. Malta is a contraction of Melita, the name by which it was known to the Greeks.
and Romans. Some derive Melita from L. mel, Gr. μέλι, honey, for which it was celebrated. Bochart says it does not derive its name from the nymph Melite, as some assert, but from Phoen. מִלָּה, refuge, retreat, or from melet, a cement much used in making Maltese linen; and he refers to the Arab. مِلَت, signifying clay or cement. Conf. Heb. melet, mortar, cement, Gr. µελός, L. mitha, It. malta.

MAMELON, a fortified mound at Sebastopol. This is a French word, meaning lit. a nipple. By extension, it is applied to any round protuberance rising up in the middle of any surface whatever; and in geography, to a little isolated mount, or to the upper part of a mountain which terminates in a point. From Fr. mamelle, from L. mamilla, dim. of mamma, a breast.

MANCHA (manchá); La Mancha, a province of Spain. Larramendi derives the Sp. mancha, "a piece of ground covered with copse and weeds," lit. a stain, a spot, from Basq. manchá, manchea for macacha, macachea, dim. of macá a spot.

MANCHESTER. In Antoninus this place is called in different copies Manaurium and Manutium, "which old name," says Camden, "is not quite lost at this day, the place being now called Manchester." "This town seems to have been destroyed in the Danish wars; and because the inhabitants behaved themselves bravely against them, they will have their town called Manchester, i.e. as they explain it, a city of men; and of this notion they are strangely fond, seeming to contribute much to their honour, but Mancunium was its name in British times; from main (maen) a stone, for it stands upon a stony hill, and beneath the town, at Colyhurst, there are noble stone quarries." (Marianus.) "In the present Castle Field, then the site of the Roman castrum, but before the construction of the castrum, was the town of Mancunium, all built upon the rocky height that forms the northern bank of the Medlock, and was distinguished among the Britons of this region by the general appellation of Man-cenion, or the place of tents." (Whitaker.) The present name is found written Manige-cenester, Manne-ceaster, Manner-ceastre, and Manne-ceastré, which some derive from A. S. manige many, ceastre a
Manitoba W.48/1
Manoer, Manor W.4 (S. of W.) X3/41
Manorio (S. H. N. 390)
Manorial N. 504
Manor A. X2/63
S. of Manor X. 2/466
-
-

Manor a patronage (E)

Manor w. King's Manor Manor (A. 39)
- a demesne land N. 503

Manor re-Vesil A. 504
Manor of Skipton (Russell 332) the first
Manor - Mountains A. 504 - 505
Hannen A. 503

Marble Deane (Boulques 26)

Marches - boundaries A. 505 (A. 312
March - Earl (March 54)
I. March-elf (H. 806
Manley Hill (Heref.) A. 808
castle; but the first part of the name is the Brit. *maen*, a stone
or *man* (a place), in Mancenion.

MANFREDONIA, a city in Italy, was named after Manfred,
son of the Emperor Frederick II., who built it in the year 1256,
principally out of the ruins of Lipontum.

MANTUA. "Oenus, son of the prophetic Manto [μαντίς],
and the Tuscan river [Tiber], who gave thee walls, O Mantua,
and his mother's name." (Virgil.) Bochart, citing Servius,
says Mantua was so called after Mantu, the Etruscan name for
Pluto, to whom also other cities were consecrated. The Etruscan
*mantua* means "addition, increase." Pliny says (lib. iii. c. 19),
Mantua belonged to the Tuscans: "Mantua Tuscorum trans
Padum sola reliqua." (Pliny, lib. iii. c. 19.) Virgil was either
born at Mantua or in the neighbouring village of Andes.

MAPLEDURHAM, co. Oxon, formerly Mapplederham, i.e.
the maple-tree habitation; from A. S. *mapulder* for *mapul treow,*
a maple tree, *ham,* a habitation. There is also Mappledurwell,
in Hants.

MARATHON, a small plain in the N.E. of Attica, memorable
for the victory which the Athenians under Miltiades gained over
the Persians, B.C. 490. According to Plutarch, it derived its
name from the hero Marathos; but *Marathos* was rather named
from being productive of fennel. *Marathos* is a field abounding
in fennel, and *μαραθὼν, μαραθῶν* is fennel, from *μαρατίων,* to
wither, dry up, die away gradually.

MARAZION (mar'əzən), in Cornwall, is said to have been
anciently inhabited by Jews, who held markets here for the sale
of tin, and named it Mara-Zion, the "Bitter-Zion," from being
their allowed place of rest. It is sometimes called Market Jew,
but the latter designation is not in use on the spot. "Marazion
*vulg'd Market-jew, 'the sea-coast market.'" (Pryce, Corn. Voc.)
"Marco-iewe signifies in English 'market on the Thursday.'"
(Norden, p. 39.) "Marcaew, of Marhas Diew, in English, the
Thursdaies market, for then it useth this traffike." (Carew, p.
156.) "Markiu, Forum Jovis, quod ibi mercatus die Jovis
habeatur." (Camden.) "The name of Market-jew is the ori-
Manitoba W. 45

Mannin, Manx (S. 2.


Manse, 1504.

Manor, 1242.

Mar, 1270.

Marlow, co. Bucks, from A. S. marl chalk, leag a field, place, or maw a hill, heap, barrow.

Marne, a river in France. Armstrong derives the name from Gael. marbh-an, "the dead water." In Low L., however, this name is found written Matrona and Materna, and in A. S. Materne and Meaterne.

Marailles (marayl), a city of France; a corruption of Massilia, its ancient name. It is said to have been founded by Phocæans from Ionia. Cicero calls it the Athens of the Gauls. From what nation it received the name of Massilia seems doubtful. Bochart suggests no derivation.

Maryland, one of the United States; named after Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. W. 46 C 292. B 2817.

Marylebone, a district of London, was anciently called Tyburn, from its situation near a small bourn or rivulet of that name, known in record as Ayebrook or Eyebrook; and acquired its present name from the church of St. Mary-le-bourn (St. Mary-
Districts N 4, 145

Range 36, 327

Lot 36 - Market Place

Ruskewells Senior Geo. M/42

Harmona (gill 160) in feet

Masques 233

Marsham (Norfolk) Russell 335

Marshala Towers, Eastbourne C/class 110

- B: 8/14 - Davies p/ 398. P. Smith 334

Shirewold, Say, Lakes p/ 862 -

he-end, full gable, backs, walls,
ey, hedges, wicks, lamps,
how, force, ears, etc.

Malapau Cl 175
Mark

Rahabhorn B.C. 819 (Paints fig. 57)

Moses Place Names (Ar. Works)
Mausoleum Monument B.C. 821

Maiensee (Hill 221)
Mayordosé (Hill 558)
Meander River (B.C. 824) P.V. 376

Necca C.H. 225 Via media C. 225

Media = the Caspian Gates (Plin. 28)

Hedon (In) B.C. 822
Mediterranean Sea B.C. - B.C. 446 (Index) Series 407

Mecca a minora boundary = S. Mecca and Mecca (P. 166) + the Medieval +

O.J. Allah

B.C. 811
It is said that this valley will produce nearly 1000 echoes from a single shout. If this is so, the popping of a champagne cork would arouse the whole district. Vade mecum the sand-on-the-brook, now corruptly written Marylebone or Marebone. (Cunningham.)

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States. The name is corrupted from that of a native chief. See Atlas p. 466.

MAUBEUGE (mobush), a town in France. The name is corrupted from Low L. Malbergium, a hall of justice, or place of assembly, to which the inhabitants were summoned by the ringing of a great bell. Malbergium comes from L. malleus, a hammer (bell), and Teut. berg a hill. See Dufresne. See Atlas p. 466.

MAURITIUS. The Mauritius, sometimes called the Isle of France, was discovered by the Dutch in 1595, who named it in honour of their Stadholder Maurice, Prince of Orange.

MAWR, in local names in Wales, as Pen maen-mawr, is the W. mawr, great.

MEATH, a county of Ireland, Ir. Midhe, formerly known by the name of Mithe, Methe, Media, or Midia, perhaps from its central situation. Others derive its name from Ir. maith, or magh, a “plain,” or “level country,” a derivation indicative of its natural character. The Ir. midhe is a neck; midh the sight, aspect.

MECKLENBURG, L. Megalopolis, the name of two grand duchies in Northern Germany, is generally derived from Sax. michel great, burg town, and was probably first applied to some city or fort, although there does not appear to be any place of this name at the present day. There is, however, a place called Malchin, and Lake Malchin in these duchies.

MEDIA, in ane. geog. a country of Asia. Some derive the name from Madai, third son of Japhet, whence they assert that the Medes were called Madai; others from Medus, son of Medea and Jason. Again, others say the Medes took their name from a city named Media, whence the whole country was also designated. (See Strabo, i. xi.) “The Medes were not named from Medus, son of Medea, as the Greeks pretend, but from their founder Madai, or from Heb. מֶדְיָה, a boundary.” (Bochart.)

MEDINA (medeena), a city of Arabia Petrea, anciently called Yatrib. It is more correctly written Almadina, i.e. “the city,” from Arab. ام دینه madīna a city. See Atlas p. 466.
MEDWAY, a river in Kent, in A. S. Medwæge, i.e. the river which holds the midway, or runs through the middle of the country. It is said that the British name was Vaga, but Nennius calls Maidstone, Caer Meguaid or Megwad, "the town on the Medway." These terms are probably corruptions of its original Belgic name, which may have been Midweg.

MEI-LING, a mountain range and a pass in China. Klaproth interprets the name mei-ling, "the chain of the wild plum trees."

MELBOURNE, co. Derby. The historian of the place gives several suggestions as to the etymology of this name. He says that in the days of William the Conqueror, a mill was considered of great value, and in Domesday the mill of Melbourne was registered with the land and the church, and therefore Melbourne may have been so called from its having had, at an early period, a mill turned by a stream or bourn, or from its being situated upon a stream that turned a mill; and that in ancient documents it is called Mill-burn. The Hon. G. Lamb says the church is dedicated to St. Michael, and that Melbourne may be a corruption of "Michael's bourse," or boundary. The Rev. J. Deans, deriving the name from Sax. mæl-burn, "the brook of the cross"—which would lead to the inference that a cross had been set up here by the side of a brook near the town—says it was not unusual to erect religious buildings upon spots where distinguished persons had died by violence, and to provide for the residence of the clergy, that prayers might be constantly offered up for the soul of the victim; and that whenever a church was built, the emblem of Christianity was erected near it, and sometimes supplied a distinguishing name to the place where it was found. That allowing the tradition which connects the building of the church with the death of Ethelred, we have at once a sufficient reason for the name. Osthrid, a Saxon chief, was waylaid and murdered upon the spot, and where the crime was perpetrated, the emblem of Christianity was set up, and provision made for the constant performance of Christian rites. According to a local opinion, it was once called the "citie of sweete springes." If so, it may derive the first part of its name from L. mel, honey.
Melanetic (gill) 490

Meiklejohn's Ph. Names (comp. Geog.)
Dec. Xth. 22 40

-merw o. Fiuromere (416)

Great small and I was as 8 all to wish.
Hemamto (condem) 12 19
Mendip Hills or Mixed Dep (Somerset) are so called because they are very rich in minerals (Nelson's Geography).
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Melbourne, however, may simply mean “bourn of the Mel.” See also Briggs (Hist. Melb.).

MELTON MOWBRAY (mo'bra), co. Leicester. Melton may be a corruption of Mill-town, from the conflux of the River Eye and a large brook, which breaks out with great force north of Scalford, and supplies two mills before it reaches Melton; and, says the historian, “both above and below the town are two capital mills.” Others think that as the name in ancient writings is found written not only Melton, but also Medeltone and Medeltune, it may be from A. S. middeltun, i. e. middle town, and may have been so called from its situation in the midst of its various hamlets. The adjunct Mowbray is from a family who were lords of it.

MEMPHIS. Tattam says the hieroglyphic name of Memphis or Memphe, was read Ma-m-Phthah, which he translates “palace of Phthah or Vulcan.” “It was afterwards called Panuph, ‘the temple of the Good God.’ From the ancient form Ma-m-Phthah, came the Coptic Meμβς, Meμφι, Gr. Μεμφίς, Arab. ﻫ ﻲ ﻨ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ ﻲ 

(Gesen. Robinson.)

MENAM', a celebrated river in Siam: “mother of waters.”

MENIL, MESNIL (maynil), is found very frequently in names of villages and manors in Normandy and elsewhere in France, either singly, or combined, as Menil-montant, Paris. Its original meaning was “a habitation,” from Low. L. mansus; thus, mansus, masne, masnil, maisnil, Menuil, Menil.

MERE, MER, in local names in England, as in Windermere, Merton, generally means a lake, pool, marsh; from A. S. mere, meer, from L. mare, the sea. Mere, however, is sometimes used to denote a boundary or landmark. Mere-stones are stones set up for boundaries or landmarks in open fields. In Wilts is a small town and parish called Mere. The parish is of an angular shape, and bounded on two sides by the counties of Somerset and Dorset, from which circumstance it is said to have been named. Mere, a boundary, comes from the A. S. mēra, gemēra, from Gr. μεῖρον, to divide.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

MERION'ETH (W. Meirionydd), "is the only county in Wales which, with the addition of shire, retains its ancient appellation. It was named from Meirion, son of Tibiawn, and grandson of Cunedda, a noble British chieftain who came to N. Wales in the fifth century, to assist in rescuing it from the grasp of a set of marauding Irish, who, for the sake of plunder, had nearly overrun the whole country. Having succeeded in his enterprise, he obtained a large portion of territory as a boon, and gavelled out the possessions among his ten sons, and two grandsons, Maelor and Meiron." This district appears to have been known to the Romans, and was called by them Mervinia.

MERSEY (mer'ze) in A. S. found written Merse-ig, Merse-ige and Merseis-ige; from ig an island, meres of a lake. The island Mersey, Essex; the river Mersey, dividing Lancashire and Cheshire. (Bosworth.) "The Mersey, in its whole course, divides Cheshire and Lancashire. It is formed and receives its name, by the confluence, near Stockport, of the Thames and Goyt." (P. Cyc.) Armstrong (Gael. Dict.) under Muir "the sea," gives "O. Sax. mars, merse, mere, a lake; hence Winder-mere, Mersey."

MERTHER, in Cornwall; from Corn mbr-dbr, "on the sea water." (Pryce.)

MERTHYR TIDVIL, co. Glamorgan, N. Wales. It is related that Tydfil or Tudfil was one of the daughters of Brychan, the Regulus of Garthmadrin, and wife of Cyngen-ap-Cardell; that her father, towards the end of his life, retired with some of his family to this neighbourhood, and was here attacked by a marauding party of Pagan Saxons, who slew Brychan, her brother, Rhun Dremrudd, and herself; that a church was afterwards erected near the scene of this slaughter, and called after her, Merthyr Tydvil, or "Tydvil the martyr." The W. merthyr is a corruption of the Gr. μηθυρ. The W. word means also a plain, a clear spot. There is likewise Merthyr Mawr, on the Ogmore river, co. Glamorgan, where the Stradling family formerly had a seat.

MERTON, Surrey, found written Merantun, Meretune, Meretun, Meritonia, and Meretone; said to derive its name from lying adjacent to a mere or marsh, of which there are still some
Middle Row. Mentioned in the Old B
records at Romans Hill. J Maidlow, Eat.
The date 1446.

Meas + Meas. (name) Mars 567

Mesopotamia (Mesos = Middle
- Potamo, a river (Meikle 574
- Burial Places LNR 87

Midwest of America, or Apache's (Pompey),
Mignonette Close (Bedford 15)

Michigan (US) Chatham p. 46. Ch 292
Midhurst v. Bogworth p 77
Mickle fell yeares 18thc. when the Holting
wastes in the W. Of Yks.
Mileposte, a milestone (Davies 406)
- Millington 409
- Milling 15 889

Middow / Peary Smith 99 323
- Mill - The Treadmill (Davies 407
- Mill - Leap (Davies 408
- Mill st (Maidstone) Russell 783
traces near the River Wandle, which flows through the parish. "Merton, Wilts; Mereton, Oxon; Morton, Devon; from A. S. mere, mere, a mere, lake, pool, marsh, sea, tun a town." (Bosworth.)

MESOPOTAMIA, in anc. geog. a country between the Euphrates and the Tigris. The name means land lying between two rivers; from Gr. μεσοποταμός, between rivers; μέσος middle, ποταμός river. Indo 3°

MESSINA (messeena), a city of Sicily, the ancient Messána; founded by the inhabitants of Messene, chief town of Messenia, a country of Peloponnesus.

MEUSE, a river in France, Belgium, and Holland; D. Maas or Maes, L. Mos. Heylin says the Celtic mag or may was used to denote a large body of water; but the primitive meaning of mag may have been simply "great" (from Gr. μεγάς), and if so, Mag-ese would mean the "great water," which might easily become corrupted into Maas or Maes; thus, magese, mages, Maes, Maas. This may be the root of the Gael. magh, a field, a plain, whence magus (contracted in W. to maes), a field, and then a colony or town in a field.

MEXICO. According to Clavigero, the name means "the place of Mezilti or Huiztilopochtli," "the god of war," to whom a sanctuary was anciently there erected. This god was most honoured by the Mexicans, and regarded as their chief protector.

MIDDLESEX, from A. S. Middle sæaxe, the Middle Saxons. In like manner, Essex from East sæaxe, the East Saxons;Sussex, from South sæaxe, the South Saxons. Essex and Sussex formed separate and distinct kingdoms during a certain period of the Saxon Heptarchy. See SAXONY.

MIDDLETOWN, the name of several places in England; from A. S. middel middle, tun a town.

MILAN, It. Milano, G. Mailand, a city of Lombardy. Some authors tell us that the name was formerly Melano, the derivation of which, from mel, honey, is not worth refuting. According to Isidore, it was built and named "Mediolanum" by the Gauls, who established themselves in Italy, and built other towns there.
There were several cities in Gaul and one in Britain called Mediolanum. Some translate Mediolanum "mead-land;" others "harvest-full," from the Celt. 

lawn full, mediad the harvest (medi, to gather in the harvest). This derivation is said to be confirmed by the fact that all the towns called Mediolanum were situated in fertile spots. Mediolanum, miolanum, miolan, Milan. Mediola-

num is mentioned by Livy, v. 34, and Polybius, vi. 11.

MILTON, the name of several places in England; contraction of Mill-town, or Middle-town. 

MINSTER, in local names in England, denotes the church of a monastary, or a church to which a monastary has been attached; from A. S. minstre, mynster, from root of Monastir and Moustier (q. v.). Among names compounded of minster, are Axminster, Beaminster, Bedminster, Charminster, Kidderminster, Stur-

minster, Warminster, Westminster, Yetminster.

MISR, the name given to Egypt by the natives and by the Arabs, is derived by some from Misrarm, son of Ham, by whom it was peopled. The Arab. masc mier means not only Egypt, but also a limit, border, a large city, the capital city of Egypt. Webster says mear, masor, means a fortress, from "y, to bind or enclose. Robinson thinks that under the Heb. masor lurks the Egyptian metouro, a kingdom, but that the Hebrews doubtless assigned to the name a domestic origin, probably as signifying a border, limit.

MISSISSIPPI, a river of N. America. The name means "the father of waters." (Ind.)

MITCHAM, co. Surrey, is called in Domesday Michelham, i.e. "the great dwelling." In all early and in many recent records, it is written Miccham or Micham; the present mode of spelling, which is more remote from its etymology, was not universally adopted before this century. (Lysones.)

MOEL, in local names in Wales, is the W. moel, a mountain, a hill: as Moel Aelir, the frosty hill; Moel Hebog, the hill of flight, so named from Owen Glendwr having once taken refuge in a cave there; Moel y Don, the hill of the wave, celebrated as the place where, in 1282, part of the English army were defeated.
Miscellaneous Terms 1877-1878
- Trees
- Animals

Miscellaneous Terms 1877-1878
- Trees
- Animals

Mines:
- Coal, iron, copper, lead, gold, tin
- Salt, marble, stone, slate
- Lead and Blacklead Mine (Aportdale)

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by the Welsh with great slaughter; Moel Golfa, Moel Shiabod, Moel Eyr.

MOLD, co. Flint; a contraction of Mont-hault (and so called by the Normans) from mont, and A. S. holt a wood; or from mont-haut, i.e. mons altus, the high mount. The Welsh, even at the present day, call it Y Wyddgrug, the conspicuous mount.

MOLDAVIA derives its name from the River Moldau, which runs through it. It is called by the Turks and the natives Bogdania, from Bogdan, a chieftain who colonized it in the 13th century.

MOLE, a river in Surrey, “so called because, like a mole, it forceth its passage under ground, and thereby mixes its waters with the Thames.” (Bailey.) This was Camden’s idea, who says, “betaking itself to subterraneous passages like a mole.” Spenser says,

“'And Mole, that like a nousting Mole, doth make
His way still under ground, till Thames he o'ertake.'"

Mantell informs us that this river was anciently called the Emel, Emelyn, or Emley stream, and that it gives the name to the hundred of Emley Bridge (or Amele-bridge, as it is spelt in Domesday), through the whole of which it flows; and he derives Emel from Brit. y melin, the mill, i.e. the mill river. He says this is corroborated by Domesday, in which twenty places are mentioned as possessing miles, which, from their respective localities, must have been situated either on this stream or its immediate auxiliary branches; and that its present appellation “mole,” by which it was known prior to the Conquest, will admit of a similar origin, viz., the L. mola, a mill. In deeds temp. Henry VIII., it is called the Emley River, and in the Leiger Book of Chertsey, a deed is recorded “of lands bounded on the east by the water Emel.” Emel or Emelyn may be a contraction of Brit. y melyn an, “the yellow river.”

MONASTIR, the name of several places in Greece and European Turkey; and of one in Southern Italy, denotes the site of a monastery; from Gr. μοναστήριον, from μοναστής, a monk.

MONMOUTH (mon'muth), stands on a narrow peninsula formed by the rivers Monnow and Wye: thus Monnow-mouth,
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Monmouth. The Welsh call it Mynwy, and Tre-Fynwy, and the shire, Swydd Fynwy, Gwent, and Gwlad Went.

MONTGOMERY, in Wales. The ancient name of this town was Tre Faldwyn, i.e. Baldwyn's town, from Baldwyn, a lieutenant of the marches, who, in the time of William the Conqueror, erected here a fortress, to further his future designs against the Welsh. The name was afterwards changed to Montgomery, from Roger de Montgomery, who built the castle here. Montgomery probably derived his name from residing in the vicinity of a mound called Mont Gomer (A. S. Munt-Gumri, "mount of Gomer"). The Welsh still call the town, Tre Faldwyn, and the shire, Sir Drefaldwyn.

MONTMARTRE (mong-marrt), Paris. Its ancient name is said to have been Mons Martis and Mons Mercurii, i.e. mount of Mars or Mercury, from the temple erected here to these gods. It was afterwards called Mons Martyrum (whence its present name), because St. Denis and some of his followers suffered martyrdom here about the year 260. See Baille, Topog. des Saints, 631; and Pigniol, Descr. de la France, part i., p. 24.

MONTSERRAT, a small island in the West Indies. There is also a convent and a mountain in Spain called Monserrate. The latter derives its name from monte a mountain, serrato, serrated, notched like a saw; "a tooth-shaped mountain."

MOORGATE STREET, "a north gate of the city of London, so called of a moor or marsh which was formerly hard by it; from Sax. mor a moor or marsh, and gate." (Bailey.)

MORAST, in Sweden, situated on the frontier of Norway; from Sw. moras (G. morast), a marsh.

MORAVIA (Slav. Morawa), a province of the Austrian monarchy, takes its name from the Marsch or Morawa (in L. Maro), the largest of its rivers. Armstrong, under Gael. muir, the sea, an ocean, gives Mor-awao, a river in Moravia; but if Morawa is from the Celt., it would rather translate "great water or river," from mòr great, and au, aw, water.

MORAY, Scotland. The ancient province of Moray extended from the mouth of the Spey on the east, to the river Beauly on
Mount Roland = Round Mt. (Stanhope)
Mont Blanc (July 162)
Montenegro (Oct. 182°) N. 41
W. Altad 61° 17' E. W. Ghanta 62° 20'
- Zebunno 20' - W. 49' Further India 20'
- H. Michigan in November N. 85° 44'
W. Giron N. 86° 55'

Mount N. 86°
Motherland = Children of Britain N. 70° 4
Monumental City M. 90° 85°

Mount, the Moonlit quarter (Diane 42°
Montagne (Oct. 32° 32')
Mountian 100° 35°

Kota Stone (Sweden) N. 85°
Moraih (Scotland) 36°

Morgan, a dead horse (Fe.) N. 86°
W. Gideon Chant 4

Note: Park Domain at Maidstone
all = Corn

Marca CH 189

Monocot LNR-6

Moorcock (W. 42)

Mortstone / Davies

W. 41
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

the west; it therefore included the whole district of country stretching along the sea coast; hence some derive its Gael. name Murar or Morar, from muir, the sea.

MORE, in local names in Scotland, is generally the Gael. mor, great (Corn. and Arm. maur. W. mawr, Ir. mor), as Glenmore, the great glen.

MORETON VALENCE, a parish, co. Gloucester, was anciently called simply Moreton, "town-on-the-water," and received the addition of Valence, from a family of that name who were earls of Pembroke, and lords of the manor, in the reigns of Edw. I. and Edw. II. (Notes and Queries.)

MORGAN, a place in Cornwall. Pryce says the name in Corn. means "by the sea," from mor the sea, gan by. Some derive the name of Morgan in Wales from two Irish words, mor great, cean head; others from mor the sea, geni to be born; "seaborn;" a term, they say, which might be applied to a man or to a country on the sea side. According to others morgan is for morgant, a sea-brink, from mor the sea, cant the rim of anything. The Morgan in Wales is probably derived in the same way as that in Cornwall.

MORGUE (morg), a place in Paris and in many towns of France where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed for the purpose of recognition. The word morgue in some of the southern provinces means face, countenance (Fr. visage). Alberti translates morgue "a grave and serious countenance, in which there appears some fierceness; a sort of place at the entrance of a prison;" morguer, "to brave some one." The verb also means "to take the likeness of a prisoner," i.e. to regard him on his first entrance to a prison so fixedly as to know him again. "Morgue, Le second guichet où l'on tient quelque temps ceux qui entrent en prison, afin que les guichetiers les regardent fixement et s'impriment si bien l'idée de leur visage dans l'imagination qu'ils ne puissent manquer de les reconnaître." From Gr. μυτις, the nose; thus, μυτις, musus, murus, muricus, Murica, Morgue. (Ménage.)

MORTLAKE, co. Surrey. The name is said to mean "dead lake," from L. mortuus lacus.
MOSCOW, called by the Russians Moskva, from the river on which it is situated. Moskva (Leyce S. 371)

MOSELLE (mo-sel'), a river of Germany (G. Mosel), is called Mosula by Florus, Obiricus by Ptolemy, Musella and Mosella by other writers, and its modern name is found written Mozelle. Mosella is perhaps merely a dim. of Mosa, the L. name for the River Meuse (q. v.). Mozul Col 2. 23

MOULSEY, co. Surrey. This place may have been so situated with respect to the River Mole and the Thames, as to have been almost an island; and if so, the word may be a corruption of Molexgate, i.e. island of the River Mole. "The parish of East Moulsey or Molesey, consists of a triangular tract of land near the junction of the River Mole with the Thames, which forms its boundary on the north, as the Mole does on the east and south-east; on the south it borders on Esher; and on the west on West Moulsey." (Mantell.)

MOUNTNESSING, co. Essex, vulgarly pronounced munnas- seen. In old maps the name is written Munnessing. In the time of Edw. III. it bore the name Ginge Mounteney, sometimes written Yng or Yeng Mounteney. Its present name is a corruption of Mountney's-Ing, i.e. the ing or meadow of the Mountneys, an ancient family who were formerly lords of the manor here.

MOUSCRON, a town of France on the frontiers of Belgium. The name is said to be corrupted from Mons Ceuteron or Centeron, from the old word rou or ront a circle, ken or kern a kernel, fig. the middle; "the middle of the circle." The Centrons were clients of the Nerviens (Cesar); and they inhabited the centre of the country occupied by that people (Grammaye.) "La montagne nommée Ceuteron, Mont Ceuteron, Mouscron." See Lamartinière and voc. COUTrAI.

MOUSTIER, MOUSTIERS (moo'ste-a) sometimes Montsters, the name of several places in France; from Low L. monasterrum, a monastery. See MONASTIR. Mou'stiers 423

MULL, in local names in Scotland, means a cape, promontory, or headland; from Gael. maol, maoil; as Maol Chinntire, the promontory or Mull of Kintire. Maol signifies also the brow of a
Mosquito Coast (W.M.)
3 Aug. 1899

The Motte (Maidstone) & the Manor of Shipton

By 4/48 - 3/492

The former was so called from the Anglo-Saxon
word mot, signifying a gathering place.

The history of the K.B. estate reaches back to
the first half of the 13th Century - 1233.

Rufus's Hist. of Maidstone

Note: In the Public Record Office, AD 1552
we read of both of these places being shown
that they were two distinct estates, though
they may have subsequently been merged
into one - the W.M. estate.

Mountainside, Tolerance, Denham, Shipton 176

Palmer, Liakova 176, Okeica 176 - but Sonto 176

Ch. 31. Kapos from 176. Hermagor (or 176 trace-hall) 190

Darganfield 190, Lane field 190, Lupata 250

W. Jr. Meek (Coln) 1877
W. Jr. Meek (Coln) 853.2

Mosquito Repia Ch. 279. (Mora) 883.

Nudibanks, a marshes so roman pottly

Nudibanks = Nill house. (Nill) 157

Nulli' mast (St.) Blk. 123

Nudib (St.) 375.

Nudib (St.) 375.
Murray's Hard Books No. 6783.

W. Rock 862

N. C. 4

B. N. 47

L. Park 3/484

C. 3/1

H. C. 238

Kosco 30

Names of Bad American 1844

Keltic 8/13, 1844.

That have suffered much at the hands of

of Persons Westmoreland. 1844.

Walking 9/23

Hagwoman 9/23

Keltic 9/13, 1844.

Name of Greek. Students Greek.

Rain 1844.

Range Parbut = Make 9/13 (6th 1877)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

rock, a bald head; *mao*il, is bald, bare (Ir. and Arm *moa*, id. Corn. *moel*, a bald top).

MUNICH (mu’nik), G. München, It. Monaco, the capital of Bavaria, takes its name from certain monks, who owned some warehouses erected on the spot, for the reception of salt, brought from the mines of Reichenhall and Salzburg. From G. *münchen*, *mönchen*, monks, from Low L. *monachus*, from Gr. *μοναχός*, a monk. The *u* in München is pronounced somewhat like the long French *u*.

MURSHIDABAD, Hindustan, i.e. *Murshid-ábd*, the city of Murshid Kuli Khan, who transferred to it the seat of his government from Dacca. See ABAD.

MYNYDD, in local names in Wales, is the W. *mynydd*, a mountain, as Mynydd Mawr, the great mountain; Mynydd Moel, &c., &c.

Mysterious Monuments. LN 238

NABLOUS (na-bloos), in Asia Minor; a corruption of Gr. *Nεαζόλοιος*, the new city; *νεος* new, *πόλις* a city. This word is synonymous with Napoli and Naples. See BLOUS.


NAGY, in names of places in Hungary, means “great,” just as *félsz* means little; thus Nagy-Kaniza; Nagy-Ripény; Nagy-Tapolcsan; Nagy-Röcsce; Nagy-Maros; Nagy-Nána; Nagy-Ecs; Kis-Komárom; Kis-Bér, &c., &c.

NANCE, or NANS, in local names in Cornwall, is a Corn. word signifying “valley,” as Pen-nans, the head of the valley, Tre-nance, the town in the valley, &c., &c.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

NAN'KIN', formerly the capital and still the second city in China. See PEKIN.

NANT, in local names in Wales, is the W. nant (pl. nentydd), a hollow formed by water, a valley, a ravine; a mountain torrent, a brook; as Nant Frangon, the beaver's hollow, so called from having been formerly frequented by these animals; Nant Gwrtheyrn, Vortigern's valley; Nant Gwyrfai, the vale of fresh water; Nant Lle, the vale of Lle; Nant y Bellan, the dingle of the marten; Cornant, Pennant, &c.

NANTERRE (nangtair') a place upon the Seine, in the vicinity of Paris. The name is corrupted from Nemptodorum, or perhaps Nemetodurum; thus, Nemетодorum, Nemodur, Namtdur, Nantur, Nanturre, Nanterre. The first part of the name may be that of a tribe, and durum is the Latinized form of the Celt. dvr, water.

NANTES (nangt), a town of France on the Loire, mentioned by Ptolemy under the name of Condevicenum, as the capital of a Celtic people called the Namnetes. After the downfall of the Roman empire, its name was altered to Namnetes, of which its present appellation is a corruption. Some derive the name from Celt. nan, streams, and aid or ait, a great number; this town being situated at the confluence of several streams.

NAVARRE (navarr'), a province of Spain, near the Pyrenees. Larramendi derives the Sp. Navarra—which the natives pronounce nafarroa—from Basq. nava, a vast tract of level ground, and the termination arra: and the name, says he, denotes an inhabitant of the plains, just as mendiarra means an inhabitant of the mountains. (Basq. mendia, a mountain.)

NEATH, a town and a river in S. Wales. "The river Nid or Nith in Scotland, like the Nidus or Neth in Wales, is from the Brit. nedd, pron. neth, which in W. means 'circling,' 'revolving,' as the fact evinces." (Chalmers.) Dr. Pughe interprets the W. nedd, "that forms a whirl or turn; also a small dingle or hollow."

NERA, a river of Italy anciently called the Nar. According to some, nar is a Sabine word, signifying sulphur, and Virgil
Napoleon's Column (Boleza) 33

nearby 1878

Nash Hall 3/101 East Hamlet (ds)

Nash Coast C.16 264

Nash (W. 42) w Port Nash 1 C.16 265

Nature Names (Jedge 1211)

Nations near the Nubian Ocean (Pleying 23)

- 9 India (Pleying 38)

Navagation Co. to Whayings (Russell 1729)

Nayarath 18 880 (Chamb. 244)

LNR. 331

Nayarath, LNN 321

The Nave (house) is in the E. 9 Sundays

Nelcom. Vol. 27

Nebraska C. 292

Nebraska (W. 47) - necropolis 11. 338

Pecked C.224

Nayarath LNR.

Depressed tide. No low point

Needles (Feb. 27)

Web as Helly Web (Lakes 47)

Deep East Connaught (C.1213)

Negativa Polo (C. 1213).
Kells Point, in Barry Is., B. 882
- neph. of Brough (Calix. 21)

Neuchâtel (Gill 167)
Netherlands (W. 40) Gill 192
Nevada W. 47 Gill 192

Newbridge (Ir.) P. 111 Newp. 885
New World (Amer.) B. 885
Newcastle 885
New Brunswick Est. (Albert 14)

New York am 49th Street
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

mentions the *Nar*, as “white with sulphureous water;” but the name may be derived from the Phœn. *nakaro*, a river. Bochart derives the name of the river Naron in Illyria, from Phœn. *naaron*, “the River On.” See *Nile*.

NESS, in local names in England, as Sheerness, formerly *Sheareness*; Dungeness, Kent; Orfordness, Eastonness, Suffolk; generally means a cape or headland, from A. S. *næse*, *nisse*, *ness*; and sometimes an island, as in Foulness, Essex. See *In, Inn.*

NEVERS (na'vere), a town of France. The name is corrupted from Neveris or Niveris, now the River Nièvre, on which it stands, at its junction with the Loire. The name is also found written Nivernum and Nevernum, and the place is called by Cæsar, Ptolemy, and other ancient writers, Noviodunum *Æduorum*.

NEWBURY, Berks; found written Nubiry, Neubiry, Neubury, Nubury, Newbury, Newbery, Newbery, Newbir, and Newbir; from A. S. *neow* new, and *burg* a town; “new town.” The conjecture that it was called Newbury from its relation to the old Roman town of Spinea, now the village of Speen, Lysons deems erroneous, because at the Norman survey Speen or Spene was only a village, and Newbury a place of considerable importance, known by its Saxon name of Uluritone, which may have been a corruption of Ullwardetone, from Ullward, who possessed it in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The historian, however, says “this may be quite compatible with the above conjecture, as in the interval, the Roman town of Spinea might have dwindled into a village, and Newbury might have risen into some importance. Spinea, having owed its origin to the Romans, was likely to fall into decay on their quitting the island, and the more convenient village of Newbury, and its contiguity to the river, were probably circumstances to bring it into consideration.”

NEWFOUNDLAND was known to the Icelandic and Greenland colonists, but its existence seems to have been forgotten, until its re-discovery in 1427, by John Cabot, who was then in
the service of England; and on that account the new found island has been claimed as a British dependency. The name was first given by Cabot to the whole of the territories which he discovered, but was subsequently restricted to the island to which it is now applied.

NEWGATE STREET, London; “Newgate, the fifth principal gate in the city wall, and so called as latelier built than the rest (Stow), stood across the present Newgate-Street, a little east of Giltspur Street and the Old Bailey.” (Cunningham.)

NEWINGTON BUTTS, Surrey. Newington is a corruption of Neweton, from A. S. neow new, tun a town. The first record of Newington Butts is in 1558. In Henry VIII.’s time, butts, for exercises in archery, were set up in the fields of London by authority, and some may have been placed here. “Newington Butts is not mentioned in the Conqueror’s survey, but a church at Walworth is there noticed, whence it seems probable, that at the rebuilding of that church upon a new site, it was surrounded with houses, which obtained the appellation ‘Neweton,’ as it is called in the most ancient records, which was doubtless afterwards spelt Newenton, and then Newington.” (Lysons.)

NIAG’ARA, the Falls of. Niágara, or Aghera is said to be an Indian word, signifying “hark to the thunder.”

NIGHTINGALE LANE, East Smithfield, London, formerly Cnihtena-guild-lane, so called from the men of the Cnihtena-guild, “the knights’ guild,” from A. S. cniht, cneoh, a boy, youth, attendant, servant, and guild, a company or society of men incorporated by the king’s authority; from A. S. geld, gield, gild, or gyld, from geldan, gildan, to pay, because each member of a guild had to pay something towards its charge and support.

NILE, a river of Egypt; in L. Nilus, Gr. Ἕλεος; from Heb. נחל a stream, brook, torrent. It means also a valley watered by a brook or torrent (Arab. wadi). The Arab. has نيل a blue colour, and ان-ئيل the River Nile. In Heb. however, this river is usually called Nhar Mizraim, “the river of Egypt.”
New Hampshire (US) Ch. Atlas p. 46
New Jersey

New York (US) Ch. Atlas p. 46
- Zealand, Ch. 341, New York W. 49
- Brunswick (W. 45) / New England 340
- Jersey W. 46 Ch. 282. New Jersey, North Park
- Orleans W. 46
- Hampshire W. 46 Ch. 292
- Holland W. 52
- New York Ch. 490
- Mexico Ch. 292
- Amsterdam
- Zealand Island, Ch. 344
- Settlements

Nicaragua (W. 4) Mecawold = New Est.
Augusta Ch. 283
Plateau (B. Emb. 176)

Nile (Ch. 316)

Nine Barrows 9' 1' 2'
Ningama (Pliny, 114 CE)

Norfolk Broads (Mapa Geof. 22)

- St. (Strand)
  - 89

Norwegen: I. 14

Norwegen als die große 1, 2

No. obacht manchshake in 05. (GEO 347)

Northborough (Word) = North Chis 159

Norfolk (Mapa 52)

Norwich,紫色 (Dutch: 145)

Norwich Old House (The 52, 6)

Norwich, changing in "by" 16

- Other Norse Names: 96, 149, 176

Northumbrie 96/199, Northamptoni. 4/75

Norwegian Suffixes 8/104

Norse Names in Scot. 96. ( Mapa: 180, 100)

- 800, 900 in a Norse, Norse (B-Slade 16)

Norse Villages (Norse, 1)

North-East Passage 85/77 (Norse 60)

Notes (Important.) 89/195

- on - low < - by = Meadow (6005) 81

- Low + - Here

North: Counties 874 a. w. - B.詈

Northern Points of Norway (Mapa 159)

North Norfolk Broads (Mapa 32)

Northumberland (Mapa 67)

North-East Passage (Mapa 14)

- Cape (Mapa 14)

- African Vandal (Mapa 60, 110)

Noted Species: Bearded

North: (Mapa 9) = North and Norse. Norw. 874. Chis. En

North Channel, called “Britains back door”

To the Atlantic
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

NING’PO, a city of China. The name signifies “repose of the waves,” from Chin. ning rest, repose, tranquillity, po a wave; also the name of a river and of a lake. The Portuguese used to call it, corruptedly, Liampo. The first name of this city was Jungtung, then Ningcheu and Kingyuen, which was afterwards changed into Ningpo.

“NO MAN’S LAND,” “NO MAN’S WALK.” “The term ‘No Man’s Land’ is applied to a forest tract which is not part of any parish, as ‘No Man’s Walk’ is one not within the jurisdiction of any particular verdurer.” (Dallaway’s Sussex.)

NORFOLK, from A. S. north id., and folc people; in contradistinction to the Suth-folc (Suffolk), or people of the south.

NORMANDY, in A. S. Normandi, Normandig, Normandige, and in L. Normandia, the part of France which was occupied by the Normans or North-men, a people originally from Scandia
via.

NORTH’AW, found written Northawe, Herts; from A. S. north id., and haga an inclosed piece of land, a small field. Northall, Bucks; and Northall or Northolt, Middlesex; from north and hall, or north and A. S. holt a wood or grove.

NORTHUMBERLAND, i.e. North Humber-land; “the country north of the River Humber.”

NORWAY (Dan. and Sw. Norge, G. Norwegen L. Norvegia), the country of the Norwegians or Northmen (A. S. Nor-wegas), from A. S. north id. weg, weg, a way. Norway was known to the ancients under the name of Nerigon. (See Pliny, lib. iv. c. 16.)

NORWICH (norwich), found written Nord-wic, Norht-wic, Nor-wic, Northwick, Norwyck, and Norvic; from A. S. north id., and wic a dwelling, bay. Norwegian letters (Bitch)-

NOTTINGHAM is found written Snotenga- Snotinga- Snoting- Snottinge- Noting- Notinge- Nottinga- and Notyng- ham; and is derived by Camden from the dwellings here excavated in the rocks; from A. S. snidan, snithan, to cut, ham a dwelling. “The caverns near Nottingham are supposed to have given to that town its name Snodengaham, ‘the home of caverns.”

Noted Trees: Elms, Malvasie 59) Brad Tree
There are under that town many caves, some of them of comparatively modern date, but others of considerable though unascertained antiquity. There are some caverns in the face of a cliff near the River Lene, west of Nottingham Castle, and some remarkable excavations at Sneinton, close to Nottingham. These are all probably artificial, or, if originating in natural caverns, have been enlarged and modified by human labour.” (P. Cyc.)

NOVA ZEMBLA, an island in the Arctic Ocean, called by the Russians Nova Zemlia, “the new land;” from novia (from Sans. nava), new, and semlia (Slav. semia, semia, Lett. semme), land.

NUDDY, in names of rivers in India, is a corruption of the Hind. ندی nadi, from Sans. id., a river. In the South of India, says Wilson, it implies also a river running from east to west. Mahanuddy means “the great river” (Sans. mahá, for mahat, great).

NUREMBERG (G. Nürnberg), a city of Germany, is supposed to have been the Segodunum of Ptolemy, and its name afterwards changed to Nahrnusberg; or to have been founded by Drusus Nero, brother of the Emperor Tiberius Nero, or by Tiberius himself when he led the Romans against the King of Thuringia; others think it was the metropolis of the Norici, who built it for protection against the Huns, and this opinion is confirmed by ancient charters which speak of Castrum Noricum, in Franconia, and a decree of the Emperor Frederick against incendiaries and perturbers of the peace, dated “in castro nostro Norimbercensi, anno 1187.”

NYMEGEN or NIM'EGUEN, a town in Holland, called by the Romans Noviomagus or Noviomagus Batavorum, and in O. G. found written Niew-megen, -meegen, and -magen; also Nimmegen and Nimwegen. Noviomagus is the appellation of many cities of ancient Gaul, and means “a new colony or town.” Magnus is a Celt. word, and its primitive signification, “a field,” and then “a colony or town in a field:” Noviomagus, Niomagus, Nimagus, Nymagus, Nymagen, Nymegen. See MEUSE.
Nora Scotia (44)  

Kavgrod (Cl. 201)  

Mishmi d. Veliki 201  

Nubia (Cl. 45) 259  

Nubia (Cl. 258) 259  

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- Arctic W. 48 see C.W. 269
Oases (p. 346) 10 a.m. 1st June P.S. 346
Oases C.W. 299

Obscure Words W. 144
- Dry River (Nefir) 13$^\circ$ 910

Ocean Currents (W. 125)
Oceanic (C.W. 3237)
Oceans (W. 125) 45

Affric's Dyke (W. 76) 11 20 (Rhyne/21
- 13$^\circ$ 910

Oymph's Stream rises in Rosky $^2$ lying
within its boundaries West N. 1 Rosseau
Lambert (H.R. 1) 3/106 107
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Oast-house, a kiln for drying hops. (Wore)


Ö, OE, a termination of local names in Scandinavia, is the Dan. and Sw. ö, an island, islet (pl. öer); as Christiansö, Christian's isle; Karlsö, Charles's isle; Sandö, sand isle; Storö, great isle; Utö, outer isle; Hartö, Lepsö, Rundö, Vigeroe, &c.

OAKLEY, the name of several places in England, but especially of one in Lancashire and one in Hants; from A. S. ac, ac, an oak; leag, leah, a meadow or pasture.

OCHILTREE (o’ktilltree), co. Linlithgow, and Uchitree, in Ayrshire, Scotland, mean "the high dwelling or hamlet," from the Anc. Brit. uchel, Corn. whel, high, lofty, stately. There are also the Ochil Hills in Perthshire. See T. A. X.

ODENSE (o’d’nsee), capital of the province of Funen or Fyen in Denmark, derives its name from Odin, by whom, according to popular tradition, it was founded, and whose sepulchral tumulus is shown near the little lake of the Næsbyhoved in the vicinity.

ODESSA, a city of Russia on the Black Sea, takes its name from Odysseos, an ancient Grecian colony that formerly existed in the neighbourhood. (Duncan.) The name might now be appropriately changed to Glück-stadt.

OELAND, ÖLAND, or AALAND, an island in the Baltic; from Sw. ö, an isle, land, id.; i.e. isle-land, or island. See Ö, O. M. I. K. S.

OFEN, connected with Pesth, the capital of Hungary, by a bridge over the Danube, is called by the Germans "Ofen," i.e. the stove, either on account of its hot springs, or from there having been formerly numerous lime-kilns (kalk-ofen) in the neighbourhood. Its Hungarian name of Buda or Budin is said to refer to Attila's brother, Buda, who made the town his residence and enlarged it considerably.

OFLEY, co. Beds, formerly Offley, is said to take its name from King Offa, who had a palace there, and A. S. leag, a
meadow. "The king died here and was buried at Bedford, in a chapel without the town, standing upon the bank of the Ouse." (Mat. Paris.)

O'IOIA, a river in N. America, properly Iowa, an Indian word, signifying "land of all others," "the best land," or "this is the great land." 

OKEHAMPTON, co. Devon, named from its situation at the junction of the East and West Okement or Oke rivulets. It was perhaps originally called Oke-ham, i.e. the dwelling on the Oke, and afterwards Oke-ham-tun.

OKHOTSK (ok-hotsk'), a seaport in eastern Siberia, situated on a neck of land, watered on one side by the River Okhota, and on the other, by the sea.

OLIFANTS RIVER, in Africa. Olifant is the D. for "elephant."

OLMIUS, a sacred spring mentioned in Hesiod. Le Clerc derives the name from Phœn. ak hol-maio, sweet water.

OLNEY, co. Gloucester, formerly Olanege, from A. S. Olan-ige, the isle of Olane. See Bosworth.

ORE, a termination of local names in Hindustan, as Vellore, Nellore, Coimbatore, Tanjore, properly, Vellûr, Nellûr, Kayambatûr, Tanja-ûr, is a corruption of the Tam. ûr, oor, Tel. and Karn. ûru, Mal. ûra, a village, a town, a country.

OREGON (orrygun). This name, as applied to both the river and the country, arose solely from the statement of the traveller Carver, that when, on the Upper Mississippi, he heard of a great river in the interior, flowing westwards, he called it the Oregon or Oregan, i.e. river of the West. Others say the Oregon territory derives its name from orégano, a Spanish word for wild marjoram (the oríganum vulgare of Linnaenus), which grows abundantly on the western coasts of the American continent.

ORELLANA (ohrel-yahnah), a river of S. America, named after its discoverer, a Spaniard.

ORIEL COLLEGE, Oxford. Edw. III. having bestowed on this college a large messuage called La Oriole, the community
Old Ship Tavern (Bideford) £1 4s
Old Tasker £1 10s

Old Roman Stations
- Caesarea
- London
- Rome
- Athens
- Rome

Old England 1812
Old College (Maidstone) £1

On the Road to Persean Gulf B.C. 915
Olympus B.C. 915
Oxley 19% (Cumbria)

One, as One Oak - Pl. The Oak (Cleefield)

Organ Wooden Church (Epping) St. Alk.
Old farmhouse (Dutch) 36.57

Origins of Med. Greek ψ. в. 1ch. б. (Coven)

Ormoor (R) Kelly 399

232

Order of the Book of the Dead Names

Caravan 231

Ask

47
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

removed to it. This, says Hallam, must have been distinguished by some stately porch or vestibule of consequence sufficient to give an appellation to the edifice. The word oriel is found written in O. Fr. oriol; in O. Eng. oriole, oriel, oryal, oryll; and in Low L. oriolum. Nares says that as its primary sense was a pent-house or covered way, the name may be from Sax. over-helan, to cover, and that over-hell, by elision o'er-hell, is an established English word, meaning to cover over. Others derive oriel from L. aurea aula, a golden hall; or from area, a yard, court, &c., thus, area, areola, areola, oreola, oreol, Oriol. The Fr. aureole is a crown with which painters and sculptors adorn the images and statues of saints, from aureola, a crown of gold.

ORKNEYS, a group of islands lying N. E. of Scotland. Pomponius Mela mentions them under the name of Orcades; and they are said to have received the latter appellation from a promontory in Caithness, which Ptolemy calls Cape Orcais. Armstrong derives Orkneys from Gael. orc-innis, "the isle of whales," from orc a whale, innis an island, and he quotes Milton, "the haunt of seals and orec, and sea-mew's clang." (Conf. L. orea, Gr. ωρύκα.) See also Mela, lib. ii. c. 3, lib. iii. c. 6; Pliny, lib. iv. c. 16.

ORLEANS (or la-ong), a city of France. It takes its name from the Emperor Aurelian, who either founded or rebuilt it. "La beauté et la commodité de sa situation engagèrent l'Empereur Aurélien à augmenter cette ville, et à lui donner son nom. Il l'érigea même en cité, de sorte qu'on l'appela Aureliana Civitas ou Aurelianum, en sorte-entendant oppidum." (Lamartinière.)

ORPHIR, a parish co. Orkney, Scotland; formerly Orfer, said to be a word of Norwegian origin, signifying fire land, or mossy soil.

ORPINGTON, in Kent, probably of Sax. orpin, the plant growing there in great plenty, and tun, a town. (Bailey.)

ORTON, co. Westmoreland; a contraction of Overton, i.e. Scar-Overton. See SCAN.

ORWELL, a parish in Kinross, Scotland, said to take its appellation from a property on the banks of Loch Leven. It was formerly written Urwell, which some derive from Gael. ur, new,
green, baile a residence; "a green or retired situation," an interpretation peculiarly applicable to the property of Orwell, and the old situation of the church. (Stat. Acc. Scot.)

OSBORNE, Isle of Wight. Carisbrooke Castle was formerly the residence of the Fitz-Osbornes, lords of the Isle of Wight. Perhaps Osborne House may derive its name from this family, who may have been originally from Osborn, formerly Ousborn, in Yorkshire; or from some other bourne of the Ouse, the name of several rivers in England.

OSTEND, i.e. the east end (of the kingdom); from Flem. oost east, cinde end.

OSWESTRY, co. Salop. On this spot, says Pennant, in 642 was fought the battle between the Christian Oswald, king of the Northumbrians, and the Pagan Penda, king of the Mercii, when Oswald was defeated and lost his life. It is probable that the Britons bestowed on the spot where the battle was fought the name of maes hir, or the long field or combat, from the obstinacy of the conflict. The Saxons for a considerable time retained the name of the place where the action was fought, with the addition of their own vernacular word feld, or felth, a field; as Maserfield, Maselfelth, corruptly Masafeld. In after days, the name became entirely Saxon, and, from the fate of the king, was styled Oswald's Tree, now Oswestry; by the Welsh rendered Croes-Oswallt, "Oswald's cross."

OTAEHEITE (otahete) or TAHITI (tahete), an island in the S. Pacific Ocean. The name may come from ta-hi ta-hi i.e. alone alone, or sea sea, i.e. quite by itself, or all surrounded by the sea; or from ta-ha ta-i a sea place; or te-hi-to, old, ancient.

OTTERFORD, OTTERTON, MOUNT OTTERY, OTTERY ST. MARY, co. Devon, derive their name from the River Otter, which rises near the village of Otterford, and flows past Honiton, Ottery St. Mary, and Otterton.

OUDE (ood or oued), more correctly Ayodh, from Sans. a-yodhya, not to be warred against, a not, yudh, fight. That the Goths, Gotas, Godas, Gothi, Getae, Jutes, Iotas, Iutas,
Osaka (Japan) 126338 (Albert 17)

Dover River (Volle 9). Ireland. The White Rose (The Rose)

*There is not in heaven nor earth a valley so sweet as the vale in whose bosom the high waters meet. Oh! the best ways of feeling in life must depend on the bloom that valley shall give for my heart.*

Otham Hoth (Kent) 3/111.11

Otham no Peter de Otham (Kent 3/110)

Otham of Stoneacre (Kent 3/110.112)

Otham of Weir (Ash Kent) v. Otham (Kent)

Otham (Suss) v. Otham (Sus) 1270/6/1430

The homestead of Otto: OE `Otthamæa` = Ottendorf v. Robert c. 117

Otham (Maidstone) v. Otterford (Page 1970)

Note `Otter = Otto` - Note `Otter were formerly numerous on the Len stream between Otham + Beasted Spin to between the Otham + Maidstone boundary in the Swanndorf district` c. 389

Othridge or Otterde. Adjoining Thorneham, there was formerly an estate so called

Otham (Kent) v. (see Kent) in Kent 1830
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Gytas, Geatas, Ytas, Wights, Wihts, Wyts, Gunuhts were the same people, seems probable. Dr. Bosworth says the name of the Goths implies "brave warriors;" and Ytas, Gyta, "ravenous warriors"—the Jutes. All these words may come from Sax. guth, war, battle, fight, from Sans. yudh, yodh. From the same root we may have Goth-land, Gotha-borg, Jut-land, and Wight (Isle of). Goth-land is the name of the island and of that part of Sweden which the Goths took possession of. The northern Germans pronounce g as y; thus they call Goth-land, yot-land. The Goths, Ytas, or Jutes landed in Jutland, which was first called Ytaland or Gytaland, since contracted by the Danes into Jylland or Gylland, pronounced yulland. The Jutes, Ytas, or Wights landed in the Isle of Wight, whence that island was first called Ytaland and Gytaland; in L. Vecta and Vectis, Anc. Brit. Gwith, A. S. Wect, also Wüht, Wüht-land, Wüht-aj, i. e. the land or island of the Wyts, Ytas, Gyta, or Jutes. Conf. Pers. khotâ, God, lord, commander; joud in Joudpore; cad, in Cadwallader; Gael. cath, battle, Corn. cad, Ir. cath, G. cat, Basq. cuha, id.; Heb. gadh, a troop; Gr. a-yayl-oç, brave, good; M. Goth. Guth, Goth, God; A. S. God, God, good; Ice. Gud, God, guður, battle, good; Eng. God; and good. It is not improbable that the primitive idea of God among the Goths was that of a warrior; if so, good comes from God.


OUSE (oose), the name of several rivers in England, but especially of one in Northamptonshire; from A. S. Uasa, Wusa, corrupted from Anc. Brit. isca, water. See Isca.

OVER, in local names, sometimes means a bank, as Brownover; from A. S. ofer, margin, brink, bank, shore, from ofer, over, above, the shore or strand being over or higher than the water.

OVERYSSEL (—iêsell), a province of Holland, named from its situation on the other side of the river Yssel, which separates it from Gelderland. (D. over, over, beyond.)

OWHYHEE', or HAWAII, the largest of the Sandwich
Islands, is a mass of lava, and contains several lofty volcanic mountains. The name may come from ha-o-a hot, va-i, water, liquid, or vahi place. Ha-va-i-i, ha-va-i-ki, means a subterraneous place, hell.

OXFORD, found written Oxnaford, Oxonaford, Oxeneford, Oxineford, Oxneford, Oxneforda and Oxeneforda. Some derive the name from A. S. oxna of oxen, ford a ford, from there having been a ford or passage for oxen across the Thames here; and in confirmation it is said that the place was called by the ancient Britons Ridhofen, a word having the same import as the Saxon name. The name, however, is more probably a corruption of Ouse-ford or Usk-ford, i.e. the ford of the Ouse or Usk, from Anc. Brit. isca, water. A small island in this river, called Osney or Ouseney, likewise takes its name from the Ouse. The Welsh call Oxford, Rhudychen, ford of oxen, also Rhudywysg, ford of the Wysg, or Ouse; and Caer-Wysog, &c. See Isca, Ouse, and Thames.

PACIFIC OCEAN, so called because originally, but erroneously, supposed to be free from storms.  

PADTORN, a city of Westphalia, on the bourn or rivulet called the Pader. The origin of the terms Pader, Padera, Pada, or Padus, is treated at length by Gobelinus Personas, who thinks that Charlemagne, or perhaps the Saxons who followed him into Italy, where they had seen the River Padus or Po, may have given this name to the Pader, which has, like the Po, three sources. Lamartinière says the Pader may have been named for the same reason as the Padus or Po, viz. from the trees called padi growing upon its banks. See also Plin. lib. iii. c. 16; Lucan, lib. iv. 134, and voc. Po.

PADSTOW, a seaport in Cornwall. According to Borrass, a monastery was founded here in 513 by St. Petroc; and in ancient documents this place is called Patrickstowe and Petroestowe, whence the present name has been corrupted. Athelstan named
Paddock Wood 28/355

Riddle (Maidstone) AD 1250 R. Newton, "Storin" reads, but Paddock is an unlikely place for a farm - O.E. butt = wall, that which shelters, e.g. butt = wall, a wall, more likely, therefore a small farm likely, similarly "butter". Paddock to the New Street railway line, Paddock lane, does not add much to the appearance of the locality.

Paddock Farm built 1857-1895, Russell 317/317. Cold Mill on the lane, was in 1650 the property of the W. Calvert family (Russell 317).
Bagham Harbour (Bagum) 0° 15' 30"

Baghda 13° 09' 31"

Palace of Nizam (L.N.R. 291)
· + College (Maidston, Russell & B.)

Palestine - Holy Land - E. of Camels - L. of Light
Romans Church, Chire (Chireou, Jerum)

Palace 13° 09' 31'

Palace (L.N.R. 291)

Palestine (W. 351)

Palestine (W. 351)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

the town after himself, Athelstowe, which name it retained until 1552, when it resumed that of Padstow.

PADUA, a city of Italy, from It. Padova, a corruption of its Latin name Patavium. See Batavia and Passau.

PAISLEY (pase'-le), a town in Scotland. The name is found written Passeleth, Passeleth, Passelay, Passelet, and Paslay, and in a charter of David I. Passelith; the latter being the earliest form of the word. Some derive Paisley from Anc. Brit. pas-gel-lait, "moist pasture," or bas-lech, Gael. bas-leac, "the flat stone shoal," a name supposed to have been applied to a ledge of rock running across the channel of the river here. Mr. Wm. Kerr, of Paisley, says legh or ley is fallow ground, and pais peace, and pisa peas, whence Paislea or Paisley, the lea of peace; Peselet or Pesley, the peas-lea. If the latter be the correct etymology, the name would signify "lea ground which had borne peas." Local names alluding to peas, wheat, barley, beans, and other crops, are found in ancient records, in combination with leghe or ley, and afford a curious illustration of the vegetables cultivated in early times. The only argument against the derivation from pais, peace, is that history is silent respecting the conclusion of a peace at this place. See Stat. Acc. Scot. There appears to have existed a Paisley in Gloucestershire, another in Sussex, and other places in which Paisley formed the first part of the name.

PALERMO, in Sicily; a corruption of ἰανοροσ, an ancient city that occupied its site. The name means "convenient as a harbour," from πᾶσι all, every, ῥοσ road for ships, naval station, harbour.

PALESTINE, the ancient Philistia or Palestina; named from the Palestines or Philistines, who possessed a great part of it. In Heb. it is written יפשה Plesheth, which the Rev. Alfred Jones translates "the land of wanderers," from pa'dash to roll, in Ethiop. to wander, emigrate. Gesenius says that the Greek name Παλαιστια was applied by most ancient writers to the whole land of the Israelites. A.F. 159

PALL MALL, found written Pell Mell and Palle Maille, a
street in London, so called from its having once been the place for playing the game called "pall mall," a sort of game in which a ball is driven through an iron ring by a mallet. (Johnson.)
From O. Fr. pailemail, paillemaille, or It. pallamaglio, from It. palla from L. pila, a ball; It. malletto, from malleus, a hammer. "Paillemail, nos pères appelloyent ainsi le jeu de mail." (Menage.) "Pell Mell (q. d. pellere malleo, to drive with a mallet), the place for exercising this game in St. James's Park, and also a street near it. Palle Maille, a game where a round bowl is with a mallet struck through a high arch of iron, standing at either end of an alley, as in St. James's Park." (Bailey.)

PALMYRA, so called by the Greeks and Romans; in Scripture "Tadmor in the wilderness;" by Josephus, Palmira and Thadomor; in the Septuagint copies, Theodmor and Thedmor; by the Arabs and Syrians, Tadmor, Tadmur, and Tatmor. The origin of these names is uncertain. The author of the Description of Palmyra calls it Palmira, which he derives from the palms about it, and he supposes it to be the translation of a Heb. word importing a palm. Halley derives it from παλμος, which Hesychius interprets a king or father, or from Παλμος, an Egyptian god. Seller disagrees, "for what," says he, "had the gods of Egypt to do so near the banks of the Euphrates?" He derives the word from παλμος a Persian shield, and with some authority and probability, rejecting the fantastic mythology of Matlea, who says it was called Palmyra, dia to παλαι μιοφαν (palai moran) γενεσθαι την κωμην τω Γαλαθ, "because David slew Goliath there." The etymology of Tadmor is still more doubtful. Schultens says that in the text it is written Tamor and in the margin Tadmor. He considers Tamor to have been the usual name of this place for softness' sake, and that it refers to tamar, the palm-tree, with which it abounded. He supposes also, that originally in Arab. it was not written Tadmor but Tatmor, and so he finds it in the Arab. Geo. Lex., as if one should say "palmiferous," palm-bearing; the t being softened into d. The alteration of this name he ascribes to the Romans, who, on finding the place called Tadmor or
Salmon's Ark (Iron 1954)

The Patriarch's Well at Beersheba. The Well of the Dove (Gen. 26:19) with a grove planted by it. The well is still pointed out and from it water is pumped to Beersheba (v. Reuter)
Pamplona (Chir. 2)
Papirius (V. 3)
Papyrus (Coll. 253)

Paradice, 3, Turnep (Coll. 82)
Para or Parc (Coll. 82)
Paraguay Coll. 3, Coll. 4

Paracelso (P.S. 363)

Parish (P.S. 364) Paris, Garden / Paris, 685
Parnassus Coll. P.S. 364
Parnassus -
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Tadmur, may at first have called it Talmura, and afterwards, in allusion to its palm trees, Palmura, whence Palmyra. (See Philo. Trans. No. 117, p. 85; No. 218, p. 161; Schultens voc. Tadmor; and Seller, Hist. Palmyra.) Gesenius says Tadmor is still called by the Arabs تدمر, probably for Heb. נזר, “city of palms,” hence Gr. Παλμύρα and Παλμύρα, Palmyra. So, vice verò, the Arabs call Palma, a city of Spain, تتميز.

PAMPLONA or PAMPELUNA, chief city of Navarre, in Spain, is said to have been built after the death of Sertorius and the defeat of his party, by Pompey, who called it Pompeiopolis, i.e. the πόλις or city of Pompey. The Arabs, who took it in the beginning of the tenth century, corrupted the name to Bamblos, of which Pamplona is a further corruption. Strabo styles it Pompeion, “as though Pompeiopolis,” and Pliny (viii. 3) calls its inhabitants Pompeionenses.

PANJKORA, a mountainous district in Afghanistan; from Pers. پنج five, Pushto هر a house.

PANTHEON, Paris, named after that at Rome; from Gr. πανθεῖον (πᾶν all, θεός God), a temple or edifice dedicated to all the gods. The Pantheon in Paris is therefore more appropriately designated than that in London.

PARADISE (Fr. paradis, It. paradiso, Sp. and Port. paraiso), from L. paradīsium, Gr. παραδησίος, a paradise, also a pleasure garden; from Arab. فردوس firdaws (pl. farādis), which Richardson translates a garden, vineyard, paradise, name of several delightful places. Gesenius gives also Heb. נלתית pheredes, a garden, a plantation; Armen. pardes, a garden close to a house, laid out and planted for use and ornament; Sans. paraśca, paraśca, high ground, well tilled, a region of surpassing beauty; and he says the Greek word is properly used for the plantations and menageries which used to surround the palaces of Persian kings.

PARANA (para'na), one of the principal rivers which contribute to form the Rio de la Plata, in S. America. Paraná, in Brazilian, means “the sea;” parana ocê, “the great sea.”
PARIS. The origin of this name is involved in obscurity. At a remote period, a wandering tribe, settling upon the banks of the Seine, built on the island now called La Cité, a number of huts, which served as a natural fortress; this they called Lutetia, from Celt. louton-hesi "dwelling of the waters," and themselves Parisii. Some derive Paris from Celt. bar or par, a frontier or extremity; others derive Parisii from parys, from par, a sort of ship, guys (in comp. ye) men, i.e. ship-men or sailors; or from par and guys, "one knows," "it is known," i.e. a clever people, skilful in navigation. "Ce peuple occupait les deux bords de la Seine, et, profitant de l'avantage de sa situation, il faisait un grand commerce par eau." (Bescherelle.) Lemon, quoting Ciel. Voc., says, in anc. Armoric, Paris was called Barris, from being the residence of the twelve judges, or the head seat of justice for a great district; and bar means a place for the administration of justice, in Gr. βαρις is a court of justice. The Gr. βάρις or βάρις has the following meanings:—An Egyptian vessel; a ship, yacht, canoe; a tower, castle, palace, house. Caesar (lib. vi. c. 3) calls Paris, Lutetia Parisiorum; Strabo (lib. iv. 194), Lutecia; Am. Marcellinus (lib. xv. c. 11), Lutecia, and Castellum Parisiorum; and it has also been designated Lucotia. The derivation of Lutetia from lutum, clay, loam, mud; or of Parisii or Parrhisi from Paris, son of Priam, is ridiculous. That Paris was named from its inhabitants, the Parisii, there cannot be a doubt; and, indeed, in some Latin authors, the place itself is called Parisii.

PAROPAMYSAN MOUNTAINS, in India. The name is said to be from par and pam, "hill" and "flat;" the region around consisting of flat-topped hills (Montg. Martin).

PARRET, a river in Devon and Somerset, is said to take its name from William de Ferrot, who came over to England from Armorica in 957, and obtained some lands upon its banks; but it was formerly called the Pedder, and in A. S. Pedreda, Pedrida, or Pedridan, whence probably its present appellation. Its A. S. name may have been derived from its original Celtic name. In the W., pedryd means a quadrate, pedrydan, that which extends four
In addition to the Devil's Bridge, the Parson's Bridge is one of the attractions of the neighbourhood. This is situated higher up the Rheidol (nearly two miles), and consists of a tree, slightly protected by rails, thrown over to connect two precipitous rocks enclosing a boiling torrent. In visiting it the tourist goes to Ysbyty Cynfyn, and there takes a path to the left by the church, in the yard of which there are some ancient stones. And from here the return to Aberystwyth by Pont Erwyd (three miles from the Devil's Bridge), where there is another fine fall close to the inn, can be accomplished. Pont Erwyd (which is on the Rheidol) was the piece in which Edith Wynne appeared; "Lady Mortimer," her part. In it a Welsh song has to be sung, and Miss Wynne chose "The Bells of Aberdovey." We are entering the town, but where are the bells? There are none in the present age, and they live only in the old song (from a forgotten opera), with Anglicised Welsh spelling:-

Do Salmons love a lucid stream,
Or thirsty Sheep love fountains,
Do Druids love a doleful theme,
Or Goats the craggy mountains?
If it be true these things are so,
At truce she's my love,
And os wit ti yng carri i,
Yr wyf & yr dy carri di,
As un, dau, tri, pedwar, pemp, chwech,
Go the bells of Aberdovey.

The sands at Aberdovey are as firm.
Pax de Nobis LB 161. Y Dowsy
Pay of Times of Coel NW (BLK 1207)

Savileon at Motte, Park. Harleton 31/624.
       Russell 3357

Patronymics in BL 327. Appendix, pamphlet.

Permit with 3 conditions alleged.

Revised and final agreement signed 6.

Revised and final agreement 6.

Pecking tools, sawing & shaping. Stk, Stk, Stk, Hws, Needles, scaffold. Tables, benches.

Book of Tenures. 1741.

Peyrill & Stakville. Domes 1777.

Bell, a Tower 479.

Refutation on Long Smith 286.

Ball house (Chamber. 12th Pair 677).
different ways; and this river may have been named "Pedryd" by
the ancient Britons, because it had four sources or four tributaries.

PASSAU (passow), a town of Bavaria, on the Danube; in L.
found written Patavia, Passavia, Patavium, and Passavium.
Some authors derive the name from Teut. pass a pass, passage,
au an isle; but as the place was also called Batava Castra, the
name is more probably derived from a cohort of the Batavi who
fought with the Romans, and had a camp here. Batava, Batavia,
Patavia, Passavia, Passawa, Passaw, Passau.

PATAGONIA, a district in S. America. Its native name was
Chiqua. When Ferdinand Magellan, by whom it was discovered,
saw the giant-like people at Port St. Jullien, he called the country
Patagonia, or land of the Patagons. The Sp. patagón is a large
dumpy foot. See also Davity, Amér. Mérid., 143.

PATAM, PATTAN, PUTTUN, PATNA, in names of places
in Hindustan, is the Sans. pattana, a town, a city; as Serings-
patam; properly Sri-Ranja-pattana, "the city of the divine
Vishnu."

PATERNOSTER ROW, London, familiarly known as the
Row, "so called, because of stationers or text-writers that dwelt
there, who wrote and sold all sorts of books then in use, namely
A B C, with the Pater noster, Ave, Creed, Graces, &c." (Stow.)
PATNA, a city of Hindustan. The Sans. pattana is a town,
city; "whence Patna in Behar, Puttum in Sindh, &c., as being
the city, or one deserving the appellation." (Wilson.)

PECKHAM (pekkum), Surrey, in Domestacy found written
Pechham and Pecham. The historian derives the name from its
situation; from A. S. peac, a peak, haim, a village; "a dwelling
on the peak or summit of a hill."

PEEL, PILE, PILLE, PIL, PELE, PEYLL, PEILL,
PAILLE, in local names in Great Britain, means a fortification,
properly of earth; from Anc. Brit. Corn. and Gaul. pill, a strong-
hold, fortress, secure place. Small towers, usually square, of
several stories in height, existing in Scotland, chiefly in the
counties bordering upon England, are called Piils. There is
the Pile of Foudray (found written Pille of Foddray or Fouldrey),
a castle in Furness, Lancashire; and Peel Castle, Isle of Man;
Pill in Devon, &c., &c.

PEERLESS POOL, St. Luke's, London. "Immediately
behind this hospital," says Pennant, "is Peerless Pool, in name
altered from that of Perillous Pond, so called, says old Stow
(Survey, 18), from the number of youths who had been drowned
in it in swimming. In our time it has, at great expense, been
converted into the finest and most spacious bathing place now
known, where persons may enjoy that manly and useful exercise
with safety. Here is also an excellent covered bath, a large
pond stocked with fish, a small library, a bowling green, and
every innocent and rational amusement; so that it is not without
reason that the proprietor hath bestowed on it the present name."

PEI-HO (pa'ho'), a river of China which rises near the Great
Wall and flows east of Pekin. The name means "white river;"
from Chin. pihk, pei, white, clear, ho a river.)

PE'KIN', the capital of China, from Chin. Pih-king, "the
northern court," in contradistinction to Nan-king (Nankin), "the
southern court." The Cochin Chinese call Pekin, Bac-kinh,
and Nankin, Nam-kinh. Bac means north, nam south.
Kinh is lit. great, and the Chin. king, great, lofty, extensive.
Others say Nanking or Kiangning is situated in a valley watered
by the great river of Kiang. Pekin is divided into two parts, the
Zin-Tcheou, "city of the throne," the town of the Tatars; and
Wailo-Tcheou, "external town," the town of the Chinese.

PELOPONNESUS, in anc. geog. a celebrated peninsula,
comprehending the most southern part of Greece, and now called
the Morea. The original name appears to have been Apia, from
King Apis. Peloponnesus (Πελοπόννησος) means "the island of
Pelops," a hero, who, emigrating from Asia, took possession
of the country and gave it his name. From Ἐλατος Pelops, νησος
an island.

PEMBROKE (pembrook), a county and town in S. Wales.
Giraldus says "unde Pembrochia caput maritimun sonat," i.e.
Penile - penisula (Notwenda) Davies 681
Polamal Institute (London) 48 Pahmar Home Hospital
R.C. 1. It makes you mentally healthy, strengthens
the liver, brain, future, your mental fort-
dipped to stomach, it makes them agile, supple
again. It will not make a dead brain into a
Polaman, but it will does provide a plan whereby
we can make the best of our qualities. Seeking yourself
under a good Tutor or Coach for a few months
and study, good progress may be secured with all incep-
tion, perseverance, intelligence always providing.
If you are not a dull-head. Mind training
is a very important feature. Your Tutor will
be kind.
Penenden Heath (or Maidstone) this place has many ghostly memories. The Manor in Saxon was a place of penalty (Greenwoods Epitome) of County Kent 1838 vol 1 p 174.

Penenden Hundred or Sheriff's Court was (formerly) held on the heath 3 times a year. The attendance of the bishops, earls, provots & other dignitaries was rendered compulsory (Dr. Vol...)

Penrith Lake Dist. 166-167
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY. 205

says the historian, in W. Penbraich môr "at the head of an arm
of the sea," an explanation which Leland seems to adopt
where he thus describes the site of the town: — "Pem-
broke standith upon an arme of Milford, the wich, about a mile
beyond the town, creketh in so that it almost peninsulath the
town, that standith on a veri maine rokki ground." George Owen
says the name refers to the fertility of the soil; from pensbro or
penfro, "the head or principal vale" (pen and bro). John
Lewis, of Manarnaway, is of opinion that the real name in
W. was Penbroch, "the head of the foam," the pent-up tide of
the estuary bringing along with it a mass of white froth or foam.
Rees differs from Owen: he says the Brit. term bro means
likewise a region or district; and pen, "a head," "the end
or extremity of anything," and the compound word may be
translated "headland" or "promontory," which is correctly de-
scriptive of the locality.

PEN, in local names in Wales, is the W. pen, an extremity,
end, head, summit, as Pen Allt, the head of the woody ascent;
Pen Celli or Pen y Celli, the head of the grove; Pen Derin or
Pen y Daren, the head of the rock; Pen Lîch, the end of the
rock; Pen Môn, the head or extremity of Mona; Penmorfa, the
head of the marsh; Penmynydd, the summit of the hill; Pen
Pont, the head of the bridge; Pentraeth, the end of the sands,
&c.

PEN, in local names in Cornwall, is a Corn. word meaning
"the head," also "a hill," thus, Pendraves, the head of the oak-
field; Pendennis, the peninsula or fortified headland; Penglaze,
the green head, also nom. fam.; Penhale, the head of the moor,
also nom. fam.; Penkevel, the horse-head, also nom. fam.; Pen-
nance, the head of the plain or valley; Penpol, the head of the
pool, well, pit, or lake; Penrice, the head of the fleeting ground;
Penrose, the head of the valley. See also Penryn, et seq.

PE'NANG, an island near the Straits of Malacca, formerly
Puley Penang and Prince of Wales's Island; from Mal.
pûlan or pûlo an island, pînang the areca nut; Pûlau
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Pinang, areca-nut island; Púlau Pisang, plantain island; Púlau Bábi, hog island.

PENDARVES, PENDENNIS, PENROSE, &c. See Pen.
PENDMACHNO, a village in N. Wales, named from its situation near the source of the River Machno. See Pen.

PENMAENMAWR, a mountain overhanging the sea, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. The name means "a great pile of stone on the top of a hill," from W. pen a summit, maen a stone, mawr great.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of America; named from Wm. Penn, who settled there in 1681.

PENRYN, in Cornwall; "the head of the river, channel or promontory." (Corn.)

PENTIRE, a village in Cornwall; "the headland" (Corn.).
The W. Pen-Tir Lloegr means the "land's end of England;" Pen-tir Ceinion, Cape Clear, in Ireland.

PENTREF, or PENTRE, in local names in Wales, is the W. pentref, the head of a township, a village, a hamlet; also the outskirt or suburb of a city; from pen head, chief, capital, tref a dwellingplace, homestead, hamlet, township, town; as Pentre Rhyd Fendigaid, the village of the blessed ford; Pentre Hobyn, Pentref Dól; Pentre Voelas, &c.

PENZANCE, a seaport of Cornwall; "the holy headland," from a chapel dedicated to St. Anthony, which formerly stood near the pier. Pryce translates it "head of the bay."

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, derives its name from Gr. πέρα beyond, from its position with regard to Galata, another suburb. The Turkish name is Đürte-yoll-dgyhse, which signifies the place where four roads meet. Tophané, a third suburb, has its name from the cannon-foundry there; from Turc. tóp-khánah, from tóp a cannon, khánah, a place.

PÈRE-LA-CHÂISE (pair-la-shays) takes its name from a French Jesuit, a favourite and confessor of Louis XIV. He died in 1709, and the site of his house and grounds at Paris is now occupied by this beautiful cemetery. See Maillet; also Haydn, Dict. Dates.
Dunkirk (Carr) B. 294

The Marne Marne (W) the great hill stone

Pennine Alps (next 120)

Pennhurst Place U. 303

Polymn the Offa's Parish hence the name
that Jack Straw opposed. J. Straw was son of
Wal Sylver Wellswins (Hist. of Middleham)
But Longford is his heir. A man of estates.
England calls him. Wal Sylver of Hartford where
Keats remarks that his land property was
Walton's Hold. He was later a Straw in arrested
Polly Bap (B. 961)
Reform (Lewis's Top. Dict. 1402)
W. urine straw, Rother in 1473

Percy Walls (Percy. 469)

(Brit. Chart. 39) describes the names Strand
Peris the land province occupying what is
now called Persia. The Persian name is
Iran. Parsian. The land of Persia.
Bengala (Tiriac 484
Periods, Dynasties to 7X 1/2

Persian Castle 139 962

Persian Gulf (Albano)

Persia (W. 34)
Personal Names: Breth, Ofair, U. Bivra (Seq.
- Wulf
- Ehel
Persia = Arabia (Ch. Atlas 12) = 762 50
Personal N. in Place Names (Seq. 32
- Wulf
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

PEREKOP (perrykop), the Isthmus of. This Slavonic name denotes a cut made through a place, and is applicable to the ditch dug here, in remote ages, across the neck of land at the entrance of the Crimea, for the security of the place. The Tatars call it Or and Or Capi; the Greeks Taphros or Taphrae. (Rees.) Ταψρος is a trench, ditch. Pallas says the name is derived from a Russian word signifying an entrenchment of the Isthmus; that the Tatars call it Or-kapi, "the gate of the line or fortification;" and that the only way into the Crimea by land is over a bridge and through an arched stone gate, both erected at the side of the fortress. See also De l'Isle, Atlas; and Ferrand, Crim.

PERMESSUS, in anc. geog., a river of Boeotia rising at the foot of Mount Helicon. Its modern name is the Panitza. According to some authors, it was named from Permessus, father of Aganippe, and was consecrated to the Muses, who are hence sometimes surnamed "the Permessides." Le Clerc derives the name from Phoen. pheer-metza, a pure fountain. Pausanias, and Tzetzes after him, write by mistake Termessus for Permessus.

PERIGORD (perrygor), a province of France. Its ancient inhabitants were the Petrocorii or Petricorii, and their chief city was called Petrocorica, or Petricorium. Ptolemy, however, calls it Vesuna. The name of this people in the fifth century was changed to Petrocordii, and their city was called Petricordium, from which both Perigord and also Perigueux, the present name of the capital of this province, have been corrupted.

PERSEPOLIS (Gr.) mentioned by Greek writers after the time of Alexander as the capital of Persia; from Περσεπόλις Persia; πολις a city.

PERSHORE, a market town co. Worcester. The name is variously spelt Persore, Pearshore, and Pershore, and is supposed by Camden to be from Periscoran, in allusion to the numerous pear-trees which grew in the vicinity.

PERSIA. Some derive Persia or Persis from the name of one of its provinces, Pars or Fars, which at one time constituted the dominions of the kings of Persia, and was called by the natives.
and by learned Muhammadan writers Iran. In the books of Daniel, Eadras, &c., Persia is called "paras, which some derive from Arab. فرس a horse. According to others Phars (Fars) is a proper name, and the person bearing it was the son of Arshen, a descendant of Shem. The original name of this country was probably Pars or Paras, which the Arabs, having no p in their language, converted into Fars. The Pers. has فرس, Persia, Parthia; یارس a pard, also Persia. The province of Fars or Faristan, the ancient Persis, is one of the finest in the kingdom. It is divided into two distinct portions; the one called Garmshir, or the hot climate or country; from Pers. garm, warm, hot; the other called Sardesir, or the cold country; from sard, cold.

PERTH, a Scottish county and city, the latter situated on the right bank of the Tay, and found written Bert, Bertha, and Bertha. The last, its most ancient name, may be from Gael. Bhar-tatha (pron. bar-ta), "the height of the Tay." See BHR.

PETERBOROUGH, co. Northampton; so called from an abbey and church erected there by Penda and Walpher, kings of the Merci, in honour of St. Peter. (Bailey.)

PETERWARDEIN (—sardine), Hung. Petervárad, a rock-built fortress on the Danube, in Hungary, is said to derive its name from Peter the Hermit, who on this spot marshalled the soldiers of the first crusade. (Hung. vár, várad, a castle.)

PEThERTON, formerly Pedderton, co. Somerset. Both N. and S. Petherton are named from their situation on the River Parret, anciently called the Pedder or Pedreda, and A. S. tun, an inclosure. See Parret.

PHILIPPI, in anc. geog., a town of Macedonia, first named Credinas, and afterwards Datus. Philip, father of Alexander, on its capture, named it after himself.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, in anc. geog. a town in Thrace, recognised, according to Ptolemy, Philip son of Amyntas for its founder or restorer. From Gr. Φίλιππος, Philip, πόλις a city.

PHŒNICIA, or PHŒNICE, in anc. geog., a country of
Personal Names (Ch. Ind. 67) No. X 4708 E

Pettys Sessions Ch. 1213

Petr. W. 208

Petersburg W. 208

Petersworth E

Petherton E

Petrus Paulus E Ch. 2203

Pett E Ch. 1268

Petru (M. C. 143 n)

Petticoat (E. Ch.) E. 993

Philippine St. W. 53

Phineas 56 (B. 968) a Whitch Town (Davis 488)

Philadelphia S. Man (E. 968)

Phoenix Alley B. 992

Pike (Dublin)

Philadelphia Maine P. C. 946
Piazza (XIII, p. 371)

Dick's House, £97 5s.
- Wall (p. 375)

Page 764

201.
15

43

14
Syria. The Greeks called it also Syrophoenicia, to distinguish it from the country occupied by the Phœnicians in Africa. Bochart derives the name of the Phœnicians from Bene-Anak, “sons of Anak,” who are reported to have been famous giants in Palestine; others from Phœnix, a Tyrian, mentioned in fable, or from one Phineas, a Hebrew. The most probable derivation is from φοινίκβ, the palm-tree, which abounded in Phœnicia. The name Phœnicia is not found in Scripture in the books written in Hebrew, but only in those of which the original is in Greek, as the Maccabees and the books of the New Testament. The Hebrew always reads Canaan. See Philo, lib. i. 636; Syncell. 152; Steph. Byzant.; Matt. xv. 22; Bochart, Geog. Sacr. p. 349; also Calmet and Gesenius.

PIACENZA (pe-a-chen'tra), Fr. Plaisance, L. Placentia, a town of Italy. Cicero calls it Placentium Municipium. Lamartiniere says the inhabitants derive its name either from its delightful situation, or from its magnificent palaces and straight and spacious streets, which make it a pleasant abode. Placentia comes from placeo to please, delight; thus, placeo, placens, placentis, Placentia, Placenza, Piacenza.

PICCADILLY, London. “Where Sackville Street was built stood Piccadilla Hall, where piccadillas or turnovers were sold, which gave name to the street.” (Pennant.) A turnover is the name of the broad flat white linen band falling from the neck over the jacket, which succeeded in Cromwell’s time to the ruffs of the preceding reigns. “A pickadil,” says Blount, “is that round hem or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment or other thing; also a kind of stiff collar made in fashion of a band; hence, perhaps, the famous ordinary near St. James’s, called Pickadilly, took denomination, because it was then the utmost or skirt house of the suburbs.” Others say that “one Higgins, a tailor, who built it, got most of his estate by pickadilles, which in the last age were much worn in England.” “The word picardill,” says Cunningham, “occurs in Ben Jonson and several of our old dramatic writers.” According to Gifford, it is a dim. of picca (Sp. and It.) a spearhead, and was given
to this article of foppery from a fancied resemblance of its stiffened plaits to the bristled points of a spear.

PIEDMONT (peedmont), It. Piemonte, a district of Northern Italy forming part of the Sardinian States, is named from its situation at the foot of the mountains; from It. piè di monte, “foot of mountain.”

PIERIA, in anc. geog., a district of Macedonia and birthplace of the Muses, whence they are called Pierides. Le Clerc derives Ýπειρα from a Phœn. word signifying “tongue,” “fruitfulness.” Hesiod (Theog. line 81) mentions the Pierian grove, and makes Mnemosyne, which in Greek means memory, the mother of the Muses.

PIKE, in local names in Lancashire, means a peak, summit, as Rivington-Pike, Clough-Pike.

PILL, in Glostershire, means the mouth of a brook, as Horse-pill, Cow-pill, Oldbury-pill, all on the Severn. See Ormerod, Arch. vol. 29, p. 10.

PILLY, PULLY, a termination of local names in India, as Condapilly, may be another orthography of Poly, q. v.

PIMLICO. “The derivation of this word is explained from the following passage in a rare (if not unique) tract, entitled Newes from Hogsdon, 1598:—‘Have at thee, then, my merrie boyes, and hey for old Ben Pimlico’s nut-browne.’ Pimlico kept a place of entertainment in or near Hoxton, and was celebrated for his nut-brown ale. The place seems afterwards to have been called by his name, and is constantly mentioned by our early dramatists. In 1609 a tract was printed, entitled Pimlyco, or Runne Red Cap, ’tis a Mad World at Hogsdon. Isaac Reed (Dodsley’s Old Plays, ed. Collier, vii. 51) says, ‘A place near Chelsea is still called Pimlico, and was resorted to within these few years, on the same account as the former at Hogsdon.’ Pimlico is still, I believe, celebrated for its fine ale.” (Rimbault.) “It seems, from a passage in Lord Orrery’s Letters, that there was a place called Pemlicoe in Dublin. Pimlico in Dublin still exists, as will be seen by reference to Thom’s Irish Almanac, where we find ‘Pimlico, from Coombe to Tripoli.’”
Pile dwellings p. 379.
Pile; castle (Danes 493)

Pillars of Heracles (p. 114) B = 980 p. 379
- - - -

Pilch Lakes (Trinidad - The contents are
Pilch Lake (Trinidad - Very difficult as
rule to ascertain the depth, alike in
constant wind and slow motion) De lange
Pilica in 61 (Story of the Belongers) p. 132)
Place Names: Letter A
- B 123/C 124/D 125/E 126/F 127/G 128
- H 129/I 130/J 131/K 132/L 133/M 134
- N 135/O 136/P 137/Q R 139/S 137 T 140/U 141/V 142-W 143
- X 144/Y 145/Z 146

See: Coldingham, Topping, Lantingh

Whittingham

Plains, Shrub, Bush, Bracken

Place Names: A 123/B 124/C 125/D 126/E 127/F 128

Plains, Valleys (Belgium) 128

Hungary, Wallachia, Lemberg, Scalabrinia (Sit)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

(Notes and Queries.) Opposite St. John's Church, Hoxton, is a long passage, leading to Hoxton Old Town, called “Pimlico Walk.” The name is probably a Celtic compound; perhaps from *pem-lec*; “the five stones.”

PISA, a city of Tuscany. Polybius, Ptolemy, and other Greek authors write Pisse, but all the Roman inscriptions have Pisse. Strabo and Pliny agree that Pisa was founded by a colony from *Hissia*, a city of Elis in Peloponnesus. The Pisei first called Pisa, Alpheus, after the name of the river upon which the Greek city was situated. Virgil (Æn. x. 179) says

“Hos parere jubes Alpheos ab origine Pisse
Urbs Etrusca solo.”

See also Plin. lib. iii. c. 5; Polyb. lib. ii. c. 27; Ptol. lib. iii. c. 1; Virg. Georg. iii. 19; Æn. iii. 694.

PISEK (*peeek*), a town of Bohemia, named from its situation. *Pisek* is a Boh. word, signifying “sand.”

PISPORD, on Moselle, in Germany, celebrated for its vineyards. The name is said to be from *Pisonis Porta*, “The gate of Piso.”

PIT is frequently found in local names in Scotland. In most instances it is the Gael. *pit, pite*, a pit or hollow (Ir. *pit*, W. *pyd*, D. *put*), from Sax. *pit*, or *pyt*, from L. *puteus*, a pit, well, from *puto*, to clean out, from Sans. *puth*, to wound, to cut. Among other names are the following:—Pitencrief, Pitfirane, Pitliver, Pitzinnie, Pitconochie, Pitcorthie, Pitrevie, Pitatherie. In the Grampian range is a tremendous hollow, which the peasants call *Phtan-diabhol*, i.e., the devil’s hole. *Pitsligo* means “a hollow shell,” from *pit*, and *slige* a shell.

PITEA, a sea-port on the Pitea Elv or river, in the N. of Sweden. Lulea, Tornea, Umea, and many other places in Scandinavia are situated on rivers of the same name. The last letter in these words is the Scand. *aa*, a river, rivulet, but perhaps the primary meaning was that of water.

PLÁS, PALAS, in local names in Wales, is the W. *plas*, *palas*, a palace; as Plas Gwy, the white mansion; Plas Newydd, the new mansion.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

PLINLIMMON, a mountain in Wales, between the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery. The name is found written Plymilimon and Plimillimon, corruptions of Pum-lunon, “The five-peaked mountains,” from W. pum for pump, five, and um a point, peak, or cone.

PLUMBE, PLUMP. A woody place, or a clump of trees, is still called “Plump” in the N. of England. See Plumpton Papers, by Thos. Stapleton, 1839, Surtees Society; also voc. Lund.

PLYMOUTH, situated at the head of a haven formed by the conflux of the rivers Tamar and Plym with the sea.

PLYMPTON ST. MAURICE, commonly called Plympton Maurice or Plympton Earl, named from its situation on the Plym; or rather on a brook which flows into that river. Near Plympton is Plymstock.

PO, L. Padua, a river of Italy. Metadorus, a Greek author quoted by Pliny (lib. iii. c. 16), says this river takes its name from the trees growing near its source, which distil pitch, and which are called padis in the old Gaulish language.

POITIERS (puo'ye-to-a), one of the oldest towns in France, and occupying the site of Lemonum, the chief town of a Celtic people called the Pictones or Pictavi, mentioned by Caesar. The name was subsequently changed to Pictones or Pictavi, whence its present appellation, and also that of Poitou, the province. The Pictavi may have been the same with the Picts, in Gael. Pioacaich.

POL, in local names in Cornwall, is a Corn. word, signifying the top, the head; also a well, a pit, a pool, a miry place, dirty, clayey, &c.; thus, Poldew, black pool; Polglase, Polglaz, the green top, or green pool; Polgrean, Polgrene, Polgrouan, the gravel pits; Polgueul, the top of the field; Polwhele, the pool work.

POLDER. In Holland and Belgium a polder is a tract of low land reclaimed from the sea by means of high embankments. (D.) Freiwissen

POLGOTH, POLGOTH, POLGOTH, in Cornwall. Some translate this “the old pool; others “the old pits.” (Corn.)
Pining (ch. 12) 63
Humphrey (Harrow) File 92
Hoechley (Beran) K. 17
Plutonic Rocks 8 - 98 (Fluxes) 2
Pluvial (Pining 107)

Pine (Pine) 8 - 98
Packet (Conn) (9) (apparently)

Pland Inn w. land & 800 Y. 40

Bidders (Meik. 110)
Boligato

Colkerri Point (Conn) B. 194
Polyneuritis (Ch. Allan p. 41 (Mill 1880),

Cousin Castle in Wetherby. Not much wine is produced for British-growers' grapes, but tho' only minor (Duddingston) informs us that Sir Cook's cousins cultivate some for many years on their estate at Cousin Castle. He produces an excellent malmsey.
POLRUAN, in Cornwall, means the "river-head," or "pool of the river;" from Corn. pol a pool, ruan a river.

POLY, a termination of local names in India, as Trichinopoly, is a corruption of the Tam. and Mal. palli, a small town, a village.

POMERA'NIA, a maritime province of Prussia; from its Slav. name Pomoré; po upon, more the sea. Conf. Armorica.

PONDICHERRY, a town in the Carnatic, Hindustan; properly Puducheri, "a new village or town," from Tam. pudu new, chéri a town, village, hamlet.

PONT, in local names in Wales, is the W. pont; a bridge, from L. pons, pontis, pontem, from Sans. panthán a road, from path to go, patha a path; as Pont aber Glâslyn, the bridge at the conflux of the Glâslyn, or blue pool; Pont y Pair, the bridge of the cauldron; Pont y Glyn or Pont Diffws, the bridge of the glen; Pont y Mynach, the bridge of the River Mynach.

PONT AUDEMER (ponct o'demer), a small town in Normandy. Lye writes Punt-Audemar, Pons Audemari; Le Pont Audemer sive Le Ponteau de Mer. Lamartiniere says it takes its name from the pont or bridge over the Rille, and from having been built or improved by Audomer or Aumer, and that therefore it ought neither to be written Ponteau-de-Mer, nor Le-Pont-eau-de-Mer, nor translated in L. Ponticulus Maris, or bridge of the sea. See St. OMER.

PON'TEFRACT, co. York, from pons a bridge, fractus broken. Camden says it was first called Kirby, and that it had its present name from the destruction of a bridge over a market-place near which the town principally stood. Leland observes, "The ruins of such a bridg yet ys scene scant half a mile est owt of Old Pontefract, but I cannot justly say that this bridg stood ful on Watheling Streete." "That there was a bridge somewhere close to Pontefract is corroborated by an inquisition taken in the reign of Edw. II., from which it appears that one John Bubluth had the 18th part of a knight's see, 'juxta veterem pontem de Pontefract.'" (Rees.)

PONTOISE (pong-twawz), a town of France, dep. Seine-et-
Oise, derives its name from the *pont* or bridge over the Oise. Conf. Ouse.

PONTUS, in anc. geog. a district of Asia Minor, near the Pontus Euxinus, or Black Sea. According to Bochart, this country abounded with filberts, and the Phœn. *botnus*, a filbert, becomes by permutation *pontus*, a name which was afterwards applied to the neighbouring sea, and in time to all seas; but the reverse and common opinion, that the country borrowed its name from the sea, seems by far the most probable. The Euxine was called emphatically Pontus, or "the sea," being the greatest sea known to the dwellers on its shores; and the whole extent of coast-line, as Strabo informs us, was anciently called Pontus. See Bochart; Phaleg. lib. i. c. 10; Strabo I. xii. p. 372; and Univ. Hist.

POOL, POOLE, POLE, in local names in England, is either the W. *pœll*, Corn. *pol*, or A. S. *pol*, *pul* (O. G. *phul*, Sw. *pöl*, Ice. *pøllr* a puddle, Fries. and Plat. *pool*; D. *poel* puddle, marsh; Dan. *pøl* a marsh; Arm. *pøl*), a pool, from L. *palus* standing water, bog, marsh, pool. Thus, Liverpool, Flagpool; Bradpole, "broad pool;" Poole, Dorset; Reedypool, Brit. Hadipoole, from *rhedeg-pœll*, "flowing pool," or "tide pool."

POOR, PORE, a frequent termination of local names in India, is the Hind. ज्ञु, *pûr*, a town, city, from Sans. *pura*; thus, Byzapoor, Juanpoor, Mulcapoor, Sholapoor, Cawnpoor, properly Khanpur, the city of a khan; Chutterpore (Bundelkhand), which received its name from its founder; Ghazipoor, the town of Ghazi; Joudpoor, the city of war (Sans. *jûdh* for *jûddha* or *jûdh*, battle, war, fight); Nagpoor, the city of snakes, from Sans. *nâga*, a snake, a serpent-deity; Punderpore, properly Pundapur; Scamppore, properly Sri-râm-pur, from Sans. *srî*, prosperity, fortune, wealth, goddess of prosperity, also a title of honour, and Râma the demi-god; Sultanpoor, city of the sultan, the name of several towns in India.

POPOCATÉPTEL, an active volcano, and the most elevated mountain in Mexico; from *popocani* smoke, *teptl* a mountain. See Téptl.
Port-levis, a drawbridge (Fr) 184

Port Wells & Franklin (Valentine) 184

Port of Lucan (Massion) 184

Port figland 1897

Poplar 1898

Poonah (Albert 1898

Port Hamilton CB 1893
- Nessal, Moche, Fezal, Alam (CB 1894)
- Attab 281 (Moche) 226 (Boukorn 226
- Fezal & Fezallou 200 (Banoufe 40)

Post-office (Post high-way or High post-office)

Purves of the Sublime Port 1898

Portland 1899

Ponsonbou (Duty) 1898 R7859
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- Harbour 62
Portcullis (Ladies) 172
Bot v. Penny pot Bridge 149, 146
Portland Bill (Dorset) Rule 27
Porto Bello (1705)
Bouling Bridge (France) Decree 18 (B. 1002)
Prussia c. 1771 v. Sabaia, Claus, Ramper 272
- Medal 565
Portsea Gunwharf v. Sparrow 61
Prairie (171) v. Meadon

The Yks. Pots (Bunle) 78

Prattice (Plym 27)

Prepites, Suiff., Invasive syllables to

Presidency of Bombay (Albert) 27

Presbytay Castle (1607) Botta 276

Preston Pans: Named for its pans, in wh. the
sea water is placed for evaporation.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY. 215

PORT, found in names of places in England, is the A. S. port, id., or W. port (Fr. Ir. port, Arm. porz, It. porto, Sp. puerte), harbour for boats or ships, a passage or gate, from L. portus, from the old poro, to carry, convey, bring; Gr. πόρος, from Sana. brī, to bear or carry. Thus, Portbury, Portchester (Porchester), Portdown, Portishead, Portland, Portsea, Gosport, Langport.

PORTO RICO (reko), capital of the island of the same name in the W. Indies; from Sp. puerto rico, "the rich port or harbour."

PORTSEA, co. Hants, "the island of the port;" from A. S. portes, of the port, and ea, ēg, an island.

PORTSMOUTH, co. Hants, found written Portesmutha, Portesmuth, Portesmude, Portsmouth, and Portesmouhe; in Latin authors called Ostium Portae. In the Sax. Chron. A.D. 500, it is mentioned by the name of Portesmuth, as the place at which Porta, a Saxon chief, landed, in order to assist Cerdic in the subjugation of the Belgic provinces in England. The name, however, may mean simply "mouth of the port or haven."

PORTUGAL. On the S. bank of the Douro is the small market town of Gaya, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Cale. The N. bank having been found more convenient for shipping, the modern Oporto was built there, and called Portus Cal, "the harbour of Cal." This name, corrupted into Portical and Portugal, was afterwards transferred to the kingdom at large, and the town was designated "Oporto," (o porto, the harbour). See Cale.

PRAGUE (praggy), the chief city of Bohemia; G. Prag, L. Praga, Boh. Praha. It was anciently called Marobudum, from a celebrated chief named Marobod. It was enlarged by Libussa in 723, and by him named Praha, from Boh. prah, a threshold.

PRESTON, Lancashire, is a corruption of Priest's Town. Edm. Earl of Lancaster, son of Hen. III., founded an hospital for Gray or Franciscan Friars here, but from what foundation or
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

from what period it derived the name of Priest's Town is not known. (P. Cyc.)

PROME (proam), a city on the Irrawaddi, in Birma. It is called by the natives Pri. The Muhammadans corrupted Pri into Pron, which Europeans converted into Prome.

PRUSSIA, formerly Borussia, i.e., country of the Borussi, a people said to have been originally from Scythia, near the source of the Don, and who took possession of this part of Europe after the Goths. Some say Prussia is a contraction of Po-Russia, i.e., next to Russia; but if the first part of the name is the Slav. po, near, adjacent, the name has probably been formed thus, Po-Rusi, Borussi, Borussia, Brussia, Prussia.

PRUTH (proot), a river of Hungary, said to be the Parata of Herodotus. In Slav. prud is "a river;" but we have no evidence of the Slaves having been in Europe as early as Herodotus.

PUNJAUB, or PUNJAB, a province of Hindustan, "the country bordering the five rivers which form the Indus," from Pers. panjáb, "five rivers;" پنج panj five, اباب dob water. Punj or panj is found in other names, as Punjaheer, a river and vale, and Punjcora, a river, all in Caubul.

PUR'FLEET, co. Essex, on the left bank of the Thames; formerly Pourtfelete or Portfelete; from A. S. port a port, haven, fleet a place where vessels float, a bay, the mouth of a river, &c. See Fleet.

PUTNEY, co. Surrey, in Domesday Putelei; in all subsequent records till the 16th century, Puttenheth or Pottenheth. Lysons calls it Puttonega Amoenum. The Putelei of Domesday is probably a mistake of the Norman scribes for Puttenheth. The place may have been first named Putten from its wells. The A. S. hœth, heath, may have been added at a late period. A friend of Mantell suggests for the name of Puttenham, Surrey, a derivation which may corroborate this. Referring to a village near Ghent, called Püttenheim, i.e. the village of wells, he thinks Puttenham, being without a drinkable stream, may be named for the same reason. (Flem. pütte, a well, pl. pütten.)
For Principal Towns in the World  \( \frac{\text{Kil}}{\text{910}} \)

Prince of Wales Jet Heart

Promised Land 93 10 10

Province of Nova Scotia 99 99 99

Paddling Lane. His name appears in a deed dated A.D. 1485 (Russell's Map). 94 99 99

Puffin Jn. (N.W.) 8 8 2

Puffin, names 300. Land of N.W. 8 5 6 9

Pulo. Penang 8 9 3 0 8

Puripseai (Ring 106)

Sybea (Dorset) 18 10 19

Sybea Marble 8 8 6 0 1

Lulka 8 4 0 2

Age, Corner (Maidstone) Russell 36 14
Quad. Land (Perry Smith)

Quarry to South (Lambert's Landing)

Quarry Reef (Br. Infl. 338.8 ft. Water Depth 169 ft.)

Quarry Land (Chamber 5)

Quakama (W. 45)

Quay - Mine (Nars 707)

Queen's Hole - 708

Queenstown (Br. A1016)

Queenstown (Br. 29016)

Queenstown 61 299
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

PUY-DE-DÔME (puoe), in L. Mons Dominans, a department of France containing a great number of puyes or peaks, the chief of which are Mont-Dor and Puy-de-Dôme. Puy is from Celt. pig, a peak, or from the old Aquitanian word pecch, puech, or puich.

PWLLHELI (pulle-le), a sea-port, co. Caernarvon; "the salt pool;" named from the small bay, on the eastern side of the great promontory of Lleyn, on the shore of which it is situated.

PYRAMIDS. From L. Pyramis, —idis, from Gr. πυραμις, the Greeks derive from τυρ, fire, from these monuments having the shape of flame; but the Greek word is more probably from the Egyptian; or from Heb. בַּר-מֹוא bar-moot, "pit of death."

PYRENEES (pirrynees, Fr. peerayna‘), the mountains which separate France from Spain. Some derive the name from Gr. τυρ, τυρις, fire; in allusion to a great conflagration caused by the shepherd, who set fire to the forests which cover the mountains. Aristotle makes mention of this conflagration.

QUAD (Percy Smith) Q.

QUARR ABBEY, Ryde, Isle of Wight, is called, in old grants Quarraria, and is said to owe its name to a quarry in the neighbourhood, which supplied the stone for many of the ecclesiastical edifices in the southern counties of England.

QUEBEC. It is said that the Normans, who were with Jacques Cartier at the first discovery of Canada, perceiving, at the extremity of the Isle of Orleans, a high cape jutting into the river, exclaimed in their patois "Qué bec!" for "Quel bec!" whence its name. (See Lamartiniere, vol. 8.) Others say it was called Quebec by the French, from a district of the same name in France.

QUEENBOROUGH, Isle of Sheppey. On the site of a Saxon castle here, Edward III. erected a larger fortress, and
named the town Queenborough, in honour of his consort Philippa.

QUIMPER (kang'-pare), chief town of the French department of Finisterre, and anciently the capital of the county of Cornouailles. In the Latin of the middle ages, the diocese established here was called Corisopitensis, from its inhabitants the Corisopiti; but the town itself was called Confluentia. It has been successively called Quimper Odet and Quimper Corentini, the latter from Corentin its first bishop, and also Civitas Aquile and Civitas Aquilonia. Its name in Bas Bret. is found written Kimper, Kemper, and Qemper. The old town is situated in an angle formed by the junction of the two streams called Benaudet and Odet, and is or was surrounded by ancient walls and towers; accordingly some authors say Quimper in Bas Bret. means "surrounded with walls," whilst others again state that Confluentia is a translation of its Celtic name, which showed its situation at the confluence of the streams in question. Rostrenen (Dict. Bas Bret.) is at a loss for an etymology, but thinks the name may mean "field of the eagle," from Celt. kamp or kemp, field of battle, or an eagle. Quimper may, however, be from Celt. cynmer, meaning "the confluence of waters," which in Wales gives proper names to many places.

QUITO (ke'to), a province and city of Peru. The Peruvians, after several years' struggle, shook off the Spanish yoke. The name may therefore be derived from Sp. quito, free.

R.

RADFORD, co. Notts; from A. S. hreod a reed, ford, id.

RADFORD and RADNOR, in Cornwall. Pryce translates Radford "the fern way," and Radnor "the fern land." (Corn.)

RADNOR, in Wales, may derive its name from the ferns growing in the neighbourhood. The W. rhedyn is a fern; rhedynau, abounding with fern, a place where fern grows. The
Queen's Mill, or Taunton Mill Steep
Banks Q. 1s. 11d. Queenhithe Ex. 15 Oct. 1627

Queen of the East Archipelago (Java) - 1626
- of the North (Edinburgh)
- of the North Seas (Sleaford)
- Queen's College (Oxf) 1626
- de Camb.
- Queenstown (Ireland) - 1627

Quicksand, at 1st 1828 (P.S. 4/0/4)

Quicksands, ground 2, Warren's 5s./
Quickel, help

Quillel, a small parcel of land, 6d.

Raft, a floating island, P. 5/0/8

Rag, a cliff, a crag (Heans) 7/0

Rag, stone in water, 3/0.
Rajapatama (in Empire to 147)
Ramally (Vardes 719)
Ramadas

Ravels (P. 8 1409)
Rake as Lady's Rake (Lakes 112)

Rake, as a division of a County B. 1038

Ravensloft B. 1041
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Welsh call Old Radnor, Maes-yfed Hen; also Pen y Craig, "the summit of a rock," the church being built upon a rock; and New Radnor Maes-yfed Newydd. Maes-yfed is supposed to be derived from Hyfaidd, one of the sons of Caradoc Vraic Vras, who formed Radnor into a county. (W. maes, a field.)

RAJPOOTANA (—tānah), one of the largest provinces of India; so called from the natives, the Rajpoots, from Hind. rājput, lit. a prince, the son of a rājā, "the general designation of the races in the N. and W. of India, who pretend to spring from the ancient dynasties of the sun and moon" (Wilson); from Sams. rājā a king, prince, putra a son.

RAMSEY, co. Huntingdon; found written Rammesige, Remesege, Ramesie, and Ramesseie; "ram's island;" from A. S. ram, ramm, a ram, ðg an island. See also Mon. Angl. p. 232, l. 72 b, and voc. RAMSGATE.

RAMSGATE, Kent, found written Ramesgate. According to some, Ramsgate is for Romans' Gate, from it having been used as a port or landing-place by the Romans; "but," says Hasted, "besides that its name was never so written in ancient writings, it may well be doubted whether, during the time the Romans frequented this island, there was here any way or gate at all to the sea; and it seems plain that it was dug first through the cliff, as the rest of the sea gates were in this little island [Thanet], for the convenience of the fishery, and no Roman coins, &c. have been ever found here, as they have at Bradstow (now Broadstairs), where the Romans, if they had any at all, might have a station; and the general opinion seems to be that it was called Ramsgate from the way or gate here which leads to the sea through the chalk cliff." Ramsgate may translate "the high or great gate." Ram, rama, ramas, are very ancient words signifying great, noble, high, height, or elevation. Ram, rham, in the Brit. is "that which projects or is forward;" rhama, "to project or go forward." Wachter says, "ram, robur, pars extrema rei, margo, terminus." Chalmers under Ram, gives "Ramsgate, in the face of a steep cliff; Ramsey, an arm of the sea in Essex;"
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Ram and Ramhead, near Plymouth; Ram Head, a point opposite to Portsmouth; Ramsey, on a point in Lancashire; Ramsgait, on a point in Skye; and Ram-asa, an isle in the N. of Lismore."

RANDAL'S FIELD (Bannockburn), "so called, because on the evening before the battle, Randal, Earl of Murray, and Sir Robert Clifford had a warm skirmish here." (Kohl.)

RAPE, in Sussex, is a division of a county; an intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, containing three or four hundreds; from Ice. repp, or ripp, a tract or district. See Smith, de Rep. Angl. lib. ii. c. 16; Blackstone; and Cowel, Law Dict.

RATCLIFF (rat'lf), a hamlet in the parish of Stepney, near London. A stratum of red earth having been discovered here during recent excavations, it has been conjectured that Ratcliff is a corruption of Redcliff, its former name. Ratcliffe is the name of several places in England.

READING (red'ing), co. Berks, anciently written Ræding, Reding, Redingum, Redings, Readinges, and Redinges. Camden derives the name from Anc. Brit. rhédd ferns, on account of the great abundance of ferns growing hereabouts; Baxter, from Brit. rit or rhyd a ferry, age or ige an island, q. d. rheadige, i. e. ford of the waters, or an insular ford; Leland, "from the meeting together of other waters with the River Rhea." There is another derivation, from A. S. ræh or *hreh an inundation, ing a meadow, "an inundation of the meadow."

RECEIVER, a village on the coast of Kent. The name comes, through the A. S. and L. from a Celtic root. The A. S. has Raculf, Raculf-ceaster, Raculf-minster. The Romans, who had a castrum here, called it Regulbium. Lambard says the name may be from the Brit. racor, forward, because the place projects towards the sea; Harrison says, from one Raculfus, built a monastery here. Archdeacon Battley derives Regulbium from Brit. rhyg before, gnoulfan watching, or from rhyg, and golien light; "it having had very early a watch-tower, where no doubt lights were kept to direct ships in the night." Baxter derives Reculver from Brit. reg of ision, "the point against the waves."
Rams, a desert (Speik 565) CL 192
Ranger, Lebanon, Neutron, Norther, Mountau

Rape, a territorial division P.S. 410
Rapids & Shallows CL 276
Ras, the Arabic word for Cape (Gill 277)

Reach a River CL 1042
Rocks, a Macgill and Vj's R. to E. Kasy
Red Sea (Westphalia) B3 1046
- See B. 1048
- River (Meik) 1301

Redan & Field works B3 1047
Redoubt

Regardless (St.) 130 1049

Rendezvous B3 1051

Region, perpetual clouds (Min. by 17)

Region, Country, District, Town (Ch. by 74.) Total

Smaller places

Reu de Rivoli 46 (by front)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

"The castle also commanded a view, not only of the German Ocean, but of the mouths of the Thames and Medway; on which account it was used as a watch-tower, to discover the approaches of an enemy, and also as a light-house to guide mariners, by fires kindled every night; and this purpose used to be answered by the two steeplees of the church, called the Sisters, or the Reculvers, which formerly served as a sea-mark for avoiding the flats or shallows in the mouth of the Thames; but, by the shifting of the sands, they are now said to be no longer useful, and mariners rather depend on St. Nicholas' Church, or Monkton Mill." (Bib. Top. Brit.)

REDAN', a fortification at Sebastopol. "Redan, sometimes written Redent and Redens, a kind of rampart in the form of an inverted V, having its angle toward the enemy." (P. Cyc.) "Redan, archit. milit., angles saillants vers la campagne qu'on pratique de distance en distance, dans les circonvallations, afin que toutes les parties de leur enceinte se flanquent réciproquement" (Fr.); contracted from L. recedent-is, recedo, to recede, retire, to be separated or at a distance.

REDRUTH, a town in Cornwall; "the Druids' town," from Corn. dre druíth.

REGENSBURG (red'gensboorg), a city in Bavaria, named from the small river Regen, which falls into the Danube nearly opposite this place. Dr. Bosworth writes it in A. S. Regnes-burh, from burh a town, Regnes of the River Regen. Wachter says the Teut. regen means not only rain, but a river, and that anciently both ren and regen were in use, and he derives them from rinne, to flow. The French call this place, Ratisbonne, the Italians Ratisbona, the English Ratisbon. Lamartiniere derives Ratisbonne from bona ratio, "i.e. endroit propre pour l'abord des bateaux." The Romans at first called Regensburg, Reginum and Castra Regina, and afterwards Augusta Tiberii.

REGGIO (red'di'o), a city of Calabria, Italy, formerly Rhegium, and so called, it is said, because Sicily was here severed from the mainland by the force of the sea; from Gr. ῥήγγυμι, to break, rend.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

REGIS, in local names in England, means "of the king," "king's," from L. *rex*, *regis*, a king. Thus Lyme Regis, formerly Lyme Regis, "King's Lyme;" Melcombe Regis. Bere Regis, co. Dorset, is situated on the river Bere; and a little stream, perhaps anciently called the Lyme, runs through Lyme Regis.

REIGATE (ry—), formerly Reygate, Surrey, is called in Domesday Cherchefelle, "Churchfield," which appellation Salmon thinks it may have received from the church or churches erected by the Saxons soon after their conversion to Christianity. Camden says that the name, if borrowed from the ancient language, may mean "the course of the stream," while Bray and others consider it to be derived, and with great probability, from the Sax. *rig*, *rieg*, *hric*, a ridge, and *gate*, from a gate or bar placed across the road skirting the high ridge of a hill now called Reigate Hill. Bray is also inclined to think that the gate existed as early as the Saxon Stane Street, and he says there are many other places in the vicinity, the names of which terminate in a similar way, and all seemingly derived from a like circumstance. It acquired the name of Reigate about a century after the compilation of Domesday.

REIKJAVIK (rike'-ya-vik), the modern capital of Iceland; named from some hot springs near it. *Reikjavik* translates "steam-town;" from Dan. *rig* steam, *vig* a bay, ford, dwelling.

REN'FREW, the name of a parish and county in Scotland, appears to have belonged originally to the site and neighbourhood of the present town. Chalmers says *Renfrew* is a British name, derived from Gael. *rinn* or *W. rhyn*, a point of land, and *fraw* (*W. fraw*), a flow of water; "the point of land near the flow or conflux of the rivers Clyde and Gryfe." The writer in the Stat. *Acc. of Scot.* says this is an appropriate description of the locality of the burgh, and was still more so when these rivers spread out, as they formerly did, and made the lands around the burgh appear like a point amidst the waters.

RETH, a termination of local names in England, is perhaps the A. S. *rithe*, a water-reservoir, well, fountain, river, as
Regnum of the Romans (Bogor 427)

Republic (Argentine) 1843
Rhine Land 1352-1553

Ch. 2

Rhode Isld (Ch. Atlantic) W.55 Ch. 292
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY. 223

Brandreth, which Halliwell translates, "a walled fence round a well;" Meldreth, Cambridge; Shepreth, Kent; Raureth, near Rochford, Essex. *Rith* is a river.

REVEL (in Russ. Kolivan) takes its name from two small islands near the harbour, which were formerly called *Reffe*, i.e. sand-banks. (Tooke.)

RHAIDR, found in local names in Wales, is the W. *rhaiadyr*, a waterfall, cataract, which Owen derives from *rha*, "that which forces or drives onward." Rhaidr Du, "the black cataract," on the River Gamlan y Mawddach; Pistyll Rhaidr, "the spout of the cataract;" Llanrhaiadr, "the village of the cataract;" Rhaidr Cunwyd, "the source of mischief," near Corwen. The village of Cunwyd was named on account of the courts formerly held there to settle the disputed boundaries.

RHEIMS (raing, Eng. reeme), a town of France, in the department of the Marne. It is mentioned by Cæsar, in whose time it was the capital of the *Remi*, one of the most considerable people of Belgic Gaul, and remarkable for their adherence to the alliance with Rome.

RHINE, a river in Germany; L. *Rhenus*, G. *Rhein*, Gael. *Rein*. Goldast derives *Rhine* from G. *rinnen*, to run, to flow; others from *rein*, clean, pure. The W. has *rhin*, a great channel (Corn. *ryne*, *rine*, *rin* and *ruan*, a river); hence, says Webster, the *Rhine*. The most reasonable derivation is that of Armstrong, "from Gael. *reidh-an*, 'the placid water,' a name which well accords with the general appearance of this river."

RHODES, an island in the Grecian Archipelago. Most authors agree in deriving the name from Gr. *ρόδος*, a rose, for which flower it may have been celebrated, and in confirmation they say that the ancient coins of the country have a rose on their reverse. Bochart says this island was first called by the Greeks *Oπισους*, on account of the serpents with which it abounded; that the Chaldeans and Syrians called a serpent *יָרוּד*, which the Phœnicians abbreviated to *rod*, calling this island *Gesirath Rod*, i.e. island of serpents, which the Greeks changed into *Ρόδος*; and that the Phœnicians afterwards called it *Tsadia*,
"desolate," which the Greeks corrupted to σταδία. See also Strabo, Pliny, Hesychius, and Diodorus.

RHYL (ril), co. Flint, N. Wales. About two miles to the north of Rhyl is Rhyddlan (rhudd-llan), or the red shore, so named from the colour of its site; and Rhyl may possibly be a contraction of Rhyddlan. The W. rhyle means an upper place, a superior station; rhydle, a place of passage, a fording place.

RIALTO (re-awlt'o) a celebrated bridge over the Grand Canal at Venice; contraction of Rivo alto, the name of the isle which this bridge connects with the isle of San Marco. Rivo alto means "deep stream."

RICHMOND, Surrey. Its ancient name was Sheen. Henry VII., who rebuilt the royal palace, which had been burnt down in 1499, called the place Richmond from his having borne the title of Earl of Richmond, in Yorkshire, before his accession. The first Earl of Richmond built the castle (in Yorkshire), who called it Riche-mont, either from a castle in Brittany, or from its being situated in the most fruitful part of his territory.

RIETI (re-a-te), chief town of a province of the Papal States, the ancient Reate, one of the principal towns of the Sabines, which is said to derive its name from Rhea, otherwise Cybele, the patroness of the place.

RIGA takes its name from a small arm of the Duna, called Rige or Ryghie, afterwards converted into the Reising's Canal. (Tooke's Russia.)

RIGHI (réghe), an isolated mountain in the canton of Schwyz, in Switzerland. Its ancient name was Mons Regius or Regina Montium, of which its present name is a corruption.

RING'ERIG'ET, a chain of mountains in Norway, said to be named after King Ring (Ringa Rege), an ancient petty sovereign of this part of the country.

RINGS' END, Dublin. "The explanation of this apparent 'bull,' rings' end, is very simple. Previous to the formation of that portion of Dublin which is now called "Sir John Rogerson's Quay," there were great piles of wood driven into the sand, and to each of these piles were attached large iron rings for the convenience
The Robin Hood: Place Name.

In 1730 there was a Robin Hood's Dell, about 3m. N.W. of Boston, and Leeds. The great itinerary, which Robin Hood Bag, once which antique days we recognize, the favourite village of coast Robin Hood's Bay, between Whitby and Scarborough. Every body has been to

Robin Hood's Park and Robin Hood's Dance as Rivers of Palestine. (Chap. 15)

Ayrton's Terrace Ch. 425 (Rivera 425)

River Robin (Beck 31) R. Rockefeller 31

Ripple Ch. 434 (Rivera Robin 31)

Rockdale Ch. 434 (Rivera Robin 31)

Rover (Ch. 400)

Rock of Rimmon (Ch. 15)

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Robin Hood Bay (Nels. Prep. 24)

Localities (Way, Vol. 2 25)

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Rio del Norte Ch. 293, Gill 293

Rover a Road (O.D. 106)

Rochester Castle, Abbey in Timb 4286

Roofting Forties 13 1061

Robert 31 (Ch. 1061)

Rocks (S. S. 421) Roller 12 1215
of the shipping moored there. The outermost of those piles having a ring was called rings' end, that is, the end or last of the rings; hence the name given to the place at the end of Sir John Rogerson's Quay. Sir John Rogerson, the maker of the quay, was at one time lord mayor of Dublin, and my information as to the derivation of the name Rings' End was received from old Jemmy Walsh, a Dublin pilot, who remembered seeing the ships moored, and their ropes run through the rings of the wooden piles on the river.” (N. & Q. 2d S. ii. 315.) “The proper name of this place is Rin-Ann, i.e. 'the point of the tide,' a term very applicable to its situation, but now corrupted into Rings-end.” (Seward, Topog. Hibern.) “Ringsend or Rinkaen, perhaps a northern word, signifying a sewer, which the River Dodder is to that part of the county.” (Lascelles, in Lib. Minor, part v., p. 142.)

RIO BRANCO (re' o), a river of Brazil. Rio branco means "white river." (Port.)

RIO DE LA PLATA, a river in S. America; "river of silver;" said to have been so named by Diego Garsias, in 1527, because the natives brought him silver, which had not hitherto been imported from this part of the continent.

RIO DE JANEIRO (―han’a-eró, Eng. janéro), a city of Brazil, situated on a river (Sp. rio), or rather an arm of the sea, called Janeiro, probably from the circumstance of its discovery by Solis on the feast day of St. Januarius (the 1st day of January.) The province and the river are called by the natives Genabara.

RIO NEGRO (nav’gro), the name of several rivers in S. America, means the "black river." (Sp.)

RIFON, co. York, found written Ripum, Hripum, Ripun, Rypon and Rypoum, situated on the River Aire or Ure, and said to derive its name from L. ripa, the bank of a river.

ROCHESTER, Kent, is supposed to have been founded by the ancient Britons, who, as some say, called it dur-bryf, i.e. a swift stream, in allusion to the Medway. Camden derives the name from Celt. dour water, briva a ford or bridge. The Romans converted dur-bryf, or dour-briva, into Dubrobrive and Durobrivis. A Roman castrum or camp having existed here,
the Saxons imported ceaster into the name, which became Hrofescoaster, Hrofescoaster, Hroueceaster, Rhovecester, Roucecester, Roucestrae, Rovecestrae, Rovecestra, and Roibisceaster, whence its present name has been corrupted. Bede derives the name from ceaster the city, Hrofes of Hrof, a Saxon chieftain; and Somner from hrof, covered, because enclosed with hills, or rof, eminent.

RODE, a termination of local names in Germany, as Elbingeroede, Osterode, Wernigerode in the Hartz, Attenrode, &c. Rodeland, Rott-land, in G. means "cleared ground," from roden, to dig up. See Boyd.

ROERMOND (roof'mond), a town of the Netherlands, on the right bank of the Maas, at the influx (G. munde, mouth) of the Roer or Ruhr.

ROESKILDE (rod'kild), a town of the Danish island of Zealand, said to have been founded by King Roe, who chose the spot on account of the fresh-water springs that abound in the neighbourhood, whence the name Roes-kilde "Roe's well." The Dan. kilde is a fountain, spring, source. In L. the name is found written Fons Rosarum!

ROME. The building and name of this city have been variously accounted for. Some state that a body of Trojan fugitives were driven upon the coasts of Tuscany, and at last anchored in the Tiber, and that their wives being unable any longer to bear the hardships of the sea, on the proposal of "Roma," one superior to the rest in birth and prudence, the fleet was burnt; that the Palatine Hill was afterwards selected as a site, and a city built, which they called Roma. Others say Roma was daughter of Italus, or of Telephus son of Hercules, and related to Æneas. According to others, Rome was built by Romanus, son of Ulysses and Circe, or by Romus, son of Æmathion, whom Diomedes sent from Troy, or by Romus, king of the Latins, after he had expelled the Tuscans. Even those who assert that the city had its name from Romulus, are not agreed as to his extraction. They inform us that he and his brother Remus were brought infants into Italy, that all the vessels were lost except that containing the children, who were saved beyond expectation, and the place after them
Rocks & Seats (Rock's Price f. 80)

Rocking Stones (H. L. L.)

Rolandseck Tower 13th 1668

Roller - Large wheel (Davies 555)

Romantic & Greek Satirist (Gull 175)

Roman Relics

Roman Towns still in existence -

Durovernum (Canterbury) - Suburbs

Durobrivae (Rochester) - (Dubriva) (as Saxon name) still remain the modern

representatives of their chief Kentish Towns but the fort (or house of Romanic/Robber)

Regulus (Reculver) & Portus Lemanis (Saxon) only a few walls are left, showing the general plan, where the Legions for so

many years had their British quarters -

Roman Occupation - Left Care 19 x 84

- City of Regnum

- remain as time to time 3/52

- Antiquities 3/64
Rosemary Lane (Cwm) B. 1075

Rosemary Lane (Cwm) B. 1071
Roof of the World N.P. 39.82
Rooke Hill (Chichester) B. 1071

Rose Lane (Cwm) B. 1071

1069

Some element of the document is not legible or is not in English.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

called Rome. There is still another suggestion, that the Pelasgi settled here, and on account of their strength in war, named the city פַּעְמָי. If we could suppose Rome to have been built by a Phoenician colony, the name might translate "a high place." The Heb. רם signifies "to be high, lofty," also "height, elevation." Ramoth, signifying "heights," was the name of a town in Gilead; Rimmon, "very high," a town of the Simeonites; Rumâh, "high," a town in the tribe of Benjamin; and according to Bochart, Maro, a mountain in Sicily, derives its name from the Punic maron, signifying "a high place."

ROMFORD (run'furd), a town in Essex, takes its name from a Roman ford across the stream which flows through its west side. Lysons derives Romford from A. S. rám broad, ford a ford; "a broad ford."

ROMNEY (rum'ne), a town in Kent, situated in a marsh near the sea. Lye writes the name Rumen-ea, "the spreading water or marsh," from rume wide, spreading, ea water: "the island in the flat or marsh, a spot sufficiently elevated from the surrounding marsh to be dry, being termed an island by the Saxons." (P. Cyc.) According to others, this isle was first called Roman-ey, "isle of the Romans," because they first landed here.

ROMSDALEN, a district of Norway; "the dale or valley of the River Rauma." (Dan. dal a vale, valley, dale; dal-en the dale.)

ROMSEY (rum'ze), co. Hants, from A. S. Rumese-eye, or ige, from rám roomy, ige, an island, spatiosa insula. Baxter writes Romes-eye, q. d. Romana insula.

ROSAS, a seaport town in the province of Catalonia, Spain, formerly called Rhode, from having been founded by Rhodian emigrants.

ROSCOMMON, a town and county in Ireland. The town is said to derive both its origin and its name, which was formerly Ros-Coeman (Coeman's Marsh), from the foundation here of an abbey of Canons Regular, by St. Coeman, or Comanus, about the year 540.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

ROSE, RÓS, in local names in Cornwall, is the Corn. rose, rás, a valley; as Róskilly or Rosgilly, the grove in the valley; Rosevallan, the apple valley; Róscrew or Roscreece, the cross in the valley; Rósvean, the little valley; Rósmean, or Rosmên, the stony valley.

ROTH'ER, the name of several rivers in England; especially of one in Yorkshire and of another in Sussex, whence Rotherbridge and Rotherfield. Some derive the name from G. roth, rothen, red; but Whitaker, with greater reason, from Celt. yr-odre, a limit, boundary. Rotherwas, on the Wye, co. Hereford, may, however, mean "red water." (G. rothes-wasser.)

ROTH'ERHAM, co. York; "the ham or dwelling on the River Rother." It was called in Brit. Fr Odar (from which Rother has been corrupted), "the boundary," obviously reflected in the Roman name of this station, "Ad Fines." See ROTHER.

ROTH'ERHITHE, a parish in Surrey, near London, and bordered by the Thames; from A. S. Rethra-hythe, from hyth, a port, haven, or wharf, rethra, or rothra, of sailors. Others translate Rotherhithe "The port of the boundary" between the people of Kent and the Trinobantes, and they derive Rother from the Brit. yr odr or odr, a boundary, limit. (See ROTHER.) Rotherhithe is frequently called Redriff, and this pronunciation appears to have prevailed as early as the thirteenth century.

ROTTEN ROW, a carriage-drive in Hyde Park, London, may have been called either Route du Roi (Fr.), as being appropriated solely to the king's use, or Routine Row, as the scene of religious processions. Some say that old or rotten buildings stood along the thoroughfare.

ROTTERDAM takes its name from a dyke or dam erected at the junction of a small stream called the Rotte with the Maas. Conf. Amsterdam, (Amstel-dam), Schiedam, Zandam.

ROUEN (roo'-ong), the chief town of Normandy, in A. S. Rothem, was originally called Rothomagus, afterwards Rothomagum, and then Rothomum, whence its present name; thus, Rothomum, rothem, rouem, Rouen. Although the name Rothomagus is Gaulish, and the city appears to be of very ancient origin, neither Cæsar
Hermania C. 181 (Ch. Age 22 y)
- W. 41

Royal Churches P. S. 423
- Arch v. Deck House P. S. 424

Rowell, a small groom (Sources 557)

Howland's Castle (Southern) 5:7

Howes, Garlick Row. Cockrow H. (Ditch) 90
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

§or any of the Roman writers make mention of it. Ptolemy is the first who has noticed it. Berosius says Magus, son and successor of Samothiris, first king of the Gauls, laid the foundations of the town, and called it, after his own name, which in Celt. signifies "builder;" but this does not account for the first syllable *roto*. According to others, Rhomus, son of Allobroge, seventeenth king of the Gauls, enlarged the town, and prefixed his own name to that of the founder, whence Rhomomagus, Rhotomagus. Others derive the name from an idol called Roth or Rothun, anciently worshipped here, and Camden from O. Gaul. *rith, "a ford or passage of a river;"* but, says Huet, if this be so, the place must have been first called Rithomagum; and Lamartiniere doubts whether any ford has existed here, and he considers the name compounded of *Roto*, for Rotobecum, the L. name of the little river Robec, which has its source in a neighbouring hill, and Celt. *magus* or *magum a town;* thus Rotomagus, "town on the Robec."

ROUMELIA formerly comprehended all the countries which the Greek emperors possessed in Europe, Asia, and Africa. *Roumelia,* or rather *Roumlia,* is a Turkish corruption of *Romania,* and at present signifies all the country which the Turks possess in Europe, especially Thrace and Bulgaria. Lamartiniere derives *Roumelia,* which he translates "Romanie Grecque," from *Rum,* and Ἑλληνικός Greek. The Arab. مَرْحُوم, *rum* is used to designate alike Rome, Greece, the Turkish empire, Roumelia, and Asia Minor.

ROUSSILLON (rood'see-yong), an old province of France, takes its name from the ancient town of Ruscino, a Roman colony, and capital of the Sardones. Ruscino is supposed to have stood about two miles from Perpignan.

ROVERETO (rovar'do), a town in South Tyrol; It. *Rovereto,* G. *Rovereith,* L. *Roboretum* and *Roveretum;* from It. *rovereto,* a place planted with male oaks; from *robeere,* the male oak, from L. *robor* (robur), probably the red or scarlet oak.

ROYD, ROYDE, ROD, RODE, in local names in England, as Huntroyd, Holroyd, Murgatroyd, Ormeroyd, Ormerod, denotes "land lately reclaimed and thrown into cultivation"
(synonymous with essart, assart). These names are from the provincial verb rid to clear or grub up. Terra rodata, rode land, was so called in opposition to terra bovata, i.e. ancient enclosure which had been from time immemorial under the plough, and was measured by the quantity which one ox could plough in a season.

ROYSTON, co. Herts, supposed to have had its origin in the reign of William the Conqueror, and to derive its name from a cross erected in the highway by the Lady Roysia, countess of Norfolk. A monastery having been established here shortly afterwards by Eustachius de Mere and others, which led to the erection of houses, the place acquired the appellation of Royse's town, whence its present name.

RUABON or RHUABON, a small town in N. Wales, situated upon a hill, at the junction of the roads from Oswestry and Llangollen. In W. it is written Rhio-abon, from rhio, a slope or side of a mountain, and Aeon or Abon, the name of a small river on which it stands. Rhio forms the names of many places in Wales, as Rhiwlas, green slope; Rhiwefelen, yellow slope, &c.

RÜD or ROOD, in Persia and India, is the Pers. ۱ُرد or ṛḍ, a river, torrent, especially a river which loses itself in sand. Ispahan stands on the Zindarood. Richardson interprets "zin-da, alive, living, life, great, huge, terrible, name of a river which flows through Ispahan."

RUDSTON, co. York, named from a large red stone found there; from A.S. red, reod, rude, red, stan a stone.

RÜGEN (regen), an island in the Baltic, belonging to Russia, and the last asylum of Slavonian idolatry. The name may be in some way connected with Rughevit, an idol found in this island, and supposed to have represented the god of war. One of the highest eminences is called Mount Rugard. The Su-Goth. ruga or ruka, Ice. hruga, is a heap, pile.

RUHR'ORT, a town of Prussia, at the conflux of the River Rohr with the Rhine. G. ort a place.

RUNHAM, co. Norfolk, may have been formerly called Runholm, from Ice. runn or arunn, a bush, holm an isle. The first
Rubber-stone, a sandstone for the Scythe Dam.

Ruffian Hell (Smithfield) Bo. 1083
Ruff or Rough w. Wore. Gloss. p. 31
Rynel, runnel or small stream 582
Rain or sheep farm (Australia) 42-325
The Remar (o wilderness) of Cebeka v Handa
B. Eng 125

Bdyal Lake (Nelra 22)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

syllable in Runhall and Runton, in the same county, may also come from the same root. Rollesby may be from Hrolf or Rollo, and Dan. by, a town, borough; Thrighby, (pron. tri'gbe) from Trygge, the son or father of King Olave the Saint. (There is Saint Olave's Bridge near Yarmouth.) Billockby (pron. billo'-be) may come from Dan. bilag, an enclosure, or may be in some way connected with the A. S. form, beig a bulging, belly. The hundreds called East and West Flegg, were formerly one island, almost divided in two by a chain of lakes now called "Broads." Flegg is probably connected with D. vlak flat, or Dan. Swiss and G. flacht, an unwalled borough. Yarmouth was so before the Conquest. (Rev. Edw. Gillett, Vicar of Runham.)

RUNNEMEDE (runny —), between Staines and Windsor, the spot where Magna Charta was signed; found written Runningmead, Runemed, Runemeid, Rendmed, Redmede, and Renneme. Some derive the name from A. S. rinn a letter, also council or deliberation, mead a meadow. "Rennemed, quod interpretatum Pratum Concilii, eo quod antiquis temporibus ibi de pace, regni septu i conelia tractabantur." (Matth. Westm.) "It may mean 'the bushy meadow;' from Ice. runn or hrunn, a bush." (Rev. Edw. Gillett.)

RUSSIA. Some derive the name from rossaia, a local term signifying that the country had been peopled by various nations. The Rev. Alexander Jones, under Rosh (rosh) head, chief, says that in Ezekiel our version has regarded this name as an appellative, and accordingly transcribed it "chief prince," but the Septuagint and other versions took it for a proper name, and therefore rendered the passage (See Ezek. xxxviii. 2) "the Prince of Rosh, Meshech and Tubal," and that most probably this is to be understood of the Russians. Gesenius under Rosh, tells us that the Russians were mentioned by Byzantine writers in the 10th century, under Ψωκ, as dwelling to the N. of Taurus. According to Bochart, the Arabs call the River Araxes, Rhos, and the name may have been applied to the settlers on its banks and to the neighbouring district. He says further, that the Russians and Muscovites may be the same as the Rhos and Meshech.
of Ezekiel, and that the Rhos or Russians, having crossed the Araxes and occupied the Tauric Chersonese, first called it after their own name, Rhos. The Roxolani of Pliny, without doubt refers to the Russ or Russians. Bochart says Roxolani or Rhoxolani is a compound of Rhos or Rhoz and Alani (Alauni), and that they were so called, from dwelling about the Lake Maeotis, between the peoples called the Tauri and the Alani. By some Arabic writers the Russians are said to be referred to under روس. See Bochart, Geog. Sacr.; Geog. Nub.; Ezek. xxxviii. 2, 3, and xxxix. 1.; Fossian's Bericht über die Russen, p. 28, Petersb. 1823. Conf. Von Hammer, Orig. Russ. Petersb. 1827, who also compares the nation Russ mentioned in the Kuran, sur. 25, 40, 50, 12.

RUTHIN, N. Wales. The castle was called Rhudd Din, “the red fort,” from having been built of stone of a brick-red colour.

RUTLAND, in Domesday Roteland, is considered another rendering of Rode-land, “cleared ground;” or of Rutt-land, a country with deep valleys and abrupt undulations of surface. With regard to the western district around Oakham, Uppingham, and Glaston, which is said to have been called Roteland or Redland before the Norman Conquest, it may be observed, that the red loamy soil which is supposed to distinguish it, is observable also in other parts of the country. There is a ridiculous fable that one Rot cleared the whole county in a day. See RODE and ROYD.

RYDE, a seaport town in the Isle of Wight, situated on the shores of the Solent. Ryde is a corruption of its ancient name, La Rye, which may have meant the place “on the bank of the river.” See RYE.

RYE, co. Sussex, in L. records called Ripa, and considered by some to be the Portus Novus of Ptolemy. Camden derives the name from Norm. rive (L. ripa), a bank; others from A.S. rhæe, rhæ, reæ, or Brit. rhy, a river or bay, and they instance St. Mary Overy (Overy), Southwark. Teake says “it may mean the place where the rivers Rother and Ree were yet fordable, or the situation of the town in the bottom or middle of
٢٥ | ٦٠

لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
Sabbatic River B.S. 426

BLK. Saccharoid B.S. 426

Sacrament, a sacred place Baines 553

Sacred Isle - Holy Island A.D. 1089
- Way 13 108
- College B.S. 426

Salisbury Cray 13 1095
Salisbury Rd. 428
Saskatchewan w. Head Meik. 392
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

a bay made by the sea, between the cliff at Beachy and that at Folkestone, whence the sea over against Rye, and near the shore, is still called Rye Bay; nor will I affirm that the name came from the rivulet Rie running by the foot of Winchelsea Hill, nor from rie or ree sometimes used for a river; though the river of Rother on the east, and the creek of the sea like a river, running up on the west, into the country between Peasmarsh and Udimer —meeting together with the said Ree, and running out to sea at the south-east (and formerly more south) side of the town—might be supposed to have occasioned the name." The late Mr. Curteis derives the name from Gr. ῥεω, to flow; Holloway says its most ancient name Rie or Rhie, Latinized into Rhia or Ria, is from rie, a bank of the sea, a bank adjoining to water: the original word very well applying to a rock in the midst of the waters, and the Sax. ree, rē, rey, a river, being inappropriate, as at that period, the sea at all times of tide, flowed round the base of the rock, and no river was visible, the Rother and Exden having flowed into the ocean at Lyms, and the Brede with the Tillingham, much higher up the country. Nor does he deem the Brit. rēy, a ford, applicable, as no ford existed in those early days, while the word bay would not be so descriptive of the nature of the spot, as rie, a bank or cliff, which it really then was; it being in its original state a rude isolated rock, having its base at all times washed by the sea.

S.

SAALFELD (saal)—, a very ancient town in the midst of the Thuringian Forest in Saxony, named from its situation on the River Saal, and G. feld a plain. There is also Saalfelden, near Zellam-Zee, in Austria.

SAARDAM (zar')—, sometimes written Zaardam and Zardam, a town of Holland, near Amsterdam, remarkable for the hut in which Peter the Great lived in 1696, while working as a common
shipwright. The correct appellation is Zaandam, i.e. dam of the
Zaan. It stands at the junction of the River Zaan with the Y.

SACY FOREST, co. Northampton; for Saleey, from L.
salicetum, a place where willows grow; from salix, a willow tree.

SAFFRON HILL, Holborn, London, was formerly a part of
Ely Gardens, and derives its name from the crops of saffron
which it bore. (Cunningham.)

SAFFRON WALDEN, co. Essex, so called from the great
store of saffron growing there; from safron, wall, and Sax. den a
dale. (Bailey.) Walden is more probably from A. S. weald a
wood, den a valley. A great quantity of the saffron plant was
formerly reared either in this place or in its vicinity, but the cul-
tivation has been long abandoned.

SAHAGUN (sa’hakun), a small town near Valladolid, in Spain,
derives its name and its celebrity from Saint Facundus, who was
martyred there in the second century. The name may have come
thus:—San Facundo, phacundo, hacundo, hagundo, hagun, San-
hagun, Sahagun. Longman (D ' 880)

ST. ALBANS (autilbun), co. Herts, named after Alban, an
eminent citizen, who suffered martyrdom in the persecution under
Dioclesian. In his honour, a monastery for 100 Benedictine
monks was erected in 793 by Offa, king of Mercia.

ST. ASAPH, co. Flint, N. Wales. According to Bishop
Tanner, Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow, being driven out of
Scotland, founded an episcopal seat and monastery here, about
the middle of the sixth century, and became the first bishop.
Upon his return into Scotland, he made St. Asaph his successor,
and from him both the church and place have since been called
St. Asaph. Situated on the slope of a pleasant eminence between
the Rivers Clwyd and Elwy, it was first called Llan Elwy, i.e.
Church Elwy.

ST. BEEES, Cumberland, so called from St. Bega, an Irish
virgin, who lived a solitary life there. (Bailey.)

ST. CLOUD (cloo), near Paris, derives its name from Chlod-
ovalde, one of the three sons of Chlodomère, king of Orleans, who,
having embraced a monastic life, retired here in the sixth century.
Sands-Tiles 8x2/10 m.w.
Schara (W43)
Samskur 8x2/315
Sailor’s Wells (L25) B=1090
Salem B=1094
St. Lee B=1092-1092
St. Alban’s, Herba (Wag. 974)
St. Bee’s Head/Cumb) Bell. 27
St. Clement-Danes (Wag. 109)
St. George W. Leech 177, 178
St. Fe de Bogota CL 107
St. Paul’s (David 576)
Sea of Marmora CL 175
- Bahre el Coud or Sea of Lot (CL 216)
- Seafront, waves (David 576)
- Seascape, view of the Sea —
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

This prince was afterwards canonized, and his name, corrupted to St. Cloud, was given to the town where he passed his life and was buried.

ST. DENIS (da'nee), formerly St. Denys, near Paris; a contraction of St. Dionysius. It was anciently only a small hamlet, called Cathuel, or Vicus Catulliacus, from a lady named Catulla, who collected and interred here the remains of SS. Denis, Rustique, and Eleuthère. On this spot the Christians afterwards built a commemorative chapel, and upon its ruins, St. Géneviève, about the year 469, caused a church to be erected in honour of St. Denis. See Lamartinière, quoting Piganiol, Descr. de la France.

ST. GILES'S, CRIPPLEGATE. On approaching Cripplegate, says Pennant, "is the church of St. Egidius, St. Giles. That name always imports something of beggary; accordingly, this gate received its name from the number of cripples and beggars with which it was haunted formerly. St. Giles was their patron; he was a noble Athenian, and so charitable as at length to give away the very coat he wore on his back, which he bestowed on a sick beggar, who no sooner put it on than he was restored to health. The same legend relates also to St. Martin."

ST. GRAAVENZANDE (graav'nzan'da), a village situated in a sandy district near the Hague. It was formerly the residence of the Graaven or Counts of Holland, who, according to the unanimous opinion of the old writers, kept their court here before William founded a palace in the Hague. (See Hedendaagsche, Hist. van Tegenw. Staat, &c., vol. 16, p. 514.) D. graaf an earl, count, sand sand.

ST. HELIERS (he'yers), the chief town of Jersey, takes its name from one of its churches, which was either dedicated to, or founded by, St. Hilarius.

ST. HONORAT, a small island near Toulon, is named from the celebrated convent founded there in 410 by St. Honorat, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

ST. IVES, co. Cornwall, originally St. Jie's, from Jia, "a
woman of great sanctity, who came hither from Ireland about the year 460."

ST. IVES, co. Huntingdon: "St. Ives, Sancti Iowanis, a place in Huntingdonshire, not far from Ramsey, where some tyme Ivon, the Byshop of Persia, or els was buried in that place, or both." (Lambard.)

ST. KITT'S, one of the West India Isles, properly St. Christopher's, from Christopher Columbus, who discovered it.

ST. MAL'O, a seaport of France; from St. Malo or Maclow, a disciple of St. Brandan, and who, according to the French writers, in the sixth century embarked at the port of Aleth, near St. Malo, in order to discover La grande Isle (the New World). But see Jornandes, de Orig. Goth. ch. 1; Mir. du Mound. p. 2, ch. 5; and L'Esprit des Journaux, t. vii., 1781.

ST. MARY OVERY, Southwark, formerly Overie, i.e. "over the rie," over the water or river, with respect to London; from A. S. rhee, rie, wee, ray, Brit. rhy, a river.

ST. OMER (o-mare'), a town of Artois, in France, anciently Sitieu, took its present name in the ninth century from a monastery founded there by Saint Audomarus, bishop of Terouenne, who was buried in the church of Notre Dame. The name Audomarus has been since corrupted into Omer.

ST. PETERSBURG, named after Peter the Great, by whom it was built (G. burg, a castle, town).

ST. POLTEN, a town situated on the high road between Linz and Vienna. The name is contracted from St. Hippolytus, and is found written Sampoltanum Oppidum, i.e. Sancti Hippolyti Oppidum.

ST. THOMAS'S MOUNT, in the British district of Chingleput, Madras presidency. "According to tradition, the hill called Little Saint Thomas's Mount was the scene of the martyrdom of Saint Thomas, whose apostolic toils are thought to have extended thus far." (Thornton.)

ST. TROND, a town near Tirlemont, in Belgium; from St. Trudon, who founded a monastery here, and gained great fame by the working of miracles.
St. John's Wood Park (Maida Vale) Penge 144

St. Leonard's (or Haslemere) (Wag. 187)

St. Pancras (London) Wag. 163

Somaria (Chamb. 25)
Saddleback Mtn (Lake 143)

Salt Lake (Palestine 13° 10' 1096

Salt Hill (L) 13° 10' 1096
- Ruvu (Lm 9)
Salt (Cl) 310

Saltwood Castle (K) 8' 347
Salt (Iw)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

SAHARA, or the Great Desert, a vast region in central Africa; from Arab. sahr, sahar, signifies extending wide (a place).

SALISBURY (sawlt'—), co. Wilts, found written Searburgh, Searburch, Seareberi, Sareesberi, Særyria, Sareesbyrig, Sareesbiri, Særesbyria, Sarisbury, Salesbiria, Salesbirig, Salesbiri, Salesbiri, Salusbury, and Salusbery, and called in L. Sorbiodunum. Sir R. Colt Hare (Anc. Wilts, vol. i. p. 223), derives the name from A. S. sear dry, byrig a town; "a dry town;" and, says Bailey, "the old town stood upon a hill where no water was, but it is now situate in a valley, and a little brook runs through the streets." Lye derives the name from Brit. sdr-isc a bitter stream, and burh a town.

SALONIKI, a city of European Turkey, formerly Thernia. Cassander, in honour of his wife, a sister of Alexander the Great, changed its name to Thessalonica, which was afterwards abbreviated into Salonica, and has since been corrupted by the Turks to Saloniki.

SALOP (sall'up), in L. Salopia; from Sloperes-burie, a Norman corruption of Scrobbe-burie, i.e. Shrewsbury, q. v.

SALTHILL, near Eton, Bucks, probably named from the money collected by the boys at the Eton Montem, called "salt money."

SALZBURG (salz'burg), a town in Austria, on the Salza, a river probably so called from rising and flowing through salt-mine districts; from G. salz salt.

SAMARIA, Gr. Σαμαρία, in anc. geog. a country and city of Palestine, between Judea and Galilee, is said to be named from Shomron, a hill between Tabor and the Lake of Gennesareth. Shomron is supposed to have been named from its owner, Shemrer, of whom it was bought by Omri, King of Israel, for two talents of silver. "Omri built a city, and called it after the name of the hill, and from his time it became the metropolis of the kingdom of Israel. In after ages the name of this capital was accepted as the name of the kingdom." Samaria, however, being mentioned in the Second Book of Kings, half a century before the time of Omri, it is more reasonable to presume that, as ṣomron means a
watch-tower, watch-height, this hill was named on that account, from the verb shamar, to watch; whence also Shemer may have received his name.

SA'MOS, one of the Sporades, in the Grecian Archipelago. This island was in anc. geog. called Samos of Ionia, to distinguish it from Samos, commonly called Samothrace (and now by the Turks Samothraki), near the Dardanelles, and Samos in Cephalenia. According to Strabo, it was called Samos from a hero, who was a slave of the country. Other authors, quoted by Strabo, say that it has its name from the Sae, a people of Thrace, who settled here. As, however, the island is full of eminences and precipices, it was doubtless named on that account. The Phoenicians, who first introduced colonies into Greece, called all high places Samos or Samoi. Bochart says there were four places of this name in Greece, and that they were all in high situations. He says the Carthaginians called the heavens, samen, and the Hebrews called them samajun, and he derives both from the Arab. sama, to project, to be prominent, to be high. Richardson translates the Arab. sand-a, heaven, altitude, eminence, and samd signifies to be high; sandamin, high.

SANDON, co. Kent, from A.S. sand sand, and tun a town; "a sand town, or sandy town."

SANDWICH (sandwie) co. Kent, found written Sandwie, and Sondwe. It was anciently called Lundene, as being the port of landing for London. The name was afterwards changed to Sand- wic, i.e. the sandy town, whence its present name.

SANTAN'DER, a seaport town of Spain; from Sant Andero, i.e. St. Andrew.

SANTAREM, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, situated on the Tagus; from Sant Irene, a virgin and martyr, whose body was miraculously found here, and whose anniversary is celebrated on the 20th of October.

SANTIAGO (sant-e-á-go), in S. America, for Sant Iago, i.e. St. James.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain; Fr. Sarojesse, Sp. Zaragoza. It was a flourishing place under the Romans, and being colonised
Self-hill on the Bath Road. Nov. 18, 1854

Sally-bed, a plantation of willows. 4 ft. 52

Samanth (Town of) Chantry 65

Sandal — those cloud-wearing hills

Salmon (Town of) Chantry 67

Sandringham Road Maidstone, so named for the sand pit at formerly erected in that locality

Russell's Heel of Maidstone 61

Sandown Castle (W) x 326 / Lewis (21)

Sandstone Ch. 275

Saw Brunswick Ch. 299 / Sandstone (Sub.)

Sandwich Is. (Ch. 79) 323

Santorini (Ch. 27) 71

Saw Salzach (Wag. 35)

Saracen is said to have Saracen in the 14th century Saracen meant indiscriminately a person or a person, so we can understand how the terms might come to be applied to stones of special size or those of a similar arrangement or relationship to properties among the sheep in the Downs. Among the Downsmen, Master & Money, and Sheep, one far more imaginative operateable.
Savannah, Br. Sept. 335

Laugh, a trench or channel (March 148)

Barrons, 165, 166, 167

Castele, 65, 166

Richard, 65, 166

Three miles (Oct. 36)

Settlements (Nov. 36, 37)

Memor Pd. 431
by Augustus, was called Ceasarea, and Cæsarea Augusta. The Arabs converted Ceasarea Augusta into سرقتة Sarcusta, which the Spaniards corrupted into Zaragoza.

SARAI, in local names in Turkey and the Crimea, is the Turk. سراي sardi, a palace; as Saleh Serai, Ak Serai, the white palace; Bagdcheserai (q. v.).

SARAWAK', a province of the island of Borneo; from Mal. سروكن seruk-an a creek, bight, cove, confined part of a river; from seruk, to enclose, confine (particularly water).

SARCA, a valley in S. Tyrol, named from the River Sarca—the Sarraca of Ptolemy—which flows through it.

SARDIN'IA, an island in the Mediterranean. According to some authors, Sardinia, or rather its Greek name Σαρδω, was derived from Sardus, son of Hercules. Others say it was called Sarado by the Carthaginians, from Heb. saad a footstep, on account of its resemblance in form to a foot covered with a sandal. Hence also, Timeus called it Sandalotiis, from σανδαλος, a sandal; and Solinus and Capella, copying Pliny, gave it the name of Ichnusa, from ιχνος, a footstep.

SARREBOURG (sar'boorg), in France, "town on the Sarre."

SARREBRÜCK (sar'brook), in Germany, "bridge over the Sarre."

SASKATCHewan, a river of British America; "the swift current." サスカチャーヴェン Sakscha, L. Sacs, Hung.

SAVE (saw), a river of Hungary; G. Sau, L. Savus, Hung. Сава. See Thames.

SAXONY (G. Sachsen), the country of the Saxons, whose name is variously derived from sæx, a short sword which they carried; from Teut. schach, robbery, as indicative of their pursuits (Goldastus); from their reputed original settlement, Saces, on the Indus; from saessen, settled, in contradistinction to those German tribes who led a nomadic life; and from O. G. sase, sasse (A. S. sæt), a planter, possessor (Adelung). The Saxons, however, are with greater probability descendants of the Sace, a Scythic people mentioned by Ptolemy, Strabo, and Pliny, who
do not, however, agree as to their locality. Pliny calls them the Sacassani, and Strabo calls their territory Σακαστην, and Σακαστην. Diodorus Siculus, speaking of the Scythians, says they distinguish themselves by particular names; some are called Sace, others Massagetes, and others Arimaspes. Sharon Turner derives "Saxon" from Sakai-suna, "sons of the Sakai" (Sace). See Diod. Sic. lib. ii. c. 43; Strab. lib. ii. and lib. xi.; and Plin. lib. vi. cc. 9 and 17.

SCANDEROON', ASCANDEROON', or ALEXANDRETT'TA, a seaport in the N. of Syria, at the head of the Gulf of Scanderoon; a corruption of Alexander (the Great), by whom it was founded.

SCANDINAVIA, the general term for Norway, Sweden, and Denmark Proper, is merely an extension of the original name, which in the middle ages was written Scanzia, Scanzia, Scantia, and Scandia. The following derivations have been suggested, but are not satisfactory:—Teut. scanzen or schansen, castles, intrenchments, because the inhabitants converted into fortresses, the steep rocks of the country; sec-kante, the sea-coast, showing its maritime position; and Scanicus, the name of a mythical Roman soldier; nor will econ-ey, "beautiful island," as the name is found written in A. S., afford a solution. The most reasonable supposition is, that Scandia has its name from its inhabitants, the Scandi, like Dania (Denmark) from the Dani, Germania from the Germani, and Gallia from the Galli. This is the opinion of Wachter, who derives Scandi from Gr. σκηνωται, i.e. inhabitants of tents, from σκηνοω, to pitch a tent, dwell; and he says that the Laplanders, the ancient inhabitants of Scandia, and driven by the Saxons into the interior, also live in tents; and that this etymology explains why those of the Gothi who emigrated from Scandia, or Scanzia, called the nearest German places, Gotiscanzia, that is, because they there fixed their tents. Wachter derives the termination "avia" from Teut. au, terra, and says Scandinavia means "the land of the Scandi." The name may have come thus, Scandi, scandia, scandau, scandauia, scandinavia, Scandinavia.
Seabrook (see Heathen's Guide
scarce by Goldsteane) 4th edition
one Historical Sketch p. 10. Sect. 2.
Bristol Magnified, 12th ed. 1806. Also St. Michael's House.
The Cliff Bridge on Harborne Hill p. 98
Warstones 179. / Falmouth 181
Burnumcliff Plantation 182. / Frienhead 183
Fry 185-61. Hamstone 183/ Whitley 193
Maitlandman 188 / Burlington 192
Headley (above) 195. / Cameron 207
Muller 280 / Waskers 207
Sixth, 3.50, 5.30, 7.00, 9.00
Spawley 219
Scenic Railway (Ch. 1215)

St. Helens Model (above) 1818

St. Helens Model (above) 1818
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

SCAR, SCARR, SKARR, SKIRE, in local names in the N. of England, as Scarthwaite, &c., mean a rocky cliff, a bare place on the side of a steep hill, from which the sward has been washed down by rain; from A. S. *carr*, or Dan. *skier, skier, Sw. skür*, a rock, cliff.

SCARBOROUGH, co. York; "a fortified rock," from A. S. *carr* a rock (Dan. *skier, skier*, rocks, cliffs), *burh* a fort.

SCHAFFHAUSEN (*shaftow'zn*), a town of Switzerland, was formerly called Schiffhausen, i. e. a house for ships, from G. *schiff* a ship, *haus* a house. "In the eighth century, it consisted of nothing more than a few storehouses built to receive goods conveyed along the Rhine, and thence transported by land to some distance below the cataract, where boats could not pass." (Coglan.)

SCHLANGEENBACH, a little bath place in Nassau, Germany, so named from the great number of snakes, quite harmless, which not only abound in the neighbourhood, but even haunt the springs themselves; from G. *schlangen*, serpents, *bad*, a bath.

SCHLESWIG (*slesvig*), a town of Denmark, named from its situation on the little river *Schle* and Sax. *wig* a bay, ford, &c.

SCHOTTWIEN (*shotev'zn*), situated in a narrow defile at the foot of the Semmering mountain in Austria; from G. *Schotte* a Scotchman, *Wien* Vienna. A colony of Scottish monks settled here as missionaries in the middle ages.

SCHWALBACH (*shvolb'ak*), a small bath place in Nassau, Germany; "the swallows’ brook," from G. *schwalbe* a swallow, *ach* a brook.

SCILLY ISLES, situated near the Land’s End, Cornwall. They were known to the Greeks under the name of the Cassiterides. Ausonius is the first writer who calls them "Sillinae Insulae." Some derive *Sillina*, of which they say Scilly is a corruption, from *silva*, the Corn. for "conger;" others from *sullih*, a Brit. word signifying "the rocks consecrated to the sun." The latter derivation, says a late writer, will be probably adopted by the traveller who has beheld these islands from the Land’s End by sunset, when they appear as if they were imbedded in the setting luminary. Solinus, however, calls them Silura, whence it has
been inferred that they were at one time inhabited and received their name from the Silures, a nation of Iberic origin.

SCINDE, SINDE, or SIND, a part of Hindustan watered by the Indus or Sindus. Gilchrist says sind, sindhoo, are very old Hind. words signifying the sea; that se’am, se’ah, mean dark, nud, a water, river, &c., and that he can easily develope se ahund, se’am’nud in Sind. See INDUS.

SCOTLAND, “land of the Scoti or Scots.” See SCYTHIA.

SCUTARI, a suburb of Constantinople, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus; from Pers. ushuddr, an envoy, messenger, courier. “Scutari was in remote periods what it is at this day, the post-station for Asiatic couriers, the great rendezvous of all caravans proceeding from Europe, and the spot whence all travellers from Constantinople to the East commence their journeys.” (Murray.) Scutari in European Turkey is the ancient Scodra.

SCYLLA, a dangerous cluster of rocks between Italy and Sicily; named from a fabulous sea-monster, σκύλλα, or, says Bochart, from Pun. scoł, “destruction, deadly misfortune.” Q.3. 435.

SCYTHIA, in anc. geog. Its inhabitants, the Σκύθαι, Scythia, are considered as identical with the Scoti, and to have been named from their great skill in the use of the bow, their principal weapon. In the O. Teut. scotten, or sc Athen, signified “archers,” and was doubtless derived from the same root as the Gael. sciot, an arrow, a dart. Armstrong considers the Gael. sciot a Celt-Scythian vocable, and the root of the word Scythe, Scythians, lit. archers. According to Vallancey, upon whom not much reliance can be placed, the ancient Irish called themselves Aiteac-Coti and Aire-Coti or Cuti, “noble shepherds;” and from Cuti or Cuti the Greeks probably formed Scuthe and the Irish Scoti, s being a common servile in Irish. See Isid. lib. xiv.; Oros. lib. i. c. 2; Claud. de 4 Consul. Honor. lib. v. c. 33; P. Mela, lib. iii. cc. 4, 5; Plin. lib. iv. c. 12, lib. vii. c. 2; Herodot. lib. iv. cc. 6, 20; Justin. lib. ii.; Ptol. lib. vi. c. 14; Lucian, Tox.; and Hippoc. de Aëre et Aquis.

SEBASTOPOL, a Russian port in the Crimea; “sovereign city,” or “most sacred city;” from Gr. σεβαστος, superl. of σεβας.
Scotland. The Scots were a tribe of Irish who
helped now in the 6th century gradually overcame the inhabitants. The Romans called the country Caledonia, but the natives prob. Alba (or)
Highlanders still design. it (4th 24th)
- Scotland = Land of the Scots B.C. 377/ 250/ 278
- Scripture: Geography (C. Allen, Index 22)
- Scotland = Min., Elec. etc
- Manufactures 85
- Seaports 85, Imports 80
- Agriculture 85
- Rail Ways 85
- Sails, Masts & Gaffs Cll. 124/ Chen. see 254
Yellow Sea Cll. 209
- B. C., Bosporus Cll. 210
- L. A. and Cll. 210
- See (Bos.,) Religion 115, see also B.115
- Ob. B. 115, 20
- Niles, see (Nile) 115
- The B. 115, 90
- Sea, board 199, 1157, 1117
- Scots - Seventy 1/ Half (Cll. 229)
sacred, πολις a city. The Greeks rendered the L. title Augustus, "sacred," "that inspires reverence or respect, venerable," by σέβαστος, which became an epithet or title of the Greek rulers at Constantinople.

SECUN'DERABAD, SECUN'DERPOOR, towns in Hindustan. Secunder is a corruption of Alexander. Both names mean "the town or city of Alexander." See Abad and Poor.

SEETHING LANE, city of London; corruption of Sydon Lane.

SEINE (sane), a river in France; L. Sequâna. Armstrong says, from Gael. seinb-an, "the smooth river," and that a more descriptive name could not be given.

SELKIRK, a town of Scotland, is called in old charters Seleschirche, Seleschirke, Seleschyre, and Selchire, which some translate "the great or good church." Sir Jas. Dalrymple derives the name from two Celt. words, schelch, grech, meaning "the kirk in the wood or forest;" and a late writer observes, that this part of the country was formerly covered with wood, and formed a royal chase.

SENEGAL, a large river of Africa. It is related that when Lançarote discovered this river, he called it Sanagà or Canagà, after a Moor whom he landed here. According to others, it was not the name of the Moor, but that of his nation, the Senhaji or Assanhaji, in our maps the Zenhaga, and the Sanhagæ of Edrisi and Abulfeda, who inhabited its northern bank.

SENEGAM'BIA, a country of Africa, named from its situation between the rivers Senegal and Gambia.

SERINGAPATAM, Hindustan, from Sans. Sri-Ranga-Pattana, "the town of Sri Ranga," an Indian deity to whom there is a pagoda in this town. See Patam.

SEVENOAKS, Kent, is called in ancient records Seovannaca, from seven oak-trees which once occupied the eminence on which it stands. From A. S. seofan seven, ae, an eak. There was formerly a Sir Wm. de Sevenoke; and that much-snubbed family, Snoocks, derives its name from Sevenoaks, provincially se'nu.'

SEVILLE, Sp. Sevilla, a town of Spain. Bochart derives its
L. name Hispal, Hispalis, or Spalis, from Phœn. ðæw spēla or seþelæ, a plain; and he quotes Cyrilus, Hieronymus, Eusebius, and others, to prove that it was built in a flat or open country. The Arabs converted Hispalis into Asbilia or Isblia, which the Spaniards corrupted to Sebilla, and Sevilla.

SÈVRES (sév'ræ), a town of France, the ancient Villa Savara. The department of France called Deux Sèvres, is named from two rivers, the Sèvre-Nantaise, and the Sèvre-Niortaise, which traverse it.

SHAFTESBURY (shaft'si—), co. Dorset, in A. S. found written Sceftesbyrig, Sceaftesbyrig, Scefetseburgh, Sceafetseburgh, Sceafetbyrig, Sceafetbyrig, Scaftsberih, Schaftesbury, Schaftisbury, and in Domesday Sceptesberie; from A. S. sceafet a shaft, burg a town. Camden calls it Spire Steeple. Another writer says the Saxons named it Sceafetes-byry, "the shaft or arrow stronghold;" but the Brit. name is said to have been Caer-pell-o-ddwr, "the stronghold far from water," and if so, the Saxons might have mistaken Caer-pell-o-ddwr for Caer Paladr, which would mean Shaft-bury, though the s would seem to betoken that sceafet was a proper name. It is sometimes called Shaston, and Shafton. See STRALSUND and STRELITZ.

SHANNON, a river in Ireland; from Ir. shean, for sean old, ancient, amhan a river; Chalmers says from Celt. sen, great, grand, and slow; first changed to senen, then to shenen, and finally to Shannon.

SHAW, in local names in Kent and Sussex, is a thicket, small wood, or grove. In the Scottish dialect it means a copse, wood: "shaws, foliage of esculent roots." (Jamieson.) From A. S. scewa, scewa. The Dan. skov, is a wood, forest, grove; skygge, Sw. skygga, a shade, shadow.

SHEEN, near Richmond, Surrey, found written Syenes, Schenes, and Schene, is said to have received its name from the bright or splendid appearance of its ancient palace; from A. S. sciene, scene, beautiful. Shakespear uses sheen for "to shine." Conf. Schönbrunn, near Vienna.

SHEFFIELD, co. York, named from its situation. The
Sheep, shearing, & shearing (Davis 58)
Sheep, sheep, an enclosure for sheep
Sheep, P.S. 441 (Sheepen) (Chapel 26)
Sheep (Chapel 26)
Sickel, a brook (Davis 52)
Side, a stable side (Lake 21)
Shaw's Pond House (Adams 1944)
Shewswick (Lathby) (Add 542)
Shelford Manor, formerly the property of John de Shelford, from whom 'says Stedward' it
acquires the name of the Manor of Shelford.

Shelford, Berks (Ditchley 33)

Shelford, Berks (Ditchley 33)

Shelford, Berks (Ditchley 33)

Shefield, Shide, Shelds, Shieldes (de)

Shelford Manor & Mote Park (4/74)

Shelving, Berks, Bk. 1734

Sheen, c. 1330 (Ditchley 3 36)
ancient castle was built in the angle which the River Sheaf
makes with the Don. (A. S. fæld, pasture, plain, open country.)

SHEFTAN DEREH, "the devil's valley," is traversed by
the road from Constantinople to Erzeroum, and was so called,
perhaps, from its being the resort of banditti.

SHEPPEY, formerly Sheepy, and found written Scheapige,
Scapege, Sceipige, Scepeye, Sepeige, Schepye, an isle in Kent;
from A. S. Sceap-iæ; sceap sheep, ig an island; "from sheep
that abundantly multiplied therein, called also Ovina from L.
ovis, a sheep." (Bailey.)

SHERBORNE, found written Scire-burne, Schireburn, Schir-
burn, a town in Dorset, from A. S. scir-burn, "the clear brook."

SHERWOOD FOREST, perhaps a corruption of "sear wood,"
"Sherwood, q. d. sheer wood." (Bailey.) See SHERBORNE.

SHETLAND ISLES, found written Schetland, Hethland,
Hetland, Hialtland, Hialtlandia, Yealtland, and Zetland. Shet-
land or Hetland may be from Höjdland or Höietland, "the high
or lofty land."

SHIRE (shire, in compos. sher), in local names in Great
Britain and Ireland, as in Shropshire, Lancashire, &c., is a
division of territory, otherwise called a county; from A. S. scir,
scire, sceire, a division, from sciran, to divide.

SHIRVAN', a province of Georgia, named after Khusru
Nushirvan, "a monarch of Persia, who conquered this and the
neighbouring provinces.

SHOOTERS' HILL, Blackheath, Kent, "so called from the
thiev ery there practised." (Philpot, Will. Cant. ed. 1776,
p. 135.) See GAD'S HILL.

SHOREDITCH, found written Sewersditch, Sowersditch,
Soraditch, Soerditch, and Soersditch. "Soerditch, so called more
than 400 yeares since, as I can prove by record." (Stow.) "I
read of the king's manour, called Shoreditch Place, in the
parish of Hackney, but how it took that name I know not. This
house is now called Shore Place. The vulgar tradition goes that
Jane Shore lived here, and here her royal lover used to visit her;
but we have the credit of Mr. Stow that the true name was
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Shoreditch Place, and 'tis not unlikely to have been the place of a knight called Sir John de Sordich, a great man in Edward the Third his days, who was with that king in his wars in France, and is remembered in our annals in 14 Edw. III. He was owner of lands in Hackney as well in demesne as in service, which he gave to Croston his chaplain. This Weever notes; who thinks Shorditch to be named from the said knight.” Strype, b. iii. p. 53. It is more than probable that Sir John de Sordich derived his name from Soerditch, and that the latter meant “Sewer ditch.”

SHOREHAM, co. Sussex; from A. S. Scoreham, i.e. a habitation or town on the sea-shore (score and ham).

SHOT, SHOTT, a termination of local names in England, as Aldershott and Bagshot, Surrey; Calshott, Hants; may be a corruption of A. S. holt, a grove.

SHREWSBURY, co. Salop, found written Scrobbies-burgh, Scrobbies-byrig, and Scrobbies-burie; from A. S. burh a fortress, scrobbies of a shrub; “a city near which there were many shrubs.”

SHROPSHIRE, found written Scrobbies-byrig-scyr, Scrab-scir, Scrobsire, Scrapsire, Schropsyre, is a corruption of Scrobbies-burgh-scrye, “the shire of Scrobbies-burh.” It has also been called Salopschire. See SHREWSBURY. β: /37β, Σ.60

SIAM, a kingdom in the farther peninsula, or India without the Ganges. The appellation Siam is unknown to the natives; they call themselves Thay, but by the Malays, and by some of the neighbouring nations they are called Zéam or Zam, whence, according to some, Siam. Others say this kingdom was called by its inhabitants Meuang Syonthia, and that Europeans have corrupted Syonthia into Siam. The Cochin Chinese call Siam, Xiêm, Xiêm la, and Nuoc Xiêm, i.e. kingdom of Xiêm; the Chinese, Sëen-lo-kwô, commonly read Tséen-lo.

SIBERIA, a part of the Russian empire in Asia, is said to take its name from the ancient Siber, situated on the banks of the Irtisch, and the remains of which are still to be seen.

SICILY, an island in the Mediterranean, was anciently called Trinacria, from its triangular form. Ainsworth derives its present
Shoreham, Southwick & Steyning
- 20. Early Man (Traces?) p. 10

Shorncliffe (K) Becan 20

Throwings J. Stone p. 95

Shrine of St. Boniface (S.) 860, 1357 - 10. Chapelle du St. Eloy (Boulc)

Shrewsbury (Cheshire) 24

Silloth, the mouth of Carlisle.

Silbury H. 1141

Silchester

Simon C. 445

Sion, a gulf (Davies 592)
Sicily (Chamb. 69)

B. Y.

Sierra madre C66 271

V. I. Verde
name from L. scissa, because cut off from Italy, to which he supposes it was formerly joined; and others from the Siculi, a people of Italy, who, passing over in formidable numbers, drove the Sicani, its inhabitants, into the southern and western parts, and kept possession of the richest tracts in the country. (See Thucid. Pelop. War, lib. vi., and Sil. Ital. lib. xiv. vers. 33, 37.) Bochart thinks Sicily may have been named by the Phœnicians שׁוּלכָל שׁוּלכָל sicul, “of perfection,” it being the finest island in the Mediterranean; and he quotes Strabo (lib. ii.), “Haec omnium in mari nostro insularum maxima est atque optima.” He suggests another Phœnician etymology—seculaja or segulaja, “of clusters of grapes,” the Carthaginians buying both wines and grapes of the Sicilians. See also Statius, lib. xi.; Virgil, and Hesychius.

SIDCUP, a hamlet near Foots Cray, Kent, named from the Sedcop family, who formerly possessed a large estate in the neighbourhood. Thomas de Sedcop was owner of this estate in 35 Henry VI., as appears by his deed.

SIDMOUTH (sidmuth), co. Devon; “mouth of the Sid,” a little river only six miles in length.

SIDON, in anc. geog., a celebrated city of Phœnicia, situated on the sea-coast, northward of Tyre, and now by the Turks called Saidâ. Its foundation by Sida, daughter of Belus, or by Sidon, eldest son of Canaan, is doubtful, and it was more probably named from the abundance of fish found in its waters. Trogus derives the name from sidon, a Phœn. word signifying a fish. Justinianus (lib. xviii. c. 3) says it was called à pescium ubertate. The Rev. Alfred Jones translates תָּקַיְדָהוֹנָם, “fishing” or “plenty of fish,” and says it is the intens. of תָּקַיְדָה, hunting, prey taken in hunting or fishing, from the root תָּקַד, to lay snares. See also Joseph. Antiq. lib. i. c. 7, Trogus, and Bochart.

SIERRA (se-er'-râ), in local names in Africa, Spain, and Spanish America, is used to designate mountains whose summits or peaks resemble the teeth of a saw; from Sp. and Port. sierra, lit. a saw, from L. serrra for segra, from seco, to cut. Thus Sierra Nevada (Spain), “the snowy mountains;” Sierra Leone, a
place on the coast of Africa, situated in a mountainous district abounding in lions. (Sp. león, a lion.)

SILESIA, G. Schlesien, Pol. Szlask, Slav. Slěsko, a province of Prussia. Some writers think the Silesians are the Elyssii of Tacitus; an opinion, says Lamartiniere, which shows an ignorance of the origin and migrations of these people. Silesia derives its name from the Siuiali, or, as some authors style them, the Siusuli, who, during the reign of Charlemagne, conjointly with the Bohemians and Slavic tribes, attacked the frontiers of the kingdom. Ditmar de Merbourg, when speaking of a canton called Pagus Silensis, refers to Silesia.

SIMPLON (săimp-lohng), a celebrated mountain on the borders of Italy and Switzerland, one of the highest of the Italian Alps. In Fr. it is also called St. Plomb; in G. Simpelen; and formerly Simpelberg and Sampion; in It. Sempione, and in L. Mons Capionis or Scipionis and Mons Sempronius. Simplon has been probably corrupted from Sempronius.

SINAI, a mountain in Arabia Petrea, said to have been so named from the appearing of the Lord to Moses, in the bush. The Rev. Alfred Jones translates the Heb. יַכָּנִי sîndy, "bush of the Lord," from s'înî a bush, and yâdâ, the sign of the Divine name. Stanley derives Sinai from Heb. sinâh or sêneh, the acacia-tree.

SINGAPORE', an island in the Indian Sea, named after its chief town Singhapura, "lion-town." (Hind. singh, Sans. sînh or sîhâ, a lion.) See Poor.

SINOPE (sīnö'pa), a town of Asiatic Turkey on the Black Sea, celebrated as the birthplace of Diogenes, who is thence called Σινωπεις. The derivation from Gr. σκωμος is hurt, injure, ωψ the eye, can only rest on the supposition that the winds here were formerly injurious to the sight. Σινωπης, red ochre, rather owes than gives its name to the place from which it was exported. Hoffman refers to one of the Amazons called Sinope, and to Sinope, daughter of Asopus, "quam Apollo raptam in Pontum traduxit." Again, we read of one Sinope, a courtesan, so noted that her name passed into a proverb. This is curious,
New localities - Sibiria, China, farther India, Java.
- Turkey

The Island Selusa mentioned by
Solinas (P.E. Clune 31)

Silurian Rock 13 1142 - Lunes (Melbourne)

Silver Streak - 1142

Simonian Road (Tamarind Hill)

Sindhu (Shambhali) 20° 30' 5' 3° 30' 19° 20' 20° 20' 18° 20'

Simon 13, Emp. 396
Site of Aneol Borrnor 2

Volcano (volcano) 15, Emp. 350
Sirocco, Baruff. 1932.

Lullingstone (K) formerly called Honoroney to be now called or balding head (193) etc

K. a ternary - nobility town tond 3 tol.

Smith, a town on the Span.

Tomat - - Town.

Petersburg etc, the fort of Patric Island.

SK (across square), gold 1.5.16.

Sketch of Old Mole House Maidstone Rushs Miss. Hist p. 275

Sketches in (ills 269).
as the Arabs call this place "the island of lovers." Eustathius, however, says that the river near the town is called Sinope; and, if this be so, the town was doubtless named from it. There is a river in Normandy called Sinope. The name of these rivers may be of Celtic origin; perhaps from Gael. sean old, ancient, ab, aba, water; whence seanab, sinub, Sinope. The Turks have corrupted Sinope into Sinüb and Sinüb. See Polyb. lib. iv. c. 57; Strab. lib. xii. 545; Cellar. Geog. Ant. lib. iii. c. 8; Zenop. lib. vi. ; Diod. Sic. lib. xiv. c. 32; Cels. v. 6; Diosc. v. 65; Vitruv. vii. 7; Plin. xxxvi. 6; Val. Flac. v. 109; and Ortelius.

SITTINGBOURNE, Kent; according to one writer, the "seething bourn," i.e. the boiling rivulet, rivos fervens aut bulliens; but Sittingbourne, formerly Satung-burna, means rather a hamlet on the banks of a rivulet, from A. S. satung, a holding, or inhabiting of a place, from sittan, to sit, dwell, &c., burn a brook.

SIUE-LING, a mountain range in China, with a considerable number of snow-capped summits; from Chin. seuê snow, ling a mountain.

SIVAS or SIWAS (se-vas') a city of Asiatic Turkey, formerly Sebastia. From root of SEBASTOPOL.

SKAG'ERRACK, a wide arm of the North Sea, separating Norway from Denmark, and communicating with another arm called the Kattegat. The name is more properly applied to a sandbank extending from Cape Skagen, at the northernmost point of Jutland, far into the sea. Skagerrack may therefore be a corruption of Skagen's Rif, Skagen Reef, and it is found so written in old maps. It was probably named by the Dutch, as was the Kattegat, which the French translate "Trou du chat." The reef was named from the Cape, and the latter, as also the neighbouring village of Skagen or Skau, from the Su-Goth. skaga, an isthmus, promontory, from skaga, to bend, project, extend.

SKÄREN (sheer'n), the name given to the rocks and rocky islands on the coast of Sweden; from Sw. skär a rock, Dan. skier.

SLACK, of frequent occurrence in local names in Lan-
cashire and Westmoreland; as Witherslack, &c. "Slack, slak, slake, an opening in the higher part of a hill or mountain, where it becomes less steep, and forms a sort of pass; a gap or narrow pass between two hills or mountains." (Jamieson.)

SLADE, in Staffordshire, means moorland; some say a slope, "a valley, ravine, plain." (Haliwell.) In Northamptonshire, the name is sometimes applied to a flat piece of grass, and to a border of grass round a ploughed field. Moor calls it "a small open hanging wood." Brockett, "a breadth of green sward in ploughed land, or in plantations." The A. S. slaed is a plain, open tract of country; the Ice. slaed, a valley.

SLANEY, a river in Wexford; Slann, a river in Cork; from Gael. eas-tan, "the full water."

SLANG, in local names in some English counties, is a narrow strip of land. It is sometimes called a slanket.

SLAVONIA, a province of the Austrian dominions, which, though incorporated with the kingdom of Hungary, is still styled in official documents the kingdom of Slavonia. Some authors deduce the name Slavonian from slava, glory, and in confirmation, refer to the usual termination of Slavonian names, in slav, as Stanislav, "establisher of glory;" Vladislav, "ruler of glory;" Yaroslav, "furious for glory." Others maintain that the name of the Slavonians, which is often written Slovenia, instead of Slavenie, is derived from slovo, "word," and that the Slavonians, being unable to understand the language of the nations with which they came in contact, called them Niemetz, that is, "mute," an appellation which is given to the Germans in all the Slavonian dialects, whilst the latter call themselves Slovenie, that is, "men endowed with the gift of the word." The Byzantine writers changed Slavonian into Scabren or Scel, and hence the appellation Scelvionis adopted by the western writers. Procopius calls the Slaves Σκλαβονοι.

SMERWICK, a bay on the coast of Kerry, Ireland, was probably named by the Scandinavians, and it may mean "the butter haven;" from Scand. smör butter, Sw. vik, cove; creek, Dan. viig, vig, bay, ford. See Chalmers.
Scotland (K) 47146. Sanquhar Oct 449
Soane Museum (1) 49130.6 
Society 82. 1st Dec 44/18/ W. 51

Sodom B.C. 1157
Ch. The
Sodom (So) Bitch 15
Sodom Sea (March 543)
Solomon B.C. 1159
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

SMITHFIELD, London; from A. S. smethe, smoothe, smooth, feld, a field; "a smooth field."

SMYRNA, a city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey; from Gr. Σμύρνα, myrrh, for which it was formerly celebrated. The Turks have corrupted Smyrna into Ismir.

SNAPPE or NAPE, a frequent termination of local names in Lancashire, as Bullsnape, Fairsnape, Haresnape, Kildanape. Nape or knap may sometimes mean "the top of a hill;" primarily a protuberance or swelling; from A. S. cnæð, a knob. Nape, in Devon is said to signify "a hollow fracture;" and snape, a "spring in arable land."

SNOWDON, a mountain in Caernarvon, N. Wales, was named by the Saxons, from snaw snow, dun a hill. The Welsh call it, or rather the cluster of mountains that lie in this county, Creigiau yr Eryri, "the snowy cliffs."

SODOR, the name of a village in the island of Icolmkill, one of the western isles of Scotland. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the Isle of Man. The Bishop of Man is now called the Bishop of Sodor and Man. Bishop Wilson says the name of Sodor was taken from the cathedral church in Iona, dedicated to our Saviour, in Gr. Σωτήρ. Others derive the name of the village from that of the islands; and they say that the thirty islands constituting the bishopric of Sodor went by the name of the Sudereys, i.e. southern isles, another group to the north (the Orkneys and adjacent isles) being called the Norderays, i.e. the northern isles. They were named either by the Norwegians or the Danes.

SOHO SQUARE, London. Pegge says this square was originally called Monmouth Square, after the Duke of Monmouth, who resided there, and he mentions a tradition that after the duke's death, his admirers changed the name to Soho, being the word of the day at the battle of Sedgemoor. This, however, is a mistake; the square never having been called Monmouth Square, although it was at one time called King's Square. It was built in 1681, but the ground on which it stands, was called "Soho" as early as the year 1632, and, says Mr. Cunningham, in 1636.
people were living at the "brick-kilns near Sohoe," and "the fields about So-Hoe" are mentioned in a proclamation of April 7, 1671, whilst the battle of Sedgemoor was not fought till 1685. "'So ho,' or 'so how,' was an old cry in hunting when the hare was found." See Pennant's London, and Cunningham.

SOKEN, in local names in England, as Thorp-en-le-Soken, Essex, may be the A.S. socen, socna, socne, the liberty of holding a soke or court—curia domini. Webster says soke is a district in which a particular privilege or power is exercised.

SOMERSETSHIRE, from A.S. Sumer-sete-scir, named from Sumer-tun. See Somerton and Dorsetshire.

SOMERTON, found written Sumer-tun, Sumur-tun, Sumerton, and Somortone, chief town of Somersetsshire, under the West Saxon kings; from A.S. sumer, sumor, summer, tun a town. Somner says the name of this town denotes a summer residence, but whether it received its name from the mildness of the air, the fertility of the soil, or from what other cause, he cannot say.

SOMME (som), a river of France, in Picardy; formerly called Somons and Sumina; corrupted from Samara, its ancient name. Samara may be derived from Celt. Ys-am-garw, "the rough or rugged river"—thus, ysamgarw, samgara, Samara. Wachter says the Sambre, in Gallia Belgica, was also formerly called the Samara. Its present name may have come thus: Samara, sambra, Sambre.

SOMNAUTH, or PUTTAN-SOMNAUTH, a maritime town in Guzerat, Hindustan, famous for its temple, and anciently one of the principal places of Hindu pilgrimage; from Pers. سوماندت, an idol.

SONGA'RIA, the N.W. portion of the Chinese empire. The name is derived from the Songares, one of the great divisions of the Kalmucks.

SOONDA, a town in Canara, Madras presidency, Hindustan; called by the natives Sundha, and in Sans. Sudhapura. (Thornton.) Suddha is pure, clear, bright; pura, a town, city.

SOP, a termination of local names in England, as Worksop,
Turkey, a franchise (March 13)

Somerset Hills (1876 - 345)
South Carolina (Mar. 18, 1879)
Southampton has a high tide and low tide. New South double tides are a great advantage to the port.

Spanish Barr (Aug. 31 - 24)

The...

35
Southsea Castle at S. Pier (Chequerie 12)
Soudan or Negritia (Ch. 262) W. 42
- Ch. Index 22 p.
Soundings B= 1163
[South Bersted]

South Wales 29/2748
Southampton N 7° (2°) B= 1163

Southern Way (P.S. 65)
Southern Sea (Key 37)
Southwest (see new edition) (Ch. 87)

The old poem says:
We came to the Bead, which we now understand
As the first house in Southwark built after the flood.
Spain - Port (Ch. Eiler) Province of Towns 2
Spc. 63.452 / Harrogate 185

Spain, Basques (Ch. Sext.) x 111
- Mains W. 80, B= 1164

Spain,orrent (Davies 611)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Blinkinsop, Kirso, Trollop, Wallop, Dunlop, may be a corruption of the O. Eng. word hope, “a sloping plain between hills.”

SORBONNE (sorbon’), a theological college at Paris, named from Robert de Sorbonne or Serbonne, almoner of St. Louis, who took his name from the village of Sorbonne (diocese of Rheims), where he was born. Strabo, lib. i. mentions λύμη Σεββωνικά which Rabelais (ii. 23) calls “Lac de Sorbonne.”

SOUTHAMPTON, co. Hants; in the Sax. Chron. Hamtune; in Domesday Hantune, Hantune, and Hentune; named from its situation on the river Ant, or Anton (the Southampton Water). The historian says there is no evidence of any town existing, in the time of the Romans, where Southampton now stands; but it is not improbable that a village or station of some kind was situate at Northam, and that when a fortified post was established on the Hard, the epithet South might be applied, in contradistinction to this more ancient village. Hampshire takes its name from Hantune. Ant may be a corruption of Gwent, which in the W. means a fair or open region, a champaign (from gwen, white, fair). Hampshire was anciently called Gwent or Y Went, a term said to be appropriately applied to this county.

SOUTHWARK, a division of London, extending along the Surrey bank of the river, and supposed to have been named from a military work or fortification; from A. S. suth south, and geweorc, a work, fortress. From its being a fortification, it was also called the Burg (Borough).

SPA (espaw), a bath town near Liège, Belgium; from espa, which in the old language of the country signified a fountain. The principal spring is called Pouhon, from Wal. pouker, to draw.

SPAIN, in Sp. España, It. Spagna, Fr. Espagne, G., Dan., and Sw. Spanien, D. Spanje, W. Yspaen, Turc. Ispaniyd, L. Hispania, Gr. Σπανία and 'Ισπανία. All the modern names of this country spring from the classical word Hispania, which some refer to His-pan, son of Hercules, and others to Pan, “lieutenant of Bacchus,” prefixing Teut. his west, q. d. the west country of Pan. According to Astarloa, España is pure Basque, and means “lip or extremity,”
which Humboldt disputes. Bochart gives a Phœnician origin. He says the Phœnicians who first touched at the ports of Spain, and colonized there long before the Greeks, named it Sphaniya or Spanija (pron. sphan’-e-ya, span’-e-ya), which he translates "full of rabbits;" and he derives the Phœn. word from Heb. שָׂם, saphan, a rabbit. And indeed on the reverse side of a medal of the Emperor Adrian (given by Scheuchzer, tab. 235) Spain is represented as a woman sitting on the ground with a rabbit in her lap. (See Addison on Medals, dial. ii. series iii.) There seems, however, to be some doubt as to what animal the saphan really was. The Rabbins render it "coney;" the Septuagint, in three places "μῦς ἰάκουλος" (the jerboa of the Arabs); Parkhurst, a sort of animal like a rabbit; Gesenius, a ruminant quadruped, which lives gregariously on rocks, and is remarkable for its cunning. See Varro, de Re Rustica, lib. iii. c. 12; Galen. de Alim. lib. iii.; Ælian. de Animal. lib. xiii. c. 15; Plin. lib. viii. c. 58, lib. iii. c. 5; Strab. lib. iii. 144; and Catullus.

SPINNEY, in the midland counties of England, is a wood or coppice, and may come from L. spinetum, a place full of thorns or briers, a thicket of thorn-bushes; from spina, a thorn.

SPIRES, a celebrated German city on the Rhine, in G. Speyer Fr. Spire, It. Spira, and called by the Romans Civitas Nemetum and Noviomagus. Bishop Roger, in the 11th century, surrounded it with walls, and changed the name to Speyer, from the rivulet called the Speyer-bach, by which it is watered.

SPITALFIELDS, London, an abbreviation of Hospital Fields.

SPORADES, certain islands scattered over the Archipelago; from Gr. σποράδαι scattered, from σπείρω to scatter.

SPURNHEAD, a promontory in Yorkshire. "The present name of Spurnhead, called in O. Eng. chronicles Spurenhead, is certainly derived from the Sax. spyrian or spyrigean, to look out, watch, explore." (Allen.) "To the name of Promontorium, in Ptolemy, is joined Ocellum, dim. of oculus, an eye. This agrees well with the site of the place, and, no doubt, in the time of the Romans, a watch-tower was built here, not only to overlook the mouth of the Humber, but as a guard to these coasts. Camden, when speaking of
Spring (Spitzberg 28/262)
Spitzberg (Spitzberg 28/262)

Spring (Reynolds 26/262)
Spring (Reynolds 26/262)
Spring (Davies 615)

Spitzberg W. 58. (Gill 26/26) Clk 195

Spit Head of the Island (Well. Geog. 26/266)
Spitzbergs 26/266
Springs 26/266
Springs 26/266

Springs 26/266
Springs 26/266
Springs 26/266
Springs 26/266

Springing House 26/266
Springfield Mill at Maidstone (Reynolds 26/266)

Spring Tides - At the time of new moon or full
moon we have spring tides, which are greatest
at about the end of March and the end of Sept.
Stacks v. Navy Stacks (Lake 379)
Salaclite Caverns (My. 189)
St. George's Wells (My. 201)

St. Winefred's Well (Myr) Bllt. 28
- Tudor Castle

Stamford (My. 273)

Here is a place that has in it some of the most charming scenery and the most interesting history. The story of the old Stamford, surrounded by the bluffs, is a remarkable one. It was once a centre of trade and industry, and the legend of its origin is full of romance. The old mill, the old bridge, the old church, all stand as witnesses to the past. The town is now a quiet little village, but it is still a place of interest to those who love the old and the picturesque.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

rhinoceros, says the little village of Killinsea plainly bespeaks to be the very Ocellum of Ptolemy, for as Kellnsey is derived from *Ocellum, so is Ocellum from *yē-kīl, which signifies in Gr. *yē a promontory, a narrow tract of land.” (Drake, Hist. k.) It is certain, adds Allen, that Ocellum was the name of the district now called Holderness. The name from its derivation may fairly mean the eye, or exploring place, and Baxtor agrees with Camden that Ocellum means Spurn-head, or stensum caput in Parisis, “the projecting head in Paris.”

STAFFORD, found written Stæfford; in Domesday Stafford and Stafford. From A. S. *stæf a staff, ford a ford; “à vadō tē baculo transmeabili.” (Somner.) 〈4/79〉

STAINES, co. Middlesex; from A. S. *stán, a stone, from a boundary-stone placed here to denote the extent of the jurisdiction aimed by the city of London on the River Thames. (Camden.)

STAMBOUL. The Turks call Constantinople *istambōl, or *stämböl; the Greeks *Istámpoli; said to be corrupted from Gr. εἰς τὴν πόλιν, “towards the city.” Kieffer says the Turks now call this city *İstāmbol instead of *Istāmbol, *nom controuvé dans ces derniers temps pour perdre l’origine de premier nom. On donne à ce second le sens forcé de lieu où bonde la vraie foi. Toutes les monnaies des Sultans Moustapha V. et Sōlim IV. portent ce nom. Celles de Mahmoud II. portent *Ostonthaninūn."

STAN, a frequent termination of local names in Persia and India, is the Sans. *sthāna, site, place, station; Pers. *sīyān, place, situation, country, as Hindustān, the place or country of the Hindus. After a consonant *ślān is used; as Gulistān, a rose garden. (See Forbes.) Richardson says the Pers. *stån or *stånā is the participle of *stådām, *stådanā, to stand, reside, dwell, place, fix, &c. Among many local names compounded of *stån, *stånā, we find Moghulistān, Khuzistān, Daghistān, Lāristān, Faristān, Afghanistan, Gurgistān, Cāfīristān, Beloochistān.

STAMFORD, co. Lincoln, from A. S. *stån-ford, stone ford.

STANG, STANK. *Stang, in local names in the N. of Eng-
land, means a pond or pool, from L. stagnum; thus, Garstang, co. Lancaster, for Garri-stang, "the pool or pond of Garri," a Saxon name. *Stank* means a boggy piece of ground. See Whitaker's Craven, 422; also Whitaker's Richmondshire.

STANIZA, in Russia, is a district composed of several Cossack farms.

STANLEY, name of several places in England, from A. S. *stān* a stone, *leag* a field, place; "the stony field or place."

STANWICK, co. Northampton, from A. S. *stān-weg,* "stone way."

STAPLE INN, London, is traditionally reported to have been a sort of exchange or meeting-place, called Staple Hall, for the wool-merchants or staplers. (Herbert.)

STAR CHAMBER. The Star Chamber, a court of criminal jurisdiction in England, abolished during the reign of Charles I., was named, says Cayley, from the gilded stars which ornamented the ceiling of the apartment in which it was held; others say, from the government contracts called *starrs,* which were made with the Jews, and kept in a box in this court.

STARGARD or NEW STARGARD, a city in the Prussian government of Pomerania. The name means "ancient city," from Slav. *star* old, and *gard* or *grad.* See Gorod.

*STEAD, STED,* in local names in England, generally signifies a place, from A. S. *sted* (Dan. id., G. *statt,* D. *stede*) from Goth. *stades,* contraction of L. *status,* from *sto,* to stand. In names of places situated on a river or harbour, it may be from A. S. *stæthe,* border, bank, shore.

STELVIO. Monte Stelvio, called by the Tyrolese Stilfser Joch, takes its name from the village of Stilfs.

STEPNEY. This tract, says Pennant, had been a manor in the Saxon times called Stiben-hedde, i.e. Stibbenheth. The Bishop of London had here a palace, as appears from ancient records—"Given from our palace of Stebon-hyth, or Stebunheath." (See Newcourt, i. 733; and Pennant, ii. 425.) Stepney is also found written Stebenhethe and Stebunhith. The name is variously derived from two A. S. words meaning a timber wharf;
Sealecite B. Emp. 1860

Staplehum (242) Devon (7)

Star Chamber 1675

Stand Point is a headland in Devon (27)

Steps 9.4 460 — 860

Steps Region A'/4 20° 01' (9.358)
Stickles or Pike (Cakes 35
- Harrison -
Sticky or stickly, a forge (Daines 672)

Stones - Coffin stones B.C. 22
- He - Heritage and Sarsen Stones B.C. 22
- Chiche Stone 23

Stockade (p. Ch. B. 46) 1946 1946
Stockbury 3/153 143
Stones called the 3 boys L.D.C. 22
Stonehouse Mount / Hall and
Stonehouse an arch relate of others (K) 6.2 2.1 1 acre
Stonecres B.C. 19 Rockingham or 1947 19
- The Simple -
- Upright or disposed in another
- Long Stone " Mainkin 19
- Chests or Kistvara or Holes 17

Stonebrack Soil 13 1182
Stonehenge (Wilt - Holes) Stones or Admon
Stony Arabia -
Stump, a pillar (Daines 672
from the Christian name Stephen; and from A. S. steb a boll, trunk, and hethe a heath.

STETTIN, or ALT STETTIN (stetteen'), found written Stentin; capital of the province of Pomerania, as well as of the government of Stettin. The Sidini anciently inhabited this and the neighbouring territory: Sidini, sitini, sititin, stetin, Stettin.

STEYNING (sten'ing), a parish and town in Sussex, "was called in Saxon times Steningham, from staen (stan), a stone, either because the place was stony, or because some conspicuous ruins encumbered the same." (Dallaway.) The Steyne Street, or ancient Roman road from Arundel to Dorking, passes through this place. (A. S. ing, a meadow.)

STIRLING, a town and a county in Scotland, found written Strivling or Strylviling, and Styrling. On an ancient seal the castle is called Castrum Strivilense. The Rev. Mr. Stirling, minister of Port, says the ancient name was Strila, which he derives from strigh, strife, lagh, the bow, bending the bow; strigilagh, the strife of archery.

STOCKHOLM was probably named from the foundations of the houses being supported by stakes or timbers driven into the earth; from Sw. stock, timber, beam, stock, stake, holm, an isle formed by a river. Hans C. Andersen says a certain king Olaf endeavoured to enclose another king Olaf's fleet here with a stockade and boom across the mouth of the Malar Lake; and that the city may thence derive its name.

STOKE, STOCK, in English local names, as Stoke, Stoke Newington, Bishop's Stoke, Basingstoke, is the A. S. stoc a place; thus, Woodstock means a woody place. In Adstock, Odstock, Stock Gayland, Stockton, and Stockwood, we trace the A. S. stoc, stocce, a stock, trunk, block, stick.

STOKE NEWINGTON, Middlesex, in ancient records is called Newtone or Neweton ("the new town"), whence Newington: See STOKE and NEWINGTON BUTTS.

STONEHENGE, an assemblage of upright and horizontal stones on Salisbury Plain, England, generally supposed to be the remains of an ancient Druidical temple. Mr. Kemble's deriv-
tion from stánhengena, "the stone gallowses," seems the most reasonable. See N. & Q. 2d s. iii. 2.

STOR, STORA, in local names in Scandinavia, is the Scand. stor, great, as Stor Fiord and Storhammer, in Norway; Stora Logdan Elv or river, Stora Aby, Stor Sjön, "the great lake," in Sweden. Stor is also found in local names in Finland.

STOUR, the name of several rivers in England, as the Greater and Lesser Stour in Kent; the Stour in Dorset; from Anc. Brit. ye dour, "the water." But see ISTER and THAMES.

STOW, in local names in England, as Barstow, Walthamstow, is the A. S. stow (Fries. sto, Ice. stó), a place, habitation.

STRA'HOW, a monastery at Prague, on the site of an old watch-tower, the supposed remains of a strong fortified castle; from Boh. strahování a station, guard (strahovat, to guard).

STRALSUND, a port of Prussia, said to derive its name from A. S. streel an arrow, sund a narrow sea or strait. The town arms are three arrows. But see STRELITZ.

STRAND, a street in London, so named from lying on the strand or bank of the Thames; from A. S. strand, bank of a river.

STRASBOURG, a town of Alsace, France, formerly Strata-burgum; from L. stratus spread out, scattered, Low L. burgus, a town, fort, castle. See also Greg. de Tours, lib. x. ch. 19.

STRAT, STREAT, in local names in England, is the A. S. stræte, strete (G. strasse, D. straat, Dan. stræde, Sw. strat, It. strada, Sp. estrada, W. ystryd), a street, road, from L. stratum, a paved street, lit. strewed, scattered, laid upon, paved, from sterno, to strew, from Sans. stri; thus Stratton, Stratford, Streatham. Most places whose names are compounded of strat, strete, are situated on Roman roads.

STRATFORD, co. Essex, formerly Stretford, from A. S. strate a street, way, &c., ford, id. See STRAT.

STRATH, found in many local names in Scotland, as in Strathy-earn, Strath-more, is the Gael. srath, sratha (Ir. id., Corn. and Sco. strath), a mountain valley, the bottom of a valley, a low-lying country through which a river rolls; the low inhabited
Strait of Gibraltar (W 5.) Straits of Dover (W 4.) Strait of London (W 3.)

The Strait (No. 199)

Streets Settlement (No. 199)

Streets of Dover: The French call it Pas de Calais as the Straits of Calais

Strait (Holy Land) Go into the sea which is called Straight & required in the house of James for one called Saul of Tarsus. Note: Long ago, Straits no doubt were much shorter.

Streets, Streets to 19/140

Strait, Rehman (C 205) Pereire, Berke

Ballyfermot Road

Canterbury C 243

Sowden: Menace - Shiphead - Selkirk

The Street (London) Since 1440

Staith (Sc.) P. 1. 462

The Street (No. 199)

Staithes i.e. Great Valley of Staithes

A. E. Q. l

Staithay a the valley of the Tay R.

Staithes (Davies 628)
Streak of Dredge 2 (100 feet east)
Alexander (A.3-95) and included point at
Starley (Bank 4, 40 118
Street of St. John's Well (as called) 3/50.

Stump City Caverns (Bank 2 40 99)
Stump City Caverns (Bank 2 40 99)

Stillwell Castle (10) 2 292

Styrian River B 1187

Sulphur Well (Billow) Harrogate
Knob in yellow brine and surrounded - keep near
part of a country, in contradistinction to its hilly ground; a dell; rarely marshy ground. See Armstrong.

STRATTON, a small town in Cornwall; according to Pryce, "the hill full of fresh springs of water." Others say Straton is a corruption of Strettun, i.e. street town. The Saxons called the old Roman roads streets, and places situated on such roads Stretton, Streatham, &c.

STREATHAM (stret'ım), Surrey, in A. S. means a dwelling or habitation situated on a Roman road. See STRAT.

STRELITZ, a city of Germany. The Strelitzers (the famous old Russian life-guards) derive their name from the Slav. strelec or strelits, a darter, shooter, from strela or striela, an arrow, bows and arrows having been ancintly their only implements of war. The word is probably of Icelandic origin. Conf. Iec. stridli, a ray of light, Dan. straale, a ray, Sw. stråle, a ray, beam, A. S. stræl, an arrow, dart, missile of war, Wend. strela, It. strale, an arrow, and voc. STRALSUND.

STROM'BOLI, one of the Lipari Islands, Sicily, named from its round form; corruption of Strongyle, its ancient name, from Gr. στρογγυλος round; from στραγγυ, to squeeze, press.

STURMINSTER, Dorset; "minster on the River Stower or Stur."

STUTGARD, capital of Württemberg, has its name from the stuts or stallions formerly kept there for purposes of war. Stutgard translates "the stallion enclosure" from stut and gard. (See Gorod.) Lamartiniere, in his description of this place, speaks of a "grande cour, couverte de sable, pour les combats à cheval, avec des lices et des carrières pour courir la bague."

The arms of the city are a mare suckling her colt.

STYRIA, G. Steiermark, a part of Austria deriving its name from its chief town, Steyer (the Austrian Sheffield), which again takes its name from its situation at the junction of the River Steyer with the Enns. Some say Steyir or Steyer is the ancient Astir, Asturis, or Casturis. See STOUR and ASTURIA.

STYX, in anc. geog. a cold poisonous spring or fountain in Arcadia, which afterwards becomes a river or lake; in fable a
water or lake in the infernal regions, round which it flows nine
times, and by which the gods swore. "From ἔργον, to hate,
to dread; and why her offspring are made attendants on the
Almighty is conspicuous, says the scholiast." (Cooke's Hesiod.)

SU, in names of rivers, &c., in Turkey, is the Turc. ἤτο σά
water; as Ak Sū, white water; Karah Sū, black water. Beyaz
Sū; Chamurlu Sū; Choruk Sū; Injeh Sū; Tokmuh Sū.

SUNDERBUNDS, a district in India extending along the Bay
of Bengal; properly Sundarivana, so named on account of the vast
number of sundari trees growing in this locality; from Sans.
sundari vana "forest of sundari trees." (See Wilson.)

SUNDERLAND, the name of places in Durham, Northumberland,
and Yorkshire; from A. S. sundorlanede, lit. land sundered
or separated from other land, either by water or by any other
means; from sundrian, syndrian, to separate, and land, id. The
A. S. sunder, sundor, syndor, or syndr, mean also
separate, different, singular, peculiar, exclusive, &c. Dr. Bos-
worth interprets sunder-land, "separate or privileged land,
territory, or freehold land."

SURREY, found written Suthrea, Suthrie, Suthriona, Suthereisa,
Suderige, Suthregia, Suthrie, Sudrei, Surrie and Suthereye; from
A. S. suth south, ea an island (for ea-land or ig-land)—"the
southern island;" or from suth south, and rice a kingdom, as
descriptive of its situation with respect to Middlesex and the
other Mercian territories; or from suth south, and rith a river—
"that part of London which lies on the S. side of the river."

SUTTON, name of several places in England; from A. S.
suth tun, south town, like Norton from north tun, north town.

SWABIA, or SUABIA, G. Schwaben, one of the ten circles
into which Germany was formerly divided. Schmittheuner derives
Schwabe, a Swabian, from O. H. G. suab (pl. suaba), "the wise,
the intelligent, a person full of understanding and discernment,"
from sueban, to perceive, understand, know, comprehend; but
the ancient Schwaben, which was more extensive than the modern
circle, was more probably named from the Suevi, a people of
Northern Germany, who immigrated thither.
Submarine Forests 83
Dr. Plateau (Weih, Weih, Enders 83)

Suburbs (Davies 635)

Submarine Telegraph Wire (Weih, Weih 23)
Submarine Plateau (Cf. Weih 23) 28
Mein 25
Suez (Weih, Weih) Gill 274

Suffice in Berks (Stead 61)

Suffolk B. 1187 - Sussex B. 1192
Sumatra W. 53 (Weih, a follower Davies 635)
Summer Parlour (Maw 157)
Sundries (Cf. Enders) 76

Sunda 85 in. Sumatra, Java, Borneo (Enders 93)

Someterranean Quarry (Davies 635)
Suff (Weih, Weih) do.
Suffices + Offices 28/276
Suspension Bridge 83 463

Sutherland S. Imp 94
Sutton Place 2/28, Torre, Sutton 3/68
- Last 3/29, Sutton Valeine (Kib. 3/29)
Swan's Court Petition by 1714

Swan's Court Award (Davies 638)

Swarling 1497 (f)

Swarling of free Devon Wood Bid for 30
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY. 261

SWALE, a river in Yorkshire; a river in Kent; a channel called East Swale, between the Isle of Sheppey and the coast of Kent. Some derive the name from Gael. suait, small, or sual, famous. Chalmers says neither of these terms is applicable to the rivers in question, and he thinks the Swale, the Swilly in Gloucestershire, the Swelly, and the Swilly and Loch Swilly in Donegal, may have been designated from the nature of the countries through which they run; and he derives all these names from Brit. ys-wall, "a sheltered place," "an inhabited or cultivated country."

SWAN RIVER, a river of New Holland discovered by Vlaming, a Dutch navigator, who named it the Swan River from the number of black swans he observed on its banks.

SWANAGE, co. Dorset, found written Swanwich, Swannage, and Sandwich; in the Sax. Chron. called Swanawic; by Asser Menevensia, Suanavine and Gnuawvic; in Domesday Swanwic and Sonvic. Two Danish fleets perished here in a storm in the year 877, one fleet having been first defeated by Alfred. The historian of Dorset thinks the Danish general might have been named Suene, and the place called after him Suene-wic, from A. S. wic, a reach of a shore or river; but the name might also translate the "habitation of swans." See also Asser's Life of Alfred, ed. Wise, p. 29; and Sax. Chron. A.D. 877.

SWANSCOMB, a parish of Kent, said to derive its name from Swenyn's Camp, from the Danish king Swenyn having erected a fortress here to preserve a winter station for his ships.

SWANSEA (swoon'se), co. Glamorgan, S. Wales, called by the Welsh "Abertawy," from its situation at the mouth of the Taw or Tawy, which here falls into the Bristol Channel. It derived the name of Swinesea or Swinesey, according to Camden, from the number of porpoises with which this part of the channel abounded.

SWEDEN, Fr. Suede, It. Svezia, Sp. Suecia, G. Schweden, D. Zweden, Sw. Seeriga, Dan. Sverrig, L. Suedia and Suecia. According to some authors, the Suevi, who anciently inhabited a large part of N. Germany, called after them Suevia, received their designation from their wandering character, or from a king or hero
named Suevus. Cluverius thinks the Suiones (Swedes) and Suevi agree in name with Mount Sevo and the River Suevus; he does not, however, inform us which appellation is derived from the other. Again, others assert that the Suiones were the descendants of the Suevi, and that Suiones is a contraction of Sueiones. The most reasonable conjecture is Wachter’s, viz. that the Suiones derive their name from Sax. *swein* (swan) a boy, youth, tyro, and that they were called Suiones because the first colonies in Scandinavia were a German youth. Somner gives *Sweon*, the Suiones, *Sveceland*, Suecia, Suedia. Ihre says the Swedes are called in A. S. monuments *Sweon*, and the country *Sweon-land*. In Ice. the Swedes are named *Sviar*; the king of Sweden, *Svia kongur*; the kingdom of Sweden, *Svia veldi*. Lye gives *Sveo-vel Sveeland*, Swede-land; *Sveon*, Suiones, Swedi. The Sw. *Seeriga* is a contraction of *Svea-rike*, i.e. the kingdom of Svea or Sweden. See also Cluv. lib. iii.; G. Ant. c. 41; and *Tacitus*.

**SWINDON**, Wilts; “town on the River Swin.” See **SWINE**.

**SWINE**, the centre mouth of the River Oder in Germany. It was called in L. *Suevus* and *Suebus*, and Spener therefore concludes that the name is connected with the Suevi, who anciently inhabited this part. Swine or Swin is the name of several rivers, and may be derived from Celt. *swyn*, holy, enchanted (*W. dwefr swyn*, holy water). See **LE MANS** and **SWINDON**.

**SWINEMÜNND** (*sweina’-moond*), a town of Prussia; “mouth of the Swine” (*G. mund*, mouth).

**SWITZERLAND**, G. *Schweiz*, Schweiz, Fr. *La Suisse*, It. *Svizzera*, Switzerland; Low L. *Suiceri*, Suecenses, Suitenses, *Suitones*, the Swiss. The ancient name of Switzerland was Helvetia, and of its inhabitants, Helvetii. The three forest cantons, Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden, were the first to assert their independence of Austria, and in the beginning of the fourteenth century, their population began to be known as the Schwyzer or Schweizern, a name said to have been first given to them by the Austrians. *Schweiz*, the name of the wealthiest and most populous of these three cantons, has since been applied to the whole confederation. This, does not, however, account for the name of the
Swinery, piggy 640

Sandy Dec 25
Synagogues P-S+

Syria B-1200

Syria, c.Quickstand B-1200

Tabasco Cll 299.

Tabernacle (pulpit) #2 (taberna, a tent). Wagner (transcribe) 2939

v.C.
Art

Can.

Table Mph Cll 26.1

- d'aleh B-1201

x/y

Wil.

u/v
canton of Schwyz, which was doubtless derived from that of its inhabitants. Wachter says Suiceri means "dwellers in valleys," and he derives it from swei, which in the Runic Lexicon is interpreted "a valley habitation surrounded by mountains," and he thinks Helvetia had very nearly the same meaning. Others derive the name of the Suiceri from their leader Schwytzer; or from Sueci, i. e. the Swedes. It is more than probable, however, that the only etymological part of Sch-wyz and Hel-vet-ia (Hel-velia) is uitz, uit, and that the Swiss were originally a tribe of the Uits, Uihts, Wiihts, Ytaes, or Jutes. See also voc. Oude; Caesar, B. G. lib. i. c. 9; Tac. Hist. lib. i. c. 67, and Germ. c. 28; Fest. lib. xiv.; Stumpf. Chron. Helv. fol. 178; and Wachter, Gloss.

SYDENHAM, Kent, formerly Cypenham. See Chipping.

SYRACUSE, Sicily, was named from a marsh in the vicinity called Syracco, which Bochart derives from Phœn. sarach, or sarach, to stink. He says, however, that the Carthaginian name of Syracuse was Sor-cosja, "quasi Tyrum latensem dicas." Thucydides, speaking of Syracuse, says the Sicilians first named it Zancle, because in shape it resembled a scythe, which they called sanctum. According to Bochart it was called Zancle, from its curved shore, from Phœn. סָלָה salga.

SYRIA, the name of a province of Asiatic Turkey, is the L. form of the Gr. Συρία, i. e. Souria or Soria, a name which it received from the city of Tsor or Sor, i. e. Tyre. It was called by Orientals, Aram. Some of their historians, however, style it Souristan or Soristan, i. e. the stans or country of Soura or Soria.

T.

TABOR, in anc. geog. an eminence in the plain of Esdraelon, near the Jordan. הנון tabhôr may mean a lofty place, or a stone quarry, from bardar, to sever, &c. See also Polyb. lib. v. c. 70; Joseph. Ant. lib. v. c. 2; Matt. xvii., Mark ix. 2.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, remarkable as the stronghold of the
Hussites, who founded it, and who are supposed to make a Scriptural allusion in its name, inasmuch as the hill behind the town is called "Horeb," and a pond, not far off, the "Jordan." The name, however, is more probably derived from Boh. tābor, a camp (castra). The word is also found in Hung., and in Pol. it translates "the camp of a nomadic people; a place fortified with wagons of such a camp; camp of the Turks and Tatars."

TABREEZ, a city of Persia. Richardson says the name Tabriz, or Tābriz, is conjectured to have been given to this place on account of its healthiness of situation; the first word implying "dispersing a fever," or "resisting an infection," but that as this country was famous for the adoration of fire, the name may refer to that circumstance, for tābriz may be interpreted "scattering heat, diffusing splendour." The Pers. tibriz is a table, sofa, bench; tab, a fever; tāb, strength, heat, splendour; the Arab. tabriz, causing to come forth, &c.

TALAVERA, the name of several cities of Spain, but especially of Talavera de la Reina, on the Tagus. It received the adjunct "de la Reina," from Alonso XI., who gave it as a dowry to his wife, Doña Maria. Some writers assert that it was founded A.M. 2066, by King Brige, who named it Talabrigo; that the Romans afterwards colonized it and called it Libera Ebara, but that the Muhammadans, becoming masters, named it Tahareda, on account of the fogs prevalent in the neighbourhood, whence its present name has been corrupted. The Moors, however, never called it by any such name. Its original appellation was doubtless Tala, to which was afterwards added that of briga, to denote a town. Indeed, the Romans called it Ebara Talabrigo, as the inscriptions found in its territory show; and its present name has been corrupted from Talibriga.

TALGARTH, Brecon, Wales, properly Td l y Garth, "the front of the hill."

TAMWORTH, co. Stafford, found written Taman-woorth-ege, Tame-wordina, Tamewoerde, Tamesworthe, Tameworth, Thomeworth, Thameworth: "Worth on the River Tame." See Worth.
Sanganyika (Ell 358)
Taprobane (Pliny 57) (I Top House) (Maeva 865)
Taplow (D'Yolff 23)
Tarifa (Cape) (Weik)
Tarde (Tarifa) (P. 8. 474)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

TARSHISH, mentioned in the Old Testament in connexion with the commerce of the Hebrews and Phœnicians. Tarshish, or Tartessus, is supposed by some to have been a city of Cilicia in Asia, the modern Tarsos; others, with more probability, place it near the mouth of the Bætis, now the Guadalquivir, in Spain, and they assert that Tartessus was also the most ancient name both of the surrounding region and of the Bætis itself. Those who confound Tarshish with Tarsus, refer to a fable of the winged horse Pegasus, who is supposed to have lost the hoof of his foot there, and they accordingly derive the name from Gr. ταρσος, sole of the foot. The Rev. Alfred Jones translates כבירת tarshiyeh, "breaking, subjection," i.e. of enemies, from raḥshah "to break." It is not at all improbable, however, that both Tarshish and Tarsus may derive their names from their inhabitants, who may have been called the Tursh or Tursci. See also Strabo, 140, 151; Herod. iv. 152; Mela, iii. 6; Stephens, Bys.; Curt. iii. 4; Lucan iii. 225; Dion. Perieg. 868; and voc. Tuscany.

TARTARUS, the classical name for the infernal regions. Cooke (Notes on Hesiod) says, "Tartarus is said to be brought forth with the Earth, because it is feigned to be in the inmost recesses of the Earth." Le Clerc derives the name from Phœn. tarahktarahh, from Arab. tarah, "he created trouble." The name may have some etymological connexion with the Hind. dhár-dhūra, signifying the boundary formed by a stream, from dhār or dhdār a stream, dhura boundary.

TARTARY, "the land of the Tartars," properly Tatars. The word تاتار Tátár, according to Abul-Ghazi (Hist. Mongh. and Tart.) and other Muhammadan writers, is the designation of a tribe descended from a prince of that name, who, with his brother Monghol were descended from the race of Tourk. Some Oriental writers have advanced that the word Tátár is derived from the name of a river, the banks of which were first inhabited by this tribe; but they all agree in applying the name to a particular body of people, and not to a race. The writers of the thirteenth century changed this word to Tartar, because, perhaps, it has nearly the same sound as their word Tartarus, a corruption
which seems to coincide in some measure with the terror that was inspired by the incursions of Jenghis Khan and his descendents. The word Tartary is therefore not only vague and undefined, but also badly applied. See Davids, Gram. Turke; Remusat, Recherches sur les Lang. Tart. tom. i. p. 1.

TASMANIA takes its name from Abel Janssen Tasman, a Dutchman, one of the greatest navigators of the seventeenth century, who first discovered this island in 1642, and called it Van Diemen's Land, in honour of the Governor-General of the Dutch East India Company, Anthony van Diemen, by whom he had been commissioned to proceed on a voyage to ascertain the extent of the Australian continent. Of late years, it has been found much more convenient, especially in commercial affairs, to call it Tasmania.

TAUNTON, anc. Thonodunum, co. Somerset; named from its situation near the river Tone.

TAURUS, in anc. geog., a great chain of mountains which extended nearly due E. and W. from the shores of the Ægean to those of the supposed Eastern Ocean, and divided Asia into two parts, Asia within the Taurus, and Asia without the Taurus. In modern geography, the whole chain, from the S. W. of Asia Minor to Ararat, bears the name of Taurus. The name is Latinized from Arab. طور تاور, تار, a mountain. The Arabs still call it Tûr, and they style the people who dwell in the vicinity, Tuwara. It is also called Alidagh, from Turec. al-tagh, high mountain.

TAVISTOCK, co. Devon, found written Tafing-stock, Teainstock, Tanestoke, Tavistoke, Tavestok, and Thauistoke; named from the river Tavy, Taw, Tau, or Tay, which flows past it, and A. S. stoc, a place. We find also Peter and Mary Tavy, North, South, and Bishop's Tawton, and Tawstock, in Devon, all situated on the Taw or Tavy.

TAY, Gael. Tath (pron. ta), a river of Scotland; Tay, a river in Waterford; Tay, a loch and a river in Perth; Ta Loch, in Wexford; Taw, a river in Devon; Taw, a river in Glamorgan; Taw or Tau, the name of several rivers in Great Britain. Tacitus
Temple (Sow). B.C. 1213
- of Amen (Math. 57)
- of Pharaoh (P. S. 480)
- of Joseph (LNB 47)
- of the 7 Lights of the Earth (LNB 467)

Temple (Sir). B.C. 115

Sengbus (Sapian). B.C. 1213

Jerassum (Abel 21)

Jerusalem (Ch. Alex. 46) W. 47 A.D. 291

Temple (K). B.C. 1214

Temple, a little End (Deuter 6:9)
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

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calls the Scottish Tay, Tavus; Ptolemy writes Tausa. We find Tatha in several local names, as Broughty; from Bruich Tatha, "the sloping ground or brae of Tay;" Kincairnie, from Cear-car-tatha, "the head or turn of Tay;" Abdie, from Abbey-tatha, "the abbey of Tay;" Dundee, &c. Chalmers says Tay is merely the Eng. pron. of the Brit. Taw. See Tivy and Thames.

TEDDINGTON, on the Thames, co. Middlesex, in ancient records written Todynton and Totynton. Some have supposed the name to denote the ending of the tide, which does not flow above this village; Tide-end-town, in Sax. Tyd-end-ton. There can be, says Lysons, no other objection to this etymology, than that the place is called Totynston in all records for several centuries after its name first occurs. Baxter supposes Tote to be a corruption of theoda, "the people;" Bedwell derives Totenham from toten, "to wind like a horn;" Parkins (Hist. Norfolk) conjectures Tot to be the name of a river; but Teddington may be from the same root as Totness, and may mean the "fox-meadow-town." See Totness.

TEIGNMOUTH (tin'muth), Devon; "mouth of the Teign." In old maps it is called Tingmouth; Bailey writes Teiguemoth.

TEMESWAR (temeshvar'), a town of Hungary, on the river Tames, which falls into the Danube near Belgrade (Hung. vár, várad, a castle).

TENBURY, co. Worcester, formerly Temebury, named from its situation on the south bank of the River Teme.

TENERIFFE (ten-erif'), Port. Tenarife, Tenerife, the largest and most important of the Canary Isles. Tenerife is a corruption of Chinerfe, the name which the original inhabitants, the Guanches, called it. The most western part of the isle is called Punta de Tena; the highest ground is designated Teyde, from its native name Echeyde, which is said to signify "hell."

TEPETL, terminating names of mountains in some parts of America, is an Aztec word for a mountain. Some of the highest mountains between the capital of Mexico and the little towns of Cordova and Xalappa, are Popocatepetl, from popocani, smoke;
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Citlaltepetl, "a mountain which appears as brilliant as a star," from citaline, a star (it is said that when the peak of Orizaba is seen at a distance throwing up fire, it looks like a star); Nauhcampatepetl, from nauhcampa, "a square thing," in allusion to the form of the little porphyritic rock at the top of the mountain of Perotte, which the Spaniards have compared to a coffer. There is another mountain in the neighbourhood called Iztaccihuatl, from ichtl white, ciuatl woman. (See Vocab. Lang. Aztèque, by le P. Alonzo de Molina, p. 63, Mex. 1571.)

TEPLITZ, a town of Bohemia, renowned for its hot springs; from Boh. teplice (pron. teplitse), warm baths, from teplé, warm (teplet, calescere, calesieri; teplit, calesacere), from Sans. tap, to make hot, to burn, whence the L. tepidus.

TERMONDE, formerly Dendermonde, a town of Belgium, named from its situation on the Scheldt, at its junction with the Dender (Flem. monde, mouth).

TERRA DEL FUEGO (foo-a-go), an island at the southern extremity of S. America, abounding in volcanoes; from Sp. tierra del fuego, "land of fire."

TERRACINA (terratche'na), a town of Italy, formerly Terracina. Strabo writes Tappaxin; Stephens, the geographer, Tappaxynna. The name refers to the position of the town; from ταπαξίνη, from τραχυς, rough, rugged, rocky. "Il étoit sur des roches blanches, et on le voyoit de loin, à cause de son élévation, et de la couleur éclatante de ces roches." (Lamartinier.) Livy mentions a river of Italy called Tarracina. Archdeacon Williams derives Terracina from W. tir land, and kin, kan, or ken, which he says are Gaelic forms of the Cymric pen, the head, the end.

TEWKESBURY, co. Gloster; from Teuk, and Sax. birig, a town, q. d. the church of St. Teuk, a hermit. (Bailey.)

THAMES (temes), a river in England, which rises in Wilts and flows by London; the Tame, a river in Cheshire; the Tame in Cornwall and Devon, whence Tamerton or Tomerton; the Tame in Stafford, upon which Tamworth stands; the Tema, which joins the Ettrick in Selkirk; the Teme in Worcester; the Temes
Terai, the malarious depression at the foot of the Himalayas. (Ch. Eng. 133.)

Tete du Pont (Dr. 1216)
Tetragonis (Pliny 37)
Tenison P. H. (Ch. Jd. 70
- Race (G. V. 175)
- Gaelic. Now, Melb. N. X. a. b. c. d.
Teviotdale (sc) the valley of the Teviot R.

Texas (U.S.) Ch. Atlas 46 (W. 47
- Ch. 292

Thame (J. V. 34)

Thames Is. (Coll. 28)
- Sands (J. S. 479)
Hanes C (R. & 1217)

Theatre of Saint-Claude 20th September 1622

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in Hungary, which falls into the Danube near Belgrade, whence Temes-ár. Cæsar calls the Thames, Tamesis or Thamesis; Tacitus and Dion Cassius, Tamesa; Ptolemy, Ἱδμησα; in some MSS. Ἱαμβωςις; and in some editions Ἰδμησα. In A. S. it is Temese, Temæse, and Temis. Some authors state that the name of this river is properly the Isis until it arrives at Dorchester, Oxon, where it receives the waters of the Tame or Thame, when it attains the compound name of Tamesis, Thamesis, or Thames. Dr. Pughe gives, as the W. name for the Thames, Tain, which he translates, "that is of a spreading quality." Others assert that Thamesis in Celt. means "winding water," or may be derived from Anc. Brit. tavūy, "a gentle stream." Lipscombe thinks "there is no necessity for referring to the Anc. Brit., as the word tame, in our tongue, derived from the Saxon, is sufficiently expressive of a placid quiet current." Chalmers derives Tame from Brit. tam, tem, "expanding," "spreading," from ta, taw, "what expands or spreads." But none of these derivations accounts for the final s or esis, which is most probably a corruption of the Brit. ise, Gæl. usige, water, and perhaps the first part of the word, Tam, was the earliest name both of the River Thames and of the Tame or Thame which falls into the Thames at Dorchester; indeed, Lye says "Temese, Tæmese, ita dictus, ut vulgo creditur, à concursu Tame et Isidis; potius tamen à Brit. Tam ise, i.e. aquarum agmen, aquæ tractus." We have not, however, arrived at the etymology of Thames without dissecting the first syllable Tame or Tam. The Celts undoubtedly made use of am, as well as an, for a river (from Gæl. amhainn, or L. amnis), and au, aw, ab, as well as dwr for water, and perhaps yt and ys were used indiscriminately for the definite article. If so, we at once get at the derivation of many names of rivers; thus, Ys-au, Sau, Savus, Save; Ys-dwr, Ister; Ys-dwr, Stour; Ys-am, Sam, Sam-ara, Sambre; Yt-au, Tau, Taw, Tav, Tavy; Yt-am, Tam, Tame, Tam-ese, Tamesis, Thames. Isis or Ouse, which appears to have been another name for the Thames above Dorchester, is merely another form of ise or usige, which has also been corrupted into ash, usa, use, usua, oise, ys, is, es, ese, wis,
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.


THEBES, in anc. geog. a city of Egypt, called by Pliny and Jurján Thēbe; in Gr. Ἐθῆς, Ἐθῆς; in anc. Egyp. Tápē; in one dialect of the Copt. pron. Thaba. In hieroglyphics it is written Ap, Ape, and with the fem. art. Tāpē, signifying “the head,” Thebes being the capital of the country. Ap, Ape, Tāpē, Thaba, Thebe, Thebes. But see Tattam, Egyp. Lex.

THEISS (tice), a river of Hungary; G. Theiss and Theisse, L. Tibiscus, Hung. Tisza, Walach. Tisă. On an ancient inscription it is styled Tibissus; Pliny calls it Pathissus, and an anonymous writer, Tibisia. Theiss is a corruption of Tibiscus, for Tabiscus or Taviscus; from Celt. ab, au, water, river, then the name of a river, with the prefix or article yt, and ise, water. Thus, au, yt-ase, Taus, or ab, yt-abe, Tab, Tab-isc, Tibiscus, Tiis, Tiis, Teis, Theiss. See Thames.

THERMOPYLÆ, a celebrated pass in Greece, takes its name from the hot springs in the neighbourhood; from Gr. δήμη warmth, heat, πύλη a gate, pass, passage.

THETFORD, co. Norfolk, from A. S. theod, people, or Theot, the river Thet, fodd, id.

THIBET', TIBET', a country of Asia, found written Thupo, Tobu, Tóbō, Tübet, and Tebet. The name has been corrupted from Thuo-pho, signifying the country of the Thu, a people who founded an empire on the Northern Thibet in the sixth century, A.D.

THORNEY, co. Cambridge, found written Thorneg, Thorne-éie, Thorn-ey, Thorn-ig, from A. S. thorn, thorn, ig an island; “thorny island.” Dr. Bosworth says Thorne was the ancient name of Westminster, which went into disuse because of Thorney in Cambridgeshire.

THORP, THORPE, in local names in England, as Thorp, co. Northampton; Thorp-en-le-Soken or Thorpe-le-Soken, co. Essex; Thorparch, co. York, is the A. S. thorpe, a village, synon. with Platt D. dorp, Fries. theorp, a village, torp, teorp, cultivated ground, G. dorfe, Dan. torp, and Ice. thorp, town,
Theo Ochana (painted)

Thames: Shaw (Cf. 179) 2365 9 13 27

Thong or Tong Castle (Kent) Ward 270

Thorne 51 (88) 492

Three Islands (Taylor 270)

Thorpe, a village. (185)

Thorpe - Torp - Tarp (p. 58)

Three Heads, stone B.C. 1225

Three Bay horses (p. 2)

Three Holes in the Wall B.C. 1224

Three Needle 24 B.C. 1223

Three Bishop ricks B.C. 1224
Inigo - v. maspero

Kegworth 5o (2) 15* 1225
Thorned to Third pote (Raed's) 4cl. 76

Thornhow Castle (K) x 2342
Thornhow (kend) V. 52/100 (Castle 3110
or Thornhow

Herita P.S. 482

2. thundering step (P. 28)
village. Adelung gives the root in G. *trupp*, a troop, from a
gathering together, a heap, and refers to Ice. *thryping*, congre-
turba; at thyrpas, congregari. The W. has *torf*, a multi-
troop. The root of all may be the L. *turba*, a troop, a
tude assembled, numbers, lit. tumult, confusion, crowd,
from Gr. τοῦβος, tumult, disorder, uproar.

THURGAU (*toor'go*), a canton of Switzerland, takes its
name, according to some writers, from a people called the
Tigurini, celebrated in Roman history, whose territory this
canton formed part. Others connect the name Thurgau with
Turig or Zurich; but this country was rather designated from
the River *Thur*, which crosses the central part of it from east to
west. *Thurgau* means "district of the Thur."

THURLE, the name of an alley in Oxford; from A. S. *thyrel,
thyrler*, a hole, aperture.

THURROCK, the name of three parishes in Essex, called in
Domesday Turrock, and distinguished from each other by the
additional names of West, Grays, and Little. These parishes
received their name from their former proprietors, the Thurrocks
or Turrocks. Wright, the historian, says, from similarity of
sound, the name Turrock is supposed to be from *Turold*, who
held S. Okendon under Geoffrrey de Mandeville; but it is more
reasonably conjectured to be a corrupt pronunciation of *taurus*,
a bull, the arms of the Turrock family being a fesse between three
bulls' heads coupée. Grays or Greyrs—sometimes called Great
Thurrock—received its appellation from the noble family of
that name who were in possession of it above 300 years.

THURSO, a parish in Caithness, Scotland, was named from
the River *Thurso*, a compound of *Thor*, the Scandinavian deity,
and Ice. *aa* a river; "Thor's river."

THUSIS (*too'sis*), a town of Switzerland, near the Via Mala.
According to some, *Thusis* is merely *Tuscia* (changed in the
Romansch dialect), "the country of the Tuscans," who first
colonized this part of the country.

THWAITE, a termination of local names in parts of Lancas-
shire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, as Cornthwaite, Mickle-
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

thwaite (A. S. mich, much), Salterthwaite, Apple-treethwaite, Scarthwaite, denotes “land grubbed up, freed from roots of trees, and converted to tillage.” (See Nicholson and Burn, Hist. Westm. & Cumb.; Baines, Hist. Lancash. vol. iv. 710.) Whitaker says thwaite means “stubbled ground,” but the Rev. J. Ingram derives it from A. S. thawate, a watery washy place, from thean, to wash.

TIBER, found written Tiberis, Tibris, and Thybris, in It. Tevere; a river of Italy, said to have been originally called Albula, on account of the whiteness of its waters, and afterwards Tiberis because Tiberinus, king of Alba, was drowned in it. (See Liv.; On.; Fest.; and Virg. Æn. lib. viii. 330.) Tyberis more probably a corruption of Thymbris, the name of a river Sicily (See Hesychius). Bochart derives the Thymbris of Theocritus (Idyll. 1), or rather Thymbrin or Thumbrin, from Phæn. tehun bahar or thehum baharin, “abyss of the sea or seas.”

TIEN-TSIN, a city of China, on the River Pei-ho. “Its Chinese name signifies lit. ‘heavenly spot,’ and in the time of Marco Polo, when it is supposed to have been much larger than at present, it was called Città Celeste, and it is said to have a claim on this appellation from its situation in a genial climate, fertile soil, dry air, and serene sky.” (Rees.) The name means lit. “a serene clear sky,” from Chin. tsen heaven, tsing clear, pure, tranquil, bright. Tien (tsen) is a common prefix of local names in China; as the towns of Tienchang, Tiencheu, Tienpe, Tienho; the fortresses of Tiencin, Tienciven; the island of Tienheng; the mountains of Tiencang, Tiencung, Tienlu; Tienul, “heaven’s ear;” Tienmo, “heaven’s eye.” There is also a lake named Tien.

TIFLIS, TEFLIS, or TIBILISI, capital of the Russian province of Georgia, has been chiefly indebted for its celebrity to its warm baths; and its Georgian name, Tphiliak Alaki, is equivalent to “warm town.” Parrot says its name is derived from the Georgian word tbi, warm, which may have been given to it either on account of its warm springs, or from the contrast of the great warmth of the climate of Tiflis with the preceding residence
Tideswell (Derby) a small Town of about 4000 souls. It's name is said to have been derived from an elephant. A spring well which has long times caused repairs.

Tide Way, the channel in which the tide acts.

Seethin, in the W. Worcs. Glov. 43

Tide Wave, the great wave which follows the apparent motion of the moon.

The Tider Wave = the "tide" Hal. Fig.

Tide-gate (Dover) 655

Tidal Wave, a wave caused by the tide or an earthquake.

Tireo de Fuego (Ch. 8275) 446 269

Tide Water, the water of a portion of a river affected by the tide. (de Saavedra)

Tigre + in the Henry 10's, West. 536, 537

Note. The men here originally placed a heavy spread foundation pile making 50-50 feet above the bed of the Tigre, composed of the black lignum vitae blocks still common in the surrounding country cemented by bitumen whose springs are cemented up to this day.
Tintagel or Tintagel Castle Rg 1209

Lake

Fiber Bp 8

Teffery (D.) Bk 126 1407

Latest Bp 28 1026

This Barn (Maidstone) 18

Tietje (or 15. 522)

58

Tofte (Meik 205)
of the Georgian kings at Mzchet, which lies on the declivity of
the Caucasus and has a much cooler temperature. *Tbili, Tphilisk*,
are from the same root as Teplitz, q. v.

TILBURY, a parish in Essex, takes its name from one *Thbel*,
who, jointly with Tedric Pointel, anciently owned the land, and
A. S. *burig*, a town, fort. Tilburg is the name of a town in
Holland in the province of N. Brabant.

TILSIT, the chief town of Prussian Lithuania, more correctly
Tils or Tilsele (pron. *tilshelit*), named from its situation at the
confluence of the Tilsele with the Memel.

TINNEVELLY, a district forming the S. E. extremity of the
peninsula of India; corrupted from *Trinavali*, one of the names of
Vishnu.

TINWALD MOUNT, Isle of Man, a circular barrow about
eighteen feet high, where the local legislative assembly meet; from
Ice. *tinga*, a court of justice, from *tingu* to speak, and *vald* a hill.

TIVERTON, Devon; in Domesday Tuvertone; in the
Nomina Villarum, Tvyyerton; contracted from A. S. *twi-ford
tun*, “the town having two fords,” it having been formerly
approached by two fords over the Rivers Exe and Loman.

TIVY, or TEIVI, a river in Cardigan, S. Wales; the Tavy or
Theve in Devon; the Teviot or Tiviot in Roxburghshire; the
Tave in Glamorgan and Pembroke. All these names may be
traced to the same root. Chalmers says *tav*, in Anc. Gaulish
was applied to a water or river; *teivi* or *tavi* in Brit. signifies
“what expands or spreads;” “what has a tendency to expand or
spread;” *tevig*, “expanding,” “spreading over;” and that these
streams have a tendency to spread. He gives the root in the
Celt. *ta*, *tau*, “what expands or spreads.” But see Thames.

TOBOLSK, the metropolis of a province of the same name in
Asiatic Russia, is situated on the River Irtisch, near the influx
of the Tobol.

TOD, in local names in Lancashire, as Toddington, Tod-
morden, is an O. Eng. word for a fox.

TOLEDO (*tol'ado*), L. *Toletum*, a city of Spain. Its origin
is attributed to some Jews, who migrated to Spain during the
period of the second temple in Jerusalem, and who called it Toledoth, i.e. genealogies, because they reviewed their family genealogies when they assembled to dig wells and found the city. In support of this opinion, many towns are pointed out in the province of Toledo which retain to this day the names given to them by their Hebrew settlers; such as Escalona, from Ascalon; Noves, from Növe; Maqueda, from Megiddo; Jepes or Yepes, from Joppa, &c. (See P. Cyc.) Mellado says, "Es probable que los judíos fundaron esta ciudad 340 años antes de la era cristiana llamándola Toledoch, que significa 'madre de pueblos,' y todavía se conserva en Toledo una suntuosa sinagoga de los judíos." The Heb. לְדוֹת toledoth signifies generations, families, races.

TOMSK, capital of the government of the same name in Siberia, stands on the River Tom.

TONGRES (tongr), a very ancient city of Belgium, has its name from the Tungri, a people of Gaul, mentioned by Pliny and Tacitus. According to the latter historian, they were the first German tribe who, crossing the Rhine, expelled the Gauls, and settled in their country.

TONQUIN (tonkin'), capital of the empire of the same name; from C. Chin. Đông-kinh (Chin. Tung-king), the eastern city; from đông east, and kinh, lit. great. See COchin CHINA.

TOOLEY STREET, London, named after the parish church, Saint Olave; thus, Saint Olave, St. Olav, St. Ooly, Tooly, Tooley.

TORR, in local names in Devon, as Torr Abbey, Torr Common, Torr Mohun, is the A. S. tor, torr, twr, a tower, rock, high hill, peak; from L. turris, from Gr. τυρμος, τυρες, τυρως, a tower or turret, from root of Taurus, Tyre, and Syria.

TORRINGTON, co. Devon, named from its situation near the river Torridge.

TOT, a frequent termination of local names in Normandy, as Yvetot, Hotot, Langetot, Prétot, Valletot, Tournetot, Bouquetot, Franquetot, Grastot, Hétertot, Crestat, Breostot, Cailletot. Huet thinks tot may be the Sax. tofta (found in the Monasticum Anglicanum). Whitaker (Whalley) says toft was a messuage
Tombs (Imag., xiv.
Tom Tiddler's Round) B* 1235
Tombs of the Tyrwhites (Alb. 17
Jow + Jerry, a beer house (Wor. 42)

Tow - tram (12 59) in London
Sunga - Chapel Co. 323 (pre b. 1647)

Treble 84 (Le.) B* 1236
Topaze 84. Phryg 93

Topsham Valley B* 1237 (Tavern (Lev.) 85
Too, a hill (Dorset 662 / Topsham
Tower Street (Wor.) 57
Torko Belvedere) B* 1238
Tottenham

Tower - Wall Tower, a 16 Ark 18 B* 56
- Gateway (Lodden 223
Touchstone B* 1239

Torridge - Bodning - Dolebury (37)
Towers (Rome) A.D. 669
Tower of London B.C. 1240
Town Hall (London) 664
- P.S. 488

Towns in Coal Fields (1865)
- Iron Trade
- Minerals
- Manufactures
- Imports
- Exports
- Railways
- V. B.C. 1240
- Palestine (Jerusalem)

Towns with populations of over 100,000
- Liverpool (21,671,226) A.D. 1240
- St. John's, Newfoundland A.D. 1240
- Trade Winds B.C. 1240
- Trap rock B.C. 3886
- Tranquility (P. 42) C.B. 265 (Rap Attack)
- Teniers Bridge B.C. 1241
- Teniers' Cliffs
- Wall

Tunts, Pat & Sle in Cornwall B.C. 1242
Trees B.C. 1243, 1244
- Tremont Boston A.D. 1245
- Tranquility (Albert 39)
inferior to a farm-house, and superior to a mere cottage, or a cottage with a croft or other small portion of land annexed to it; and in Craven, he says tofts were insulated dwellings surrounded by tufts of trees, “tuft de bois,” with a croft or field adjoining. “Toft, toftum, a messuage, or rather a place where a messuage hath stood.” (Cowel.) The word toft frequently occurs in deeds, and is probably from the Danish, which has also tofte, a lea.

TOTNESS, Devon, in ancient records Totenais, Toteneis, Toteneys, Totonie, Totton, and Tottenes; in Domesday, Totneis. Some say Totness means “town of foxes;” if so, the name may be from O. Eng. tod, a fox, A. S. næse, a point of land.

TOULON (tooloun’), a city of France, in L. Telenium, Telo, and Telo-Martius, named after Telo-Martius, a tribune who colonized it. Telo, Telenium, Toulon.

TOULOUSE (tooolooz’), a town of France in the Haute Garonne, named Tolosa by Caesar; Tolosa Colonia by Ptolemy; Urbs Tolosatium by Sidonius Apollinaris; Civitas Tolosatium in the Notice of Gaul; in inscriptions both Tolosa and Tholosa; and in later times, Toulouse and Thoulose. It may take its name from its inhabitants, the Tolsatii, i.e. Dol-sætas, “the valley-dwellers” (Celt. dol, a valley). Conf. DORSETSHIRE.

TRALEE’, a seaport of Ireland, derives its name, Traigh-lee, “the strand or shore of the Lee,” from its position near the outfall of the little River Lee or Leigh, into the Bay of Tralee. Tramore means “the great strand” (Ir. traigh strand, mor great).

TRANSYLVANIA, a principality of the Austrian empire, so called by the Hungarians as being beyond their woody frontier—“partes Transylvaniae.” Trans across, sylva a wood.

TRASTEVERE (trasta-very), the part of Rome situated on the right bank of the Tiber; tras, from L. trans, across, and Tevere, from L. Tiber.

TRAVEMUNDE (trav-emoon’d’e), a seaport of Northern Germany, situated at the mouth (mund) of the Trave. Trave may be another orthography of Drave, Drau (Hung. Dráva,
L. Draus, Draus), a river of Hungary, and Drau may be from Gr. ὅδεπ, water; or from Celt. ḍew-au. See Thames.

TRE, the most common prefix of local names in Cornwall, is the Corn. tre, a town, village, dwelling, gentleman’s seat. It has the same signification in Wales, Cornwall, Armorica, and Ireland; occurring frequently in Wales, as Tre-Newydd, new town; Tre-Taliesin, “the town of Taliesin,” a celebrated bard, who was buried here. It is sometimes affixed, as Uchil-tree, Ochil-tree, &c.

TREBIZOND', Turc. Tırdbisi'm, a town of Asiatic Turkey; a corruption of Τραπεζοντα, its ancient appellation, and so named, it is said, because built in the shape of a trapezium; from Gr. τραπέζων, a figure with four unequal sides, lit. a small table, from τραπέζα a table, from τετράς four, τοῦς (from τοῦς) a foot.

TREF (tref), found in local names in Wales, is the W. tref; a dwelling-place, homestead, hamlet, township, town, from tre, homestead, hamlet, town; as Tref Asser, the town where the celebrated Asser Menevensis was born; Tref Garn, “the town of the rock;” Trefecca or Tref Fecca, or Becca, “Rebecca’s mansion;” Uchil-tref in Anglesea, and Uchel-tref in Merioneth, both signifying “the high dwelling.”

TREFFOREST, a village on the Taff Vale Railway; “the forest village,” from W. tref a village, forest a forest.

TREGONHAY, TREGONICK, TREGONIN, Cornwall. Pryce translates tre-gôn-hay, tre-gân-hay, tre-gonick, tre-gonis, “the dwellings enclosed on the common;” and tregony (tre-gu-ny), “the dwellings on the common near the river.” (Corn.)

TRELAWN, Cornwall, “the wool town,” or “the open or clear town.” Trelawny, “by the water.” (Corn.)

TRELECH, co. Monmouth, named from three upright stones called Harold’s Grave; from W. tri three, ilech a stone.

TREMADOC, near Caernarvon, Wales, a town of modern origin built by the late W. A. Madock, Esq., whose name it bears, with the W. tre, a town or village, prefixed to it. The family name, Madock, may be derived from that of a place, perhaps Maodd-ach, “the slow stream;” or from madawy, goodly, from
Trees and their localities 8/1/103
- 8/4/32 (x)

Ingen (Conn.) 13 1/29 40
Travellers v. Chambers Dick.

French Study of Words in Bible Names of Ch. Mark 22:2.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

mad, good. Madawg is also an epithet for a fox, equivalent to Reynolds.

TREMATON, Cornwall, "king's town," or "royal town." (Corn.) Trematon Castle belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall.

TREMAYNE, Cornwall, "the town on the shore or sea-coast;" or from tremyn, a passage. Tremaine, "the stone town," or "the river or passage town." (Corn.)

TREMENHERE, Cornwall, "the long stone town," or "the long passage." (Corn.)

TRENT, G. Trient, It. Trento, a city of South Tyrol. Trient is a contraction of Tridentum, its former name. Some authors affirm that it was called Tridentum from the trident of Neptune, to whom the city was consecrated. This opinion took its rise from an ancient marble discovered here, on which was a Neptune holding his trident. Others derive the name from three streams and torrents that fall into the Adige, near the city; or from three high rocks in the neighbourhood, which appear like three teeth, tres dentes.

TRENT, found written Trenta, Treonta, Trehenta, Treenta, a river in England, from Brit. Trōent, said to have been named from its winding course. Qu. W. dirōyn to wind.

REPORT (tra'por), the port of Eu, in France, anciently called Veteris Portus, Veterior Portus, and Ulterior Portus. Thus, Veterisportus, terisportus, tresport, Treport. (Ménage.)

TREVES, G. Trier, the most ancient city of Germany, formerly called Trevirorum Civitas, from its inhabitants, the Treviri. TREVETHAN, Cornwall, "the town among trees," "the meadow town," or "the old town." Trevethen, "the birds' town." (Corn.)

TREVILLION, Cornwall, "the dwelling of the seaman." (Corn.)

TREVIISO (trave'eso), found written Trevisi, and Trevisio; a town situated between Trent and Venice; the ancient Tarvisium. There is a tradition that Oairis reigned ten years in Italy, and that having, on the death of Dionysius, inherited the kingdom of Egypt, he went to take possession of it, but did not return to Italy;
that after his death the Egyptians adored him as a god, under
the form of a bull (taurus), which they called Apis or Serapis;
and that from taurus, this city was named Taurisium, and by
corruption Tarvisium and Trevisium. Lamartiniere says, "ad-
imitting that Treviso was built by Osiris, could he have given
it a name which he had not himself until after his death?"
This is not exactly correct; as Osiris might have built and
named the city, which might have been called Taurisium after
his death. Tarvisium, however, may have been named from
its inhabitants, the Tarvisii, from Celt. davor water, gwyns men;
thus, Dwrgwyns, durwys, darvis, Tarvisii, Tarvisium, Trevisium,
Treviso, Trevisio. Conf. DORSETSHIRE.

TREWITHEN, Cornwall, "the place of trees." (Corn.)

TRI, a prefix of many names in the south of India, is a cor-
rupption of the Tam. tira, implying auspicious, venerable, sacred;
as Tripetty, for Tirupati; Trivatoo, Tiru-utah. (See Wilson.)

TRICHINOPOLY (tritechonpolee), a city of Hindustan,
for Trisirá-palli, "the city of the giant Tríríd." See POLY.

TRieste (tre-est'), G. Triest, a city and seaport of Austria;
corrupted from L. Tergeste.

TRING, co. Herts, in Domesday Treunge, and in other anc.
documents found written Treugla, Trungeon, Tregea, Treung,
Treng', and Treing'; said to derive its name from Brit. tre,
a village, and L. angulus, a corner; the latter name having
been probably added by the Romans, on account of its situation
near the Ikenild Street.

TRIPOLI, Turc. Tirabolos, a seaport on the N. coast of
Africa. It is built upon the site of the ancient Oes, which, with
the cities of Leptis Magna, and Sabrata, formed the province
called Tripolis, under the Roman Emperors. It was called
Tripolis, "three cities," because composed of three cities distant
from one another the length of a furlong. One belonged to the
Arabians; another to the Sidonians; the third to the Tyrians.
(See Diod. Sic. lib. xvi. c. 41; Strab. lib. xvi. 519; Plin. lib. v.
c. 20.) From Gr. Tripolis; τρίς for τρεῖς, three, πόλις a city.

TROLLHÅTTEN (trohlhet'n), the falls of, on the Göta
Trinity Church (Maidstone) Russell 143
Attorneys (19) teleworks Res 4.94

Trinity (W 55) Pelah Lake Res Wk f 31a
Inishow d. Acanhe (Wk. 87)

Tegeldey Rejons A 1247
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

River, in Sweden. The Sw. *troll* is a hobgoblin, monster; the Dan. *trolld*, an elf, imp. Ihre says the Su-Goth. *trols*, Ice. *trilla, trilla*, is to charm, to use magic arts, and he derives it from Gr. δύσλανος, murmure, giving several names appertaining to magic, similarly derived. He says the Su-Goth. *hetta* is an abyss, the Lapp. *hette* danger, *haute* an abyss, and he thinks the aborigines may have used *Trolhätta* to denote "the abode of spectres."

TROP, a termination of local names in England, is another orthography of *thorp, thorpe*, q. v.

TROPPOU (*trop'pou*), L. *Troppavia* and *Oppavia*, a city in Silesia, named from its situation on the Oppa, at its confluence with the Mohre: "the aw or meadow of the Oppa."

TROWBRIDGE, co. Wilts, formerly Trubridge, which some translate "a firm or true bridge;" but "for what reason it had this name, does not at all appear." (Camden.) Dr. Holland thinks the right name is *Traulbridge*; "for, besides the natural melting of *l* into *w*, there is a tithing in the liberty and parish called Tral, and a large common near it of the same name; besides which, in a manuscript history of Britain, the place is written Trolbridge."

TROY, L. *Troja*, in anc. geog. a city of Asia Minor. It was first called Dardania, and afterwards Tροια from Τρως, its king. Iulus, succeeding Tros, it was named after him, Ilium.

TROYES (*true'H*), a town of France, situated on the left bank of the Seine. Lamartiniere says the L. name was *Tricassium* or *Trecce*, i.e. *Tres arces,* "three castles," and that a portion of one of these castles still exists, but only the ruins of the other two. "It was known to the ancients by the name of Augustabona or Augustabana, and was the chief town of the Trecasses or Tricasses, a Celtic nation, from whom it afterwards took, towards the close of the Roman period, the name Tricasses, Trecasses, Trecases, or Tricasse (for it is thus variously spelt), and at a period still later, that of *Trece*, from the oblique cases of which the modern name Troyes has been derived." (P. Cyc.)

TRUBO, a town of Cornwall, situated near an inlet of the sea.
called the Truro Creek or River. Borlase derives the name from Corn. *tre-ru*, "the town on the (Roman) road;" others from *tru-ru*, "the three streets;" but the place most probably originated in a castle belonging to the Earls of Cornwall, and, if so, the name may be from *tre-ru*, "the castle on the water."

TUAM, co. Galway, Ireland. In anc. Ir. *tuam, tuaim*, is a village, homestall, dyke, rampart, moat, fortified town, fort, fence, hedge, from or allied to Chal. ¼ tom, to fortify, block, shut, shut or close up. The mod. Ir. has *tomhr* a protection, *tuaim*, *tooman*, a district of villages; the Egyp. *tomi* a village.

TUILERIES (*tweed'yer-e*), formerly Tuilleries, i.e. a place where tiles were made, from *tuille*, a tile. The Fr. *tuile* (formerly *tuille*, *tieule*, *tieuller*, Norm. *teigle*, Eng. *tile*) comes from L. *tegula*, from *tego*, to cover, from Gr. *stego*, from Sans. *stham* to cover. Ménage remarks that there was a quarter in Athens called Ceramicus, i.e. Tuillerie.

TUN, TON, TOWN, in local names in England, is the A. S. *tun*, an enclosure, fence, garden, village, town; as Tunstall, Wilton, Weston, Bruton, Frampton, Somers Town. When *ton* is preceded by *ing* or *a*, the first part of the name generally denotes the original owner, as Grimston, Clenston, Goddaston. TUNBRIDGE or TONBRIDGE, Kent, found written Tonebrigge, Tunbrigge, Tunebrigia, Tunebruge, Tonebrigg, Tonebryge, Tunebregge, Tunebrigge, Tunebrigg, Tunebrugg, Tunebrig. It takes its name from the bridges over the different streams of the Medway, which flow on the S. side of the town; from A. S. *tun*, an enclosure, town, *briçe*, a bridge; "a town near a bridge."

TUNSTALL, a village in Kent, situated upon an ascent; Tunstall, co. Stafford; "a place upon a hill; a high place;" from A. S. *dun*, a hill, *steal*, *stal*, a place (Sans. *sthala*, site, place).

TURIN (*toorin*), L. *Taurinum*, It. *Tolino*, capital of Piedmont; named from its inhabitants, the Taurini. It was formed into a Roman colony by Julius Caesar, who named it Julia; and it was called Augusta Taurinorum by his successor. The Tauri were a people originally inhabiting the Tauric Chersonese.

TURKEY. The origin of the Turkish race is by most
Jumeau to Burns, via Way & Jumps

Jalack, Jr. LVI.

Fuller's (Fr.) 1252

Jummock, a mound (Davies 672)

Jumph (h. c.) (Jumbres B. Inf. 336)

Cambridge Castle (K) 301

Jordan P. S. 495 (Albert B)

Jericho —

Turkestan, Ch. 219

Jumphole (Davies 673)

Turkey (Cull. 257)

— in Asia Ch. 221.

— Mill 317
Turkey in East (Ch. After p. 28) Details -
- Place Names 69
- Wides.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Muhammadan writers attributed to Turk, eldest son of Japhet, and he is accordingly called Yáfis- tooklán, “son of Japhet,” and Japhet is styled Abu ali Turk, “father of the Turkish race.” Some, arguing from the nomade character of this people, derive the name from Arab. ترك, taraka, to abandon, to wander. According to other authors, the remains of a race called the Hyoung-nou, who were of Turkish origin, some time after the commencement of the Christian era, established themselves in the valley of Kincchan, or “mountains of gold,” which they called Altai (Turc. altán gold), where they founded a city at the foot of a hill, which resembled a helmet; and as in their language, says the Chinese historian, the word thou-kiou signifies a helmet, the people took that name. The name Thou-kiou thus given to the remnant of the Hyoung-nou, is the Chinese transcript of تركى Türk. Extraordinary as this derivation may seem, it is fortified by the fact, that in modern Turkish, the word to which allusion is here made, exists, without contradiction, and in the sense in which it is here used. The Turkish word ترك, türk, read together with استن, signifies “a helmet,” which corroborates the testimony of the Chinese writer, and at the same time furnishes an etymology much more probable than that deduced from an imaginary patriarch. See Davids, Gram. Turke, pref. ix. x.; Remusat, Recb. 12, 256; Salverte, Essai sur les Noms Propres; Klaproth, “Thou-khiu;” Meninski, Onomasticon, tom. i.; Plin. lib. vi. c. 7; Mela, lib. i. c. 19.

TURNBERRY HEAD, on the coast of Carrick, Ayrshire; a corruption of Truynberry, from Brit. trwyn, a nose, snout (Ir. eiron, id., Corn. tron, a nose, promontory). There is Trwyn Point, on the coast of Kyle, Ayrshire; Duntoon Point and Castle, in Loch Crinan, Argyleshire; Duntoon, in Dundee parish, Forfarshire; Trwyn-y-park, a promontory, Trwyn Melin Point, and Trwyn-du Point, &c., in Anglesea; Trwyn-Gogarth Point, in Denbigh; Trwyn-y-Bylan Point, in Caernarvon; and An-Tron (the point) in Cornwall.

TUSCANY, It. Toscána, L. Tuscia, Thuscia. The Tuscans.
or Etruscans are mentioned by the Romans under the names of Hetrusci, Etrusc, Tusci, Thusc, and Tyrhreri; and by the Greeks they are called Tovnoi. Some authors derive the name from Gr. θυσι, to sacrifice, on account of the religious ceremonies which flourished among them, especially in their chief city Cære; whence cœrenosia. (See Liv. lib. vii.) According to others, the Umbrians called the Etruscans Tursci, which the Romans converted into Tusci and Etrusci, whence Etruria, and then Etruria. (See Newman, Reg. Rom.) Tusci, Tuscia, Tuscania, Tuscany. See Tarshish.

TWEED, a river in Cheshire; a river in Berwick; from Brit. tuedd, the border, the limit of a country.

TWICKENHAM AIT. In ancient records the name of this place is found written Twitham, Twittanham, Twiccanham, and by most popular writers in the early part of the last century, Twitenham. Norden says, "it is so called, either, for that the Thames seems to be divided into two rivers by reason of the islands there, or else of the two brooks which neere the town enter the Thamis; for Twicknam is as much as Twynam, quasi inter binos annos situm, a place scytheate between two rivers." Ait is corrupted from eyot, dim. of ey, an ile, from A. S. ig.

TWISTLE, TWISLE, TWISEL, in local names in England, is "a boundary;" an abbrev. of A. S. betwixt, betwixt, betweon, between (Teut. entwischen, G. zwischen, Belg. twischen), lit. "between two," "in the middle of two." Thus, Extwistle, "the boundary of oaks" (A. S. ac, ac, an oak); Oswaldtwistle; Birdtwistle; Twistleton, now Twiston, Lancashire.

TWYFORD, Oxon, found written Twiford, and Twyfyrd; from A. S. tuwe, tuwe, two, ford a ford. Twyford is the name of places situated near two fords of a river.

TYNE. The North Tyne, a river which falls into the sea at Tynemouth, in Northumberland; the South Tyne joins the Trent in Staffordshire; the Tyne runs by Tyningham, co. Had- dington, into the sea; the Teyn or Teign falls into the sea at Teignmouth, in Devon; a small stream called the Teyn joins the
Twelve-pint Group of Mountains, Ireland

Maidstone

Tynllwch Lane - Union St - Bride St. Date from the 1st quarter of the 19th century. The form used originally a by-way called Tynllwch Lane, from a tradition that after Tynllwch the rebels entered the town from that direction. (Russell Maidstone, p. 125)

Tyburn B.C. 1256
Tynllwch (Cym.) B.C. 1256
Tyburn - 1257

Tynllwch (Bere)
Tynwald Hill (J. F. Mace) how the House of Keys meet - about the Centre of the Isle.

Ugly Village: Oakley 20/-

Ulcombe Kent 3/34. Berescombe, Ulcombe. Ulcombe in Box Record 3/34.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Dove in Derby; the Tiaù falls into the sea in the isle of Jura, co. Argyle; a rivulet called the Tynet falls into the sea in Banffshire. All these names may be traced to the Anc. Brit. *tain*, which signified “a river,” “running water.” “Tain signified the same in the Anc. Gaulish, and in the kindred dialect of the Irish it still means water.” (Chalmers.) Owen translates the W. *taín*, “that is of a spreading quality.”

TYNEMOUTH, co. Northumberland; “the mouth of the Tine;” from A. S. *Tīnan*, the River Tina or Tine, *mūtha*, a mouth.

TYRCONNELL, the ancient name of the county of Donegal, in Ireland; from Tyr-Conell, “the land of Conell.”

TYRE, anc. Sor, a celebrated city of the Phoenicians, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. The more ancient part was on the main land; the later city was built on an opposite island. The Latins changed Sor into *Sarra*, and the Greeks into *Tyrcoh*, whence Tyros, Tyrus, Tyre. It received the name of Sor or Taor, from being built on a rock, from Heb. יָם תָּהָר.

TYROL (*tir’al*), takes its name from the Castle of Tirol (anc. Teriolis), near Meran. This castle was the residence of its princes down to 1363, when the country was united to Austria.

U.

UKRAINE (*yu’krane or oo.krane’*), a name now applied to a tract of land on the banks of the Dnieper, together with the territory of the Cossacks, but ancienly to the frontier towards the Tatars and other nomadic tribes. *Ukraine* in Pol. means “marches,” “borders.”

ULSTER, a province of Ireland. Chalmers says its original Gaelic name was *Ulladh*, pron. *Ulla*, and that the Scandinavians, who settled in this part of the island, added the Gothic termination *stadr* or *ster*, and thus formed *Ulster* (*Ulla-ster*).
ULTIMA THULE (θοόλ); Gr. Θουλη, W. Tylan and Tyle; "The furthestmost Thule." It is frequently mentioned by Roman poets, and is supposed to have been the most remote northern island, but its existence is now doubted. Pliny, Solinus, and Mela take it to be Iceland; others say it refers to tilemark in Norway; or to Jutland; or Newfoundland; or Ireland. Ainsworth, on the authority of Camden, says Shetland was by seamen anciently called Thylensel, "the Isle of Thyle." Others think Thyle may refer to one of the Shetland Isles, called "Foula," the interchange of f for th being common, thus, Foula, foule, θουλη, Thule. Isidorus speaks of Thule as an island to the N.W. of Britain, which derived its name from the sun, "because it here makes its summer solstice, and beyond it there is no day." Others, again, have derived Θουλη from τηλη or τηλων, afar; or from Thule, king of Egypt, whose existence Bochart denies. He says the northern regions are always described as dark, and that some of the poets call this island Black Thule; that the Syrians used the word thule to denote "shades" (thule ramsa, "the shades of evening"), and that the Phœcicians doubtless named it νυτι thule, darkness, or Gevirat Thule, "island of darkness." See also Isid. Orig. xiv. 6, 4; Procop. Bell. Goth. ii. 15; Oros. i. 2; Tac. Agr. c. 10; Strab. i. 4, 2, ii. 4, i. iv. 5, 5; Plin. N. H. ii. 77; Virg. G. i. 29; Stat. Sylv. iii. 5, 19; and Notes and Queries, 2d S. vol. iv.

UMBRIA, in anc. geog. a large tract of country on both sides of the Apennines, inhabited by a Gaulish tribe named the Umbri, Ambiones, Ombres, or Ambra; all these words being corruptions of Ambra, meaning "valiant men," "nobles." They were called by the Greeks Ομβρως and Ομβρος, and by some writers, Veteres Galli. See Anton. G. apud Serv. Ξεν. ad fin.; Isid.; Orig. lib. ix. c. 2, Conf. Thierry, Hist. des Gaulois.

UNKIAR SKELESSI, a village on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, celebrated for the treaty signed there on June 26, 1833, between Russia and Turkey. The name in Turc. means "the landing place of the emperor."
The United Kingdom (Medi-Brit. Empire 33)
Upper Court House (Ruddell 319)

Urukh (Urucks 9) relics of the Chaldean period lead us back to the days of
Teach (all in 1. father) speak to Urukh as the houses of great temples, whose becomes
millions of bricks have end used at Warka
to this day. Urukh's tale is given by Rawlinson
2000 B.C.

United States (Ch. Art 45 1ndex 226)
- Cornwell's Geo. 292 (U. 290) &
- Kingston B. 126

Washington Manor (Ch. D) 96
8x9/110

Yorkshire 8x427 7 x 25 407 ft.
Rev. Sir, Mr. Yorke (Bank St. 44A) 132

Wool (York 153) 174

Wood of Woodland Forest 69 1263

Uruguay X4/116a (W. 43) Guild 454

1000

Useful Buildings (Cl. 50) 100

Utopia P. S. 500

Upper Berkeley St. (West London Synagogue) 100

A rapid revolution is proceeding (1923-1924) in the Jewish community in London. Sunday services have recently been introduced at the Liberal Synagogue of the Jewish Religious Union, Marylebone. Dr. Mortimer gave a talk on "Judaism and the Mind of England," stating that this is the beginning of the break up of Anglo-Jewry, referred to as a result of the treatment of Jews in Germany and France by local services.

[Signatures]
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

UPSALA (oopsala), formerly the capital of Sweden, situated upon the borders of the Sal or Sala. John Magnus Gothus (Hist. Goth., lib. i.), who was archbishop of this city, states that 246 years after the deluge, Ubbon reigned over the Swedes, and that he either founded this city and gave it his name; or that it was anciently his residence; as though Ubbonis-sal, i.e. hall or palace of Ubbon; or that he named it Upsala, from its situation on the Sal. We may believe all but the date. See also Zeyler, Descr. Suev. 173.

URQUHART (er'kert), a parish by the Frith of Dingwall, co. Ross, Scotland, said to have been named from the great length of its sea margin; from Gael. oire coast, edge, brink, fad long, amhan, a river or water. The Highlanders, speaking Gaelic, pronounce the word urachadan. This etymology, although apparently far-fetched, seems to derive confirmation from the similar name and situation of another parish on one side of Loch Ness in Invernessshire. (See Stat. Acc. Scot.)

UTICA, in anc. geog., a city of Africa, noted for the death of Cato. Bochart derives Utica or Ityca from Pun. Ṣrṣṣṣ atica, old, ancient. (See CARThoge.) Utica is the name of a city in the state of New York, U. S.

UTRECHT (yu'trek't) a city of Holland, called by the Romans Trajectus ad Rhenum, "ford on the Rhine," and by the monks, Ultra Trajectum, i.e. "on the other side of the ford," from which its present name has been corrupted.

UXBRIDGE, Middlesex, found written Oxeruge, Oxereuge, Woxeruge, Woxeruge, Woxerbridge, Woxbridge, Waxbridge, and Oxbridge, said to have been noted in ancient times for the passage of oxen, from the rich pastures of Buckinghamshire, by a bridge over the Colne. Leland says "there be two wooden bridges at the west ende of the towne, and under the more weste goeth the great arme of the Colne River; the lesser arme goeth under the other bridge, and each of them serve there a great mille." Uxbridge is more probably "the bridge over the Ox," i.e. the water, from Brit. isc, Gael. uisce. See ISCA, OXFORD, and THAMES.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

V.

VAL'HALLA, G. *Walkalla*, a Grecian temple of the Doric order, erected by the late King Ludwig of Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, below Ratisbon. The name is derived from the old Norse *valhall*, "the hall of the chosen."

VALPARAISO (—rá'zo) a city of Chili, S. America; from Sp. *val* (from L. *vallis*, a valley), *paraiso* paradise, any pleasant or delightful place.

VALTELINE (—leen'), It. *Val Tellina*, G. *Veltlin*, the vale of the Adda, extending from Bormio to Colico, in Italy. The town of *Volturena*, built by the Tyrrheni, stands or stood at the end of the valley, upon the border of the Lago di Como, and the inhabitants of the valley are said to call themselves Voltureni. *Volturena* may be from *Vallis Tyrrhena*. According to others, the valley has its name from a castle on the heights, Teglio (L. *Tilium*, G. *Tell*), which was formerly its principal place.

VAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on a lake of the same name; built by King Van.

VANNES (van), a seaport in the W. of France, capital of the department of Morbihan. Camden derives the name from Gaul. *venna*, a fisherman. Vannes, however, is rather the capital of the Veneti, of whose name the word is a corruption. The Breton appellation is still *Wenet* or *Guenet*. It is not however improbable that the Veneti, whom the Latins distinguished as Veneti Italiae and Veneti Galliae, may derive their name from the Gaul. *venna*. Wachter, under "Heneti," synonymous with Veneti, says, "*gens Sarmatica, a latrocinis, ut videtur, sic dicta; nam henden (A. S.) non solum est capere, sed etiam rapere."

VASARHELY (—ha'ly), which produces one of the best Hungarian white wines, called by the Germans Schomlauer; from Hung. *vásár*, a market (from Turc. *bázár*), *hely* a place.
Vagniacus, believed by Camden to be Maidstone, described in Nestle's Classical Gazetteer as a town of the Teutonic Britons. Between the Iceni and the Duporti, Camden's opinion was derived chiefly on the ground that its position corresponded, as he affirmed, with the distances implied in the Itineraries. Stages between London & Richborough (Rupella) & Maidstone (Valdivia).

Valdivia c. 310 v Valdarno, B. = 1246

Vale of Clwyd c. 466 v B. = 1344
- of Lea = B. = 1260
- of Ten

Valley of Tyne, B. = 325 v (Newton-le-Willinholme)
- N. = 929 v. & 3/76. 955 (Chester
- of Feversham 107
- of Leeds / Wakefield B. = 7, 866

Van Diam's Land / W. = 323
- Convey B. = 524

Vallantford, B. = 1265 / Valleau, B. 1245
Venice of the West, B. = 1270
Versailles of Poland, B. = 1272
Venetian Buildings (C.) B. = 1272
Via Dolorosa B. = 1273
Vincent Ward (C.) B. = 1275
Venus Lightship (Boulogne guide) B. 3
Vegetable, plants, shrubs, branches.
Creeper, herb, grass, thuya, brake,
twinwood, thicket, sedge, wale, lichen.
Moss 04/05/16

Vale splendidly seen the tips of the 2 lakes
recede slowly with thecalled the grass.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

VAUD (vo), called also Pays de Vaud, G. Waadt and Waadland; a canton of Switzerland, named from the Waldenses (L. Vallesi, It. Valdési, Swiss dial. Vaudés). The Waldenses, Valdenses, Valdesi, or Vaudois, were formerly considered to derive their name from Peter Waldo or Waldo, a citizen of Lyons in the 12th century, and an opponent of Romish doctrines; but it has since been proved that this religious community existed long before Waldo, and indeed, the canton of Vaud is called Waldensis Comitatus by the chronicler Bertin as early as 839. “From Waldo, however, the separatists from Rome in the south of France, have been called Waldenses, and this has caused them to be confounded with the Vaudois or Vaudés of the Alps.” (P. Cyc.) Waldenses or Valdenses means simply “inhabitants of valleys,” and may be traced to L. vallis, a valley.

VAUXHALL (vo:khal). King John bestowed upon Fouke alias Faulk (Falcatus) de Brent, a Norman by birth, the very opulent heiress Margaret de Ripariis. (Speed’s Chron. p. 582; Annales Eccles. Wigorn., A. S. I. 486). By this marriage, he became possessor of the manor in Lambeth, to which Faukshall was annexed: and Mr. Lysons has with probability suggested, that it might be from him that the district acquired its appellation. Weight will be added to this surmise, if it be considered that in Annales Ecclesiae Wigorniensis the name is spelt Faulkisius; whence it may be presumed that in English he was vulgarly called Faukes (Bibl. Topog. Brit. Lond. 1795).

VEAN, VIAN, in local names in Cornwall, as Trevean, “the little town;” Trevyvian, “the town by the small water;” is the Corn. vean, vian, contracted from wiggan, wigan, bighan, little. These words are sometimes corrupted into brigh, briggan, biggan; as Lambriggan, for Lambourne-wigan, “the little Lambourne;” Brighton, Brightor, Biggantor, Biggantor, “the little hill.” Conf. Gaeil. beagan, W. bychan, Arm. biham, O. Fr. bechan, Franche Comté pechon.

VENACHOIR, a loch in Perthshire, Scotland; “the lake of the fair valley.” (Stat. Acc. Scot.)

VENEZUELA (—ewa’la), a republic of S. America; “Little
Venice;” a name given to it on account of some Indian villages, which the first conquerors found on the Lakes of Maracaibo.

VENICE; It. Veneto, Fr. Venise, G. Venezia, Sp. Venecia, L. Venetia. In A.D. 421, the inhabitants of Aquileia, Padua, and other Italian cities, in order to escape the fury of Attila, fled to the islands at the mouth of the Brenta. Here they founded two cities, Rivo Alto and Malamocco, which were incorporated in 697 under one magistrate, entitled “doge.” Pepin, as king of Italy, granted some territory along the banks of the Adige, and Rivo Alto (Rialto), united with neighbouring islands, took the name of Venetia, from the province of Venetia, the territory of the ancient Veneti, of which these islands formed a dependency. The Veneti, Venedæ, Winidae, Henneti, *Everu, were a Celtic people originally from Sarmatia. See Ptol. lib. iii. c. 5; Liv.; Polyb.; Jornan.; Strab.; Cass.; and voc. Vannes.

VENLoo, a town in the Netherlands, named from its situation; from D. ven a fen, loo a plain. See Loo.

VENTON is a Corn. word signifying a spring, fountain, well, as Venton Vean, “the little well.”

VERDUN, an ancient town of France situated on the Meuse. The name is found written Verunum, Veronum, Vironum, Verodunum, Verdunum, Veredunum, and Urbs Vereduna, Viridunum, or Viriunum. Sanmaise derives the name from Celt. ver, a ford or passage, dunum, a town; but ver meant also “water.” See *VERDUN and DUN.

VERONA, Italy, according to Sempronius, owes its origin and name to the Tuscan family *Vera. See Plin. lib. iii. c. 19; Liv. lib. v. c. 35; Catull. Carm. 68; Martial, lib. xiv. epig. 195.

VERULAM, Herts, supposed to have been situated in the neighbourhood of St. Albans. The name is found written Verolamium, Velolamium, Velovanium, and Vrolanium, all corrupted from *Verulamium, its Roman name. The Saxons called it Werlane and Werlane-ceaster; the inhabitants were styled Verulæ and Veroli; and by Pliny Verulani. Bailey derives the name from W. gwær fortress, and lowe pleasant, from the pleasantness
Venice T. Japan v. Osaka (Gill 339)

Kenta (the meaning?) in British J. Notes

Vermont (U.S.) Ch. Alco 40 (W. 47)

Ver. 292
and fertility of the place. According to others, it received its name from its situation near the small River Verlam, a feeder of the Coln; but there is no evidence that the Ver was ever called the Verlam. Perhaps the original Celtic name was Ver-alauni-din, i.e. “the town of the Alauni, who dwelt on the Ver,” or “the town of the Fir-Alauni,” i.e. “the men called the Alauni.” The Celtic name may have been changed by the Romans to Veralainidunnum, and subsequently contracted to Verulamium, and then corrupted by the Saxons to Werlame, whence its present appellation. “The Roman road called by the Saxons Watling Street, was also called Werlaem Street, because it first went direct to Verulam, passing close under its walls.” (See Gibson’s Camden, vol. i. 79.)

VESUVIUS, a volcano near Naples; anciently Vesvius, Vesbius, Vesevus, and Vesuius. The name has been derived from Gr. ἔσω within, inward, or from ἐσω to send or throw, and βία violence, or ὅκ dart, missile, weapon; because the smoke and fire which issue from it denote a violent agitation within, or may be compared to the hurling of darts. ἐσβία, ἐσβία, Vesbia, Vesbius, Vesvius, Vesuius, Vesvius.

VEVEY or VEVAI, a town of Switzerland, named from its situation near the foot of the Alps, at the centre of a deep gorge formed by the Vevayse, a corruption of its ancient name, Vibsicus, i.e. the Vip-isca, “the water called the Vip.” See Isca.

VICENZA (ve-taen-tsa), a city of Italy, from L. Picentia, probably Latinized from its original name.

VIENNA, G. Wien, Fr. Vienne, It. Vienna, Sp. Viena, Turc. Batch; capital of Austria. According to some authors, it was formerly known by the names of Ala Flavia, Castra Flavia, Flavianum, and Juliobona. Others say it occupies the site of the Roman station Vindobona, supposed to be a corruption of Vindevon or Vendevin, either an O. Celt. or Slav. word, denoting the “dwelling place of the Vends,” a Slavonic tribe still occupying Carniola; and that Vindobona may have successively become Flavia or Faviana, Viana, and Wien. The city, however, stands on the south bank of the Danube, at its confluence with the little River
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Wien, and the name of the river may be from Celt. beagan little, or beag-an, "the little river."

VINTSCHGAU (finch'gow). The upper part of the vale of the Adige, from its source to Bozen, is called the Vintschgau, from its ancient inhabitants the Vennonetes. Thus Vennonetes-gau, Vents-gau, Vintschgau. The G. gau means country, district, from Gr. γα, γα, land, earth.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of America, named in honour of Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt at a colony here. Coll 92.

VISTULA; G. Weichsel, Pol. Wisła, Fr. Vistule; a river of Poland; found written Vistillus, Vistla, Viscla, Bisula, Visula, Visela, Weixel, Wiessel, Weisel, and Weisel, may be derived from the Celt. wys-y-lliv, "the floody water." Thus, wys-y-lliv, wysuil, wisyl, wistyl, Vistula. Conf. voc. WILLY.

VOLD, in local names in Norway, is the Dan. vold, a rampart, mound of earth, dam.

VOLGA, the largest river of Europe. In Sarmatian, volga means "the great."

VORARLBERG (foral'baing), a province of Austria, in front (G. vor, before) of the mountain called the Arlberg, q. v.

Vydubry = Bee Town (Be. Engl. 200

W. Wadebridge (Bideford q)

WADY (wadee). Wadys in Arabia are hollow valleys or depressions, more or less deep, wide, or long, washed by the mountain torrents or winter rains. Stanley gives the following Wadys in Sinai and Palestine: "Wady Fairan, Wady Howar, Wady Mokalteb, Wady-es-Shaykh, ‘shaik’s valley,’ so called from the tomb of Shaykh Salah, the Muhammadan sanctuary of the peninsula; Wady Tayibe, so designated from the goodly water and vegetation it contains; Wady Sagal, or ‘of the acacia;’ Wady Musa, closed by overhanging cliffs; Wady Tidri, expanding
Vikings w/4143 Taylor

Villeins (Towns 34)

Wady Br. Imp. 336

Waltham College (Org) 132-1279
Waltham Ward (Loc) - 1280
Waldemar Way (Demarc) 135-1280

Wales w/1006 (Alt. 290)
- Survey 225
- 32 1281
- 22/19 23

Walden v. Jefferson W- 28/259
Wall of China (T'ang Dynasty) A.D. 211 - 551
Wall v. B.C. 125

Wall of Antonine - From Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth - About A.D. 180
Olney, Antik 38

Wall of the Welsh-speaking- Flemings of the Low Countries (Readel) 146
Walltown Provinces (Culley 188) B.C. 1282
Walltown 1282 (Selbyfield) 26

Waller Wall & Cairn (Le & Male erosion 38

Waller Castle & Beacon (K) 328

Walsh Land 124 781
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into a level space with rare bushes of whitethorn, whence its name; Wady Abu Hamad, 'the father of fig trees,' that grow in its clefts; and Wady-el-Arabah, a true wady, marshy hollow, or depression. For a few weeks or days these valleys present the appearance of rushing streams, but their usual aspect is absolutely bare and waste, only presenting the image of thirsty desolation, and the more strikingly so from the constant indications of water, which is no longer there." Freytag interprets the Arab. waddî "locus depressior inter montes collesse, vallis, alveus fluvii, et ipse fluvius." It is found in the names of many rivers in Spain, as wadd-al-kabir, "the great river," since corrupted into Guadalquivir, q.v.

WAKE'S COLNE (—cone), Essex, sometimes called Colne Maskerel, Colne Quincy, and Colun Saer, takes its name from the ancient baronial family of Wake. See Colnes.

WALDSHUT (wald'heut), a forest town between Basle and Schaffhausen; from G. wald wood, hütte hut, cottage.

WALLACHIA (wool-lack-ia), a principality of Turkey. The name Wallachs given to this people by foreigners, belonged to some people in Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly. The Byzantine historians frequently mention the Vlachi (Βλαχοί), who lived chiefly in the country round Mount Pindus. The name Vloch, or Wloch is said to be the Slav. for "Italian" or "Roman;" and Wallach is equivalent to the native name Rômani. (Eng. Cyc.) In Hung. a Wallachian is called Olâk; in G. Walache, in Low L. Valachus, Vlachus, and Dacromanus. Vloch, Vlach, &c., are from the root of Gaul (q.v.). Lamartiniere says Wallachia was ancienlly called Flaccia, from one Flaccus, who was sent by Trajan with 30,000 men to colonize it.

WALLINGFORD, Berks, found written Wealinga—Waling-Walling—Walin—Wallyng-ford, Walingafords, Wallengafort, Wallyngforth, and Wallyngfort; from Gualenga-ford, "the ford or passage of the Gauls." According to others, its ancient Brit. name was Gual-hen "the old wall."

WALMER (woor'mer), Kent; from Sax. wall a wall, and L. mare the sea; "a sea wall." (Bailey.)

WALTHAM (waol'tum), Hants, found written Wealt-ham,
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Weald-ham, Walteham; from A. S. weald a wood, weald, ham a dwelling. (Bowworth.)

WALTON, the name of several places in England, as Walton-on-Thames, Walton-on-the-Naze; from A. S. weal a wall, tun an enclosure; or from root of Waltham.

WANDLE, a river in Surrey; from A. S. wandrian, or Dan. vandler, to wander. Bailey calls it the Wandle or Vandal.

WANDSWORTH, Surrey, formerly Wandiesworth, and perhaps originally Wandle's-worth, i.e. a farm or habitation on the River Wandle.

WARBURTON, Oxon; "the place where Æthelfreda, Queen of the Mercii, built a citadel;" found written Weard-burh, Weadbyrig, Wardeborgh, Wardeburgh, and Wardborough; from A. S. weard a watch, burh a fort, city, tun a town.

WARDINE (-deen), a frequent termination of local names in Herefordshire, Salop, and Radnor; as Carwardine, Shilwardine, Shawardine (Castle), Chiswardine. It occurs also in Scotland, as Bradwardine (Waverley). Perhaps from Low L. gardianus, a warden; "he that hath the keeping or charge of any person or thing by office;" as warden of the marshes, warden of the forest, warden of peace, warden of the Stannaries.

WARE, Herts, found written Guare; originally a wear or dam constructed on the River Lea, and strongly fortified by the Danes in 964, in order to defend their vessels; from A. S. weor, weer.

WAREHAM, Dorset. The Britons called it Durngneis; the Saxons, Vepham, and Thornseta. In ancient records it is written Warham and Varham, said to be a compound of var and ham, and to denote a habitation on a fishing shore. But see Ware.

WARRINGTON, co. Lancaster; in Domesday Wallington, and according to some authors, the Vara-in of Ravennas, and the Roman Veratinum; "the ford town," from Celt. vera a ford, din a town. The opinion that this place was a Roman station rests chiefly on the circumstance of three Roman roads, each leading to a ford here over the Mersey, the vestiges of a castrum and fosse, which are still discernible, and the discovery of some
Warwickshire, L.H. 390 B 1284

Warwick (Wiltshire, L.H. 387 B 1284)

Wark, as in Bulwark (X 4/105)

Warwick B 1285
Warp, the stream of salt-water from the
burn pit.

Waterside (Maidstone) was anciently
called the Rye, or landing place.

The Wash (Nest. Edg. 24)

Washington Oct 29th
Washington 3/95
Waterside 102 10 31
- Ch. Index 22t.

Waterford (City 3) in Dbl. 156

Water and Waters Point (Dbl. 31)

Water-way Ch. 4 (Water Toot
Water Mill (Dbl. 916)
Watte Dyke 14 3t 52 / Water Dale 714-5

Water 15 7t 1206
- Water walk 1269
--- Jarrow (Dbl. 714

Way east 3113's Lane 15 1203
- Wood

Way, door, street, door 715
Way,leave, right of way 716
Way posts, door, etc. post
- marks 0. 512
Roman relics. Since its occupation, however, by the Saxons, it assumed the name of Werington, from *wæring* a fortification, *tun* a town.

WARWICK (*worri克*), found written Wæring-wic, Ware-wic, Waringe-wyke, War-wyk, Warwych, and Warwyk; from A. S. *wæring* a bulwark, mound, *wic* a dwelling; “a fortified dwelling.” “From W. guarth, a safeguard, a garrison, and *wic*.” (Camden.) “Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred and wife of Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, in 913, built a castle on the northern steep banks of the Avon, and erected a mound of earth on its western side, which still exists, and on which it is supposed that a fort was erected.” (Gent. Mag., March, 1841, p. 359, and Nov. 1844.)

WARWICK LANE, formerly Eldeneese Lane, Newgate Street. “The same is now called Warwick Lane, of an ancient house there built by an Earl of Warwick, and was since called Warwick Inn.” (Stow, p. 128.) At the corner of Newgate Street is a bas-relief of Guy, Earl of Warwick, bearing the date 1668.

WATFORD (*wotˈ*), co. Herts, situated on the Colne, and said to derive its name from the *Watling* Street which passed in the vicinity, and from a *ford* over the river.

WATLING STREET, London. The ancient Watling Street was a road supposed to have been constructed by the British, and re-constructed by the Romans, which extended from Sandwich in Kent to Caernarvon in Wales. The name is found written Guetheling, Wetheling, and Wetlinga. One writer says *Wetlinga Street* is “the road of the sons of King Welta or Welthe;” another says it was “a consular road made by the Romans, thrown up considerably above the level of the sides, kept up with large stakes driven into the ground, and lesser wood woven between them; and that these were called by the Saxons, *wattles*, from which the road had its name.” This etymology seems far-fetched; besides, wattles would never be sufficiently strong to keep together the weight of gravel, sand, lime, and stone “raised high above the level of the sides.” The Rev. J. Kempe thinks it was an ancient British way, from *guydd-lain*, “the way through the forests or woods;” and he says this etymology would be at
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once expressive of its British origin, of the primitive state of the country through which it ran, and of its subsequent adoption by the Romans as a military road; that with the Britons it was a forest lane or track way, and with the Romans it became a stratum, street, or raised road, constructed according to their well-known manner. The most reasonable suggestion is that of Thierry, who says Wendlinge is merely a Saxon corruption of Gwydelin, i.e. Gwydelinsarn, "the way of the Gwyled or Gael," i.e. the Irish; "nom fort convenable à une route qui conduisait de Douvres à la côte de Chester." See also Thierry, Norm. Conq. vol. i. pp. 2, 70, note, and p. 151; Notes and Queries, 2d S. p. 271; Whitaker, Hist. Manchester, vol. i. p. 130; Archæol. Append. to vol. vi. p. 130, and Append. to vol. xxvi. p. 468—9; Hoveden, p. 248; and Camden, Brit. p. 343.

WEALD, WEALT, WALD, WALT, WOLD, in local names in England, denotes a situation near woods or groves, as Weald-ham, Wealt-ham (Waltham); the wealds of Kent, i.e. the woody parts of this county; from A. S. weald, wald. (Plat. wold, woold, D. woud, G. wald, Dan. ved, Sw. wed, W. gwydd.)

WEDNESBURY (wens'-), co. Stafford; from Woden's-beorg, from Woden, the Saxon god of war, beorg a hill, or burg a fortified place. We find in Domeday that this town, previously to the Norman Conquest, belonged to the Saxon kings. Meik 157

WELLINGTON, co. Somerset, formerly Waltonone; perhaps "the town of the Gualen." See Wallingford.

WENBURY or Wembury, co. Devon; in A. S. found written Wiegan-beorch, Wigam-beorg, Wiganbeorb, and Winbeorn (Bosworth); perhaps "the burg or fortress of the Wiocci."

WENT, a river in Yorkshire (whence Went Bridge), from Anc. Brit. dwe-gwent, "water which flows thro' an open region." But see Derwent and Winchester from same root.

WESEB (wes'er), a river of Germany. Strabo calls it Bisougres; Ptolemy, in one place Ouioouregi; in another Ouioouregi; Dion Cassius writes Ouioouregos; all the Latin writers call it Visurgis. Wachter says, in the middle ages the Weser was called Wisar-aha (flumen Visaræ), and the Cherusc
Westerlydale (Banker #6, p. 133)

Wealdendene 28th 25th

Well (St. Dennis) Ministers Guide 24
- of 19th (Basingstoke) formerly 2 houses 1 inc.
Well now used by farm hand

Welsh Names of places A//167 to 170
- A//4/24
- Ch. 192, 73
- Glossary (Black (Riv.) f. x
- Alphabet
- Vocabulary xii
- Bimis x10

Well Bank - South of the Bogue Bank was another track known as the Well Bank; a hollow further south has natural defence of rock as the Devil's Pit where the ditch had a Width of 43 ft.

Westminster Abbey. On the 27th Nov 1860
- 3680 (men), women, & children enticed by Lord G. The Unknown Warrior
- 972nd Edition

B"
West Indian Islands (except Alta
Hind 1811. on Chart p. 27. p. 28.

- British
- French
- Dutch
- Danish
- Swedish

Independent (Trinidad)

Wood
G. Ch. 319

West Indies 9/04
- same Kingston 2/12.24

Westwell 4/3/155.9
Westmoreland (Carriacou) 3/698

Westmoreland, P. Daniel / 7th, 1531

Westphalia. "Lacy" export for 360 tons of coal annually. There are 500,000 acres of "mills" for annually 2,000,000. Lead, copper, salt, quicksilver, and iron.

Other industries include: Bivalvia, shell, tin, bronze & brass, leather, phosphates, chemicals, sugar, pottery, tobacco, etc.

The breeding of cattle, horses, is important. W. produces wool, hemp, & large quantities of tobacco. N. of Bannister's line. P11. 6277.

Note: On Aug. 1915 there was a shortage of 30 m.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

may have called it Weser-gus, of which the Romans made Visurgia. He derives Weser, Hister (Ister), Oder, and Eider from Celt. usor, water, and says gus is a Francic word for a river, from giessen, to flow; but Ister is more probably from Celt. ys-dor; Oder from G. ader, an artery, vein; or both Oder and Eider from Gr. ὑάος, water; and Isar and Weser may come from Celt. wys-aru, "the turbid stream," from wiese water, garw rough. See also Ptol. lib. ii. c. 11; and voc. Isca and Yarrow.

WESTERAS (vesteraas), a town of Sweden. The name is a corruption of Vestra Aros, Western Arosia, as distinguished from Ostra Aros, Eastern Arosia, now Upsala.

WESTMINSTER, from A. S. west id., mynster a monastery, cathedral, so named from being built at the west side of London.

WESTMORELAND, found written West-morings-land, Westmariland, Westmerland, and Westmerland; "the west moor land," from A. S. west, moring or mor, and land.

WESTPHALIA, G. Westphalen, Fr. Vestphalie, It. Vestfalia; an extensive district in the N. W. of Germany, first so called about the ninth century. According to some writers, this country was formerly called Vestalia, after the goddess Vesta. Others derive the name from west, id., and walen (G. füllen), a colt, because Westphalia is situated west of the Weser, and its first inhabitants bore the device of a colt in their ensigns. Others say from west-wallen, i.e. the western ramparts, dams, or dykes; or from a German people called the Fales or Falen, and divided into the West and Ost Falen. But who were these Fales or Falen? Wachter says the East and West falahi, falai, falahos, or falos were clients or dependants of the Franks; and he refers to Low L. falakus, "one who delivers himself up and becomes the client of another," from O. G. falaken or felukan, tradere fidei, committere, conceredere. Conf. Tiffauges, in La Vendée, France, a name corrupted from Tei-phalia or Thei-phalia, the country of Tei-phali, Tai-fali, or Tai-phali. The G. wahlte is a foreigner; wähler, an elector; the Su-Goth. fala, a plain; the Gael. faíl, fáil, a circle, fold, fence, enclosure, wall.

WEYBRIDGE, co. Surrey; "bridge over the Wey."
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WEYMOUTH (weymuth), found written Waimuth and Wainue; co. Dorset; "mouth of the Wey." See Wye.

WHAMPOA, the European anchorage in the Canton River; from Chin. awang-poo. Poo or foo, among other meanings, is a mart, a place where ships and traders assemble; awang signifies "yellow," and is the name of a hill, of an ancient country, and of a district. Whampoa P.S. 541

--- WHITBY, co. York; from A. S. hwit white, Dan. by a town.

WITCHURCH, co. Hants; from A. S. hwit white, circe a church.

WHITEHORNE, or WHITTERNE, co. Galway, Ireland; the Lucophobia of Ptolemy; the Candida Casa of Bede; from A. S. hwit white, ern a place.

WICH, WICK, WIC, a termination of local names in England, as Berwick, Dulwich, Greenwich, Norwich, is the A. S. wic, wyc (Plat. wic, D. wyck, Fries. vic, O. G. wik, wick, weich, a town, castle, monastery, bay, Dan. vik, bay, ford, viig, cove, Sw. vik, cove, creek, Ice. vik, a little bay), a dwelling place, habituation, street, village, monastery, convent, castle, fortress for soldiers, camp, station, creek, bay, from L. vicus, a street, also a village or several houses close together in the country, from Gr. οικος, a house.

WICKHAM, HIGH, Bucks; "dwelling on the River Wick." The little River Wick may derive its name from W. bychan, small.

WICKLOW, a town in Ireland; from Dan. vik a bay, ford, Sw. vik a cove, creek, or A. S. wic a dwelling-place, fortress; and Eng. low a hill or rising ground, or Ir. lough an arm of the sea.

WIDDIN, a strong fortress of Bulgaria on the Danube. The Turks call it Kikadova and Vidin. It may have been named from the Vidini, Udini, or Budini, a people from Sarmatia. Udine, a city in the Venetian territory, may have received its appellation from the same people.

WIESBADEN (veesbahn), capital of the duchy of Nassau, Germany, owes its name and prosperity to its hot springs, which
Wharf River (leaves) at distance up the river find a deep passageway in the rocks, forming the bed of the Wharf, known as the Sheds, into which all the water of the R. Hurricus foams and becomes white with bubbles of air.

Whimsicals, shipboard's promenade shine with glory over magnificent scars of limestone, punctuated by numerous & beautiful caverns and bench to sparkling waters where shine the greenest of sallows in an all of easy, accept not banks of Warwick.

White Hall (L) 3^3/4 129 9 (P. 574)
White-Friars (L) 96 9
White Gate (L) 129 9

Whipping Post (L) 95 8
Whirr-water, a Water's Foot (L) 95 8
Wigmore (L) 575 - Wigmore R. R. 25
Wigmore Land (L) 96 3
Wold P. S. 570
Windmill

Windermere

Warwick Castle - the Son of Caesar - after a close second investigation by the Crown's reduct it appears that traces of what is believed to be the site of 80 m the magnificent palace in Great Westgarth park after the end of a little or nothing earlier than 480 years seems to have been found. It is however pointed out that the interest should not be allowed to fall to 157th Century.
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were known to the Romans and are spoken of by Pliny the Elder. Baden in G. means "bath," and the first part of the name may be viese, a meadow, from Gr. πείσα, πεισσ.

WIGAN, co. Lancaster, near which King Arthur defeated the Saxons in a memorable battle. Bailey derives the name from Sax. wibbigan, of wi sacred, or wibed an altar, and biggin or bigan, to build, q. d. sacred buildings. Camden calls it Wigin, "which some say was anciently called Wibiggin, of which name I have nothing to observe, but that 'biggin' is a Lancashire word for 'houses.'" Baines, the historian, says, in all ancient documents relating to Wigan, the name is written as a dissyllable, with slight variations in the orthography; and he derives it from A. S. wig, a fight.

WILLY, WILLEY, or WILY, a river in Wilts; Avonuille, the old name of the River Helmsdale in Sutherland. Chalmers says these rivers are so named from their rising rapidly after rains; that Avon-uile (the Ila of Richard's map), means "the floody river;" and he derives these names from Brit. y-lif or y-liv, "the flood." The Ill in Alsace, and the Ila, i.e. the Ill-ese, which joins the Danube at Passau, may be traced to the same root.

WILTON, a town in Wilts, situated near the River Willy.

WILTSHIRE, (wilsur), contraction of Wiltun-scire, "the shire of Wilton." Its inhabitants were anciently called the Wilscetas.

WIMBLEDON, Surrey, found written Wibban-dun, and Wilbandonum, may have been named from one of its early proprietors. Somner derives the word from Wibba, the name of its builder, and A. S. dune, a hill. Lysons has seen records in which the name Wimbaldus occurs.

WIN'CHELSEA, co. Sussex, formerly Winceles-ea, from A. S. wincel an angle or corner, and ea water. Others translate ea an island. "This latter explanation well suits the situation of old Winchelsea, which, before the reign of Henry III., was washed by the waters of the Channel on the south and east, and by the Rother on the north." (P. Cyc.)
WINCHESTER. The expounder of Nennius says Winton or Winchester was called by the Britons Cær-Gwintin. Camden writes it Caer Gwent, “white city”; and says “the Romans converted Gwent into Venta, and added Belgarum to denote its situation in the country occupied by the Belgae.” The W. gwent signifies fair or open regions, from gwæn, white, fair, beautiful. The name may therefore have meant either “white city,” or “the city in the open country;” indeed, the county itself was called Gwent by the ancient British. Chester is from A. S. ceaster, a fortress; from L. castrum, castra. Conf. Bicêtre, Derwent and Windermere, from same root.

WINDERMERE, or WINANDERMERE, a lake in Westmoreland. Winandermere is from W. gwyn hên dwr, “the clear ancient lake;” or a corruption of Windermere. Winder comes from gwæn dwær, the “clear water;” the last syllable is a Sax. expletive, signifying a lake.


WINTERTHUR (wintertoor), the second town in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland. Lamartiniere says it took its name from the fortress of Windthurn, built by the Counts of Kybourg in the neighbourhood, and that about a league from the town is the village of old Winterthurn, the ancient Vitodurum; but it is quite as reasonable to suppose that the town was named from the village. Vitodurum may mean “the water-dwelling, or the ford of the Vits or Wihts.” The Celt. dor is “water,” but, according to Cluverius, it sometimes signifies a ford or passage. Windthurn means “wind-tower,” from G. wind, id., thurm a tower, from L. turris. Conf. Oude and Switzerland.

WISBEACH, co. Cambridge; a corruption of Ousebeach, its former name. Before the time of Henry III., the River Ouse is supposed to have had its outfall at or near Ousebeach.
Winds, Khamsen Ch 253
--- (Periodical) Ch 1213

Windmill Ch (Dr) A 1305

Windward Ch (Ch 269)

Winnipeg (Lake) Mag 418

Widener's novel Parliament a. gander a B

-with a Beckwith hamlet (Harrogate)

Wisconsin Ch 292

Skeery (Apr 1808)
Woodland (Dame 141)
Woodley (Dale 137)
Woodland's worthy (Dale 137)

Words peculiar to the Lake District 1815

Wormwell 3/47
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

WITH, WATH, in local names in England, as Langwith, Darwath, means a ford; from Sw. vad, Dan. vade.

WOKING, co. Surrey, found written Okyn and Oking, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor and in old maps, Wokinges; probably a corruption of Wey-wicingas, i.e. the dwellers on the River Wey. Conf. DORKING.

WOLVERHAMPTON (wool—), co. Stafford, formerly Wulfrunhampton, was anciently called Hampton. It received the addition of Wulfrun in the time of King Ethelred, from Wulfruns, relict of Athelm, duke of Northampton, who founded a monastery here in honour of the Virgin.

WONG, WANG, a termination of local names in England, as Basfordwong, Cornerwong, is the A. S. waging, wangi, a plain, field, allied to Dan. vangi, a meadow, green field, as Ullensvangi, in Norway. Wonk occurs frequently in Norfolk. Swang in Yorkshire, &c., as White Cross Swang, is a low-lying grassy place liable to be flooded, a fresh piece of greensward lying in a bottom among arable and barren land. Some consider it the Norfolk wang sibilated.

WOODSTOCK, co. Oxon, from A. S. wudæ wood, stoc a place.

WOOLWICH (wool'ich), Kent, found written Wolwiche and Wolewic; in the Textus Roffensis, Wlievic; in Domesday, Hulviz, which Hasted translates "the dwelling on the creek." The last part of the name may be the A. S. wic, a dwelling, station, bay.

WORCESTER (woorster), called by Ptolemy Branogenium, by Antoninus Branonium, by Nennius Guarango and Guorcon, and by some authors Guarango, of which its present Welsh name Caer-wrangon or Caer-angon is a corruption. One writer translates Branonium, "a city facing the water." All these names, however, seem corruptions of Barangon, denoting "a frontier town garrisoned by a military class called Barangii" (sometimes Guarangi, Gorangi, Gerongi, and Cuorongi), whose name may be traced to the Low L. bæro, baronis. The Saxons called this town Wegeorna- Weogare- Wigor- Wigora- Wigra- Wigea- and Wiger-cesther Wic-ware-cresther, Wire-crestre, and Wir-cestre.
Camden derives the present name from "weir, memoroso salu adjuncto," but, says Cowel, this is a mistake, for that wood is almost twelve miles distant. The historian of Worcester says "Wiga-erne means 'the warrior's lodge, the hero's place of retirement,' and that this may account for the name which the Saxons gave to the ceaster, or to a Roman fort they found here, which they called first Wigerna, Weogerna, Wigorna, and in time, Wegrin- Wigrac-ester and Wigoruceaster; that the name was afterwards corrupted to Wircester, a mode of writing that prevailed about the Norman Conquest, and gave way to the present spelling, Worcester." The original Saxon name, from which its present appellation has been corrupted, was perhaps Wic-wara-ester, i.e. the fortress of the people (wara) called the Wiccii. These Wiccii or Huicci appear to have given their name to this part of the country, which in a charter of Ethelwald, king of Mercia, is called Huicca megthe, i.e. the province of the Wiccii or Huicci. It has been asserted that Worcester was first called Wigornia, by Joseph of Exeter, in some verses which he addressed to Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury; but the name Wigornia occurs in Florence of Worcester, who died about sixty years before Joseph of Exeter wrote. For a plausible derivation of the name of the Wiccii and of the province of Wiccia, we must refer to the historian of Worcester. See also Camden, Brit. vol. i. p. 210, Gough's ed.; Spelman, Gloss. under Baro, Barongus; and Stukeley's Itin. Cur. p. 64.

WORTH, WORTHY. Worth, in local names in England, is the A. S. worth (G. or, O. G. oort, oord, a place), a farm, hall, court, manor, mansion, dwelling-place, as Bedworth, co. Warwick; Emsworth, co. Sussex; Bloxworth, formerly Bloesworth "Bloe's manor;" Chilworth; Chillingworth; Colsterworth; Epsworth, co. Lincoln; Lulworth; Nailsworth, co. Gloucester; Sawbridgeworth, co. Herts; Tamworth, co. Stafford; Wandsworth, co. Surrey; Wordsworth; Worth Maltravers, "the manor of Maltravers." Dr. Bosworth says worth, worthy, in local names, is the A. S. weordig, worthig, wurthig, worth, a field, portion of land, farm, manor, estate; as Bosworth, Holdsworth.
Nothing.

Nothing is a pretty place.

And if I'm not mistaken,
you can't get any butchers' meat.

There is hogshead and bacon

William Coop, known during the reign of

... near the junction of the 4 roads.

... of Upper Stone 57 (Redcliffe)

v. Russell 401

Del Bean

Wyef House 16, Annex 97.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

WOOTTON BASSETT, co. Wilts, was named Wootton, from the great quantity of wood in the neighbourhood, and received the addition of Bassett from a family to whom it formerly belonged.

WREXHAM, co. Denbigh, N. Wales, formerly Writhleham; from Sax. writhels wreaths, ham a village. (Bailey.) The reason for this derivation is not evident; the A. S. writhels is a band, cover; wreath, wrath, is a wreath, bandage, pillar, prop, defence.

WROTHAM (roh'tom), co. Kent; in Domesday Broteham; in the Textus Roffensis, Wroteham; and found written Wortham; “so called from wort (A. S. wyrt), a herb growing there in great plenty.” (Playfair.)

WÜRTEMBERG (wur'tm-bairg), found written Wurtenberg and Wirtenberg. This kingdom received its name from the seigniorial chateau of Würtemberg, situated upon a hill between Stutgard and Essingen. Some translate Würtemberg “lord on the hill” (würt an dem berg). The O. G. wirt, lord, master, host, is the modern wirth, an innkeeper; and wirtschaft, which was used to denote the conviviality which reigned in the halls of princes, is now written wirtschaft, and denotes an inn. Wirt comes from iorgan, to feast, iorgan, feast, festival.

WÜRZBURG (wurts'boorg), capital of the Bavarian circle of the Lower Maine, received its appellation from the beautiful gardens with which it is surrounded. There are 7000 acres of vineyards in the vicinity. The name translates “herb or plant town” (O. G. würze, würze, every kind of herb, plant, fructus et germes).

WYCH STREET. Stow, speaking of Drury Lane, London, says, “before the Drurys built here, the old name for this lane or road was called Via de Aldwych;” “hence,” says Cunningham, “the present Wych Street, at the bottom of Drury Lane.” (A. S. eald old, vic a dwelling, farm, village.)

WYE, a river in the counties of Montgomery, Radnor, Hereford, and Monmouth; Wey, a river in Dorset; the Y, an arm of the Zuyder Zee, Holland. Lye derives Wye from A. S. wæg, a wave; Philpot from the O. Brit. word wy, analogous to L. vago, wandering. In Domesday and other old records, the name
of this river is found written Gwy, Wy, Wi, Wie. Wye, Wey, and Y, are from the Celt. gwy or wy, water.

WYND, WINT. The narrow streets of Edinburgh, and of certain towns in Lancashire are so called. The name means an alley or lane, from A. S. wind-an, to turn.

Wydh (Malvorn [Guide 32])

X.

XANTHUS, in anc. geog. a river of Troas, generally called the Scamander; a river of Lycia; a small river of Epirus; perhaps named from their supposed colour; from Gr. ἕλαφος, yellow.

Y.

YARMOUTH, called by the Saxons Garmud and Jiermud, co. Norfolk, situated at the mouth of the River Yare or Yar. Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight is situated at the mouth of the estuary of the western Yar. See Yarow.

YARRA YARRA, a river of Australia, which runs by Melbourne, and falls into Port Phillip. The name is Australian, and means “ever-flowing.”

YARROW, co. Selkirk, Scotland. In the foundation charter of Selkirk Abbey, by King David, in the twelfth century, it is called Garua, and is afterwards found written Zarof, Yara, and Yharrow. It takes its appellation from the river which runs through the parish. The River Yarro joins the Douglas in Lancashire; the Yair rivulet falls into the Tweed in Selkirk; the Yare joins the Ex in Devon; Yarmouth in Norfolk, and Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, stand on rivers called the Yar or Yare. The names of all these rivers are derived from Anc. Brit. garv, signifying “what is rough.” Bochart derives the Celt. garv, garw (Gael. garbh, rough, rugged, severe, fierce, terrible, boisterous, turbid;
Kalepa (Vol. II, p. 75)
Galileo Clippings
Yamuna B. 1317
Yankee Land W. 93
yard land system (Hose, 1941, p. 7)

Yamata (Vol. 32)
yet a gate (Hose)
Yates v. Burnet Yates handled (H. gate
Yedo & Tokio (The London, B Japan (All), 17
Yellow Sea (July 274)
- Tibet No. 527
  - Later at Hongkong (Albert 57)
Yemen (No. 524)
You Vale (Adepol 34)

Yorkshire (Ch. 44)
- 9x4/30
- The N. G. Eng. 26/26

Yorkshire. Lord Kinloch, the last of the Lairds of Kinloch, died
London, Nov 21st 1906. At his funeral, several ladies and gentlemen in military, attended.
Divine service at St. Paul's Church this morning.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Corn. *garow*, W. *garo*, rugged, rough, Arm. *garr* rapid) from Arab. *garap*ḥ, which he says has nearly the same meaning, and he quotes Giggeus to prove that *sail garap*ḥ in the Arabic is "a torrent which sweeps all before it." (Conf. *Garonne.*) Bailey derives *Yarrow* in Durham, memorable as the birth-place of the Venerable Bede, from A. S. *gyrwa*, a marsh, moor, fen.

YENI, YENGI (*ya'ne, yang'e*), in local names in Turkey, as Yeni Kale, in the Crimea; Yendi Bar or Nour (the ancient Nora) on the road between Kaisariyeh and Tarsus, is the Turc. *yengi* new.

YENI KALE (*ka'la*) a town in the Crimea, whence the straits of the same name; from Turc. *yengi* new, *kal'eh* a fortress.

YEOWIL (*yoe'il*), Somerset, called by the Saxons Gevele; in Domesday, Givelle and Ivel; named from the River Ivel or Yeo, near which it stands. In old maps the name of this town is written *Yeovill*, and that of the river, *Ewill*. See *Ilchester*.

YORK, called by the ancient Britons, Caer Efroc, by the Romans, Eboracum, by the Saxons, Efroc-wyc, Ever-wyc, Eser-wic, Eofer-wic, Eofer-wic-ceaster, Eofor-wic, Euer-wic, Euor-wic, and Yvor-wyc. Some derive *Eboracum* from Ebara, in Andalusia, or *Ehora*, now *Evora*, in Portugal, or from the *Eburaci* or *Ebroici* a people of Celtic Gaul, whose chief city was Eboracum. According to others, its British appellation, from which the Latin form *Eburacum* or *Eboracum* was derived, was Eburac or Eborac, and may have denoted "a town or fortified place on the banks of a river, or near the confluence of waters." There is a tradition that about A.C. 983, when Silvius Latinus reigned in Italy, Ebracuscus, third king from Brute, built a city north of the Humber, which, after his own name, he called *Kaer-Ebrauc,* "the city of Ebraucus." Baxter derives Ebvracvm "from Brit. *euro* or *ebr* (answering to the Gr. *ouçov*), whence *evrauc* watery; Caer-Evrauc, a watery city." Others say York, like Eureux (Evreux) in Normandy, has its name from the River Eure, on which it stands. This is the opinion of Camden; and Somner writes the name "*Ea-ure-wic*, a fortress at or near the water."
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

We have no evidence, however, that the Ouse was anciently called the Eure at York. There is a tradition that the place was built as a retreat from the wild boars in the forest of Gastrics; and if so, both the Latin and Saxon names may be derived from the British name, and the latter from Gr. ἀερός, a wild boar; thus, kapros, kapr, aper, afer, aferoc, afroc, Efroc. Efroc, evroc, ebroc, eborac, Eboracum; Esroc, efroc-wyc, ever-wic, evor-wic, evoric, yvoric, yvorick, yorik, York; or the Saxons may have first called York, Efroc-wyc, from the Brit. word, and afterwards Ever-wyc, from A. S. ever, eber, efor (from L. aper), a wild boar.

YPRES (ē'pr), a town of Flanders, situated upon a small stream called the Yper. The kind of linen called diaper (i.e. d'Ypres, from Ypres), was first manufactured here.

YSSEL (ī'isel), a river in the Netherlands, whence the places named Ysselmonde and Ysselsten. Yssel may be a dim. of ys, water. See Isca, Lewes, and Thames.

YSTRAD, in local names in Wales, as Ystrad Yw, Ystrad Tywr, &c., is the W. ystrad, a flat, a vale, a bottom or valley formed by the course of a river.

YSTWITH (īst'with), a river of S. Wales, whence Aberystwyth. Owen derives the W. ystwth, springing, from ys and twyth, a spring or pliancy, aptness to proceed, celerity.

YUCATAN, a republic of Central America, situated in the Mexican isthmus. Some derive Yucatan, or Jucatan, from Jocan, son of Heber, who came from the East and inhabited this part of America! Others say that when the Spaniards first arrived here, and inquired of the natives the name of the country, the latter, not understanding them, answered "jucatan," which, in the Indian language, means "What do you say?" and that the Spaniards have ever since called the country Jucatan, or Yucatan.

YVERDUN (eever-du'n), a town of Switzerland, at one end of the Lake of Neuchatel; corrupted from its ancient name Ebrodunum; from Celt. y-ber-din "a town near the water."

Yverden Β* 660
yorkshire dialect - highlands and called "Fells" or "Monts". limestone cliffs, ledges, gritstone cliffs, crags, valleys, dales, gills, rivers, Actor Lakes, fells. small lakes, tarns, tumuli, horn's (a heap of stones or an elevated point). round or circular. tumuli are not common, often called barrows only. for der. 8 yrs. 4/203

york, places names etc (1/110, 111, 2/43, 5)

G (in a cliff or) sometimes dwindles down as in - Jowty, Sowle, Soland. in line or sky, the lake geese
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Z.

ZANGUEBAR (zang’ge-bar), Pers. Zangbár and Zanjistan; Arab. Zanj; the Agisimba of Ptolemy; a country on the eastern coast of Africa. The largest of the islands belonging to it is called Zanzibar. The name Zanguebar means “the sea, or sea-coast of the Zangi’s” or negroes (Zangi, and Arab. bahr the sea). It was named either by the Persians or the Arabs. The Pers. zangi is an Egyptian, Ethiopian, a moor, a negro, vulgo a savage; zang, among other meanings, signifies the rays of the sun, the light of the moon, clear water, hot, burning, Egypt, Ethiopia; the Arab. sanj or sinj, the Ethiopians. Zangbar is also the name of a fabulous island in India. See also Texeira, de Regib. Pers. lib. i. c. 6; and Bochart, Géog. Sacr.

ZANTE, one of the Ionian Islands, the anc. Zacynthus, from which the name has been corrupted; thus, Zaxvthos, zacynthus, zacynth, zacynt, zaynt, zant, Zante. Bochart, quoting Texeira, says this isle is entirely surrounded with high mountains, the loftiest of which is Monte Elato, and he derives Zacynthus from Heb. sauchuth, sublimity, height, from zuach, to be raised.

ZEAL, ZELL, ZILLER (zel, tsel, teiller); Zell is not an uncommon local name in some parts of Germany, Tyrol, &c.; as Zell in Hanover, Zell-am-See, in the Pinzgau, so called to distinguish it from Zell in the Ziller Thal in Tyrol. Places named Zeal and Zell were originally cells, shrines, or chapels, from L. cella, as Zeal Monachorum, “the monks’ cell,” a place in Devon. The Ziller Thal either takes its name from the stream which runs through it, or from Zell, the chief place in the valley; thus, Zell, Zeller, Ziller.

ZEALAND, an island forming part of Denmark. Some derive Zealand from Dan. sø sea, land id., but the name is properly Sjælland, from sjæl, soul, spirit.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

ZEEKOE, a river of Africa; "the sea-cow river." (D.)

ZEITUN (zy'tun), a town of Greece, near the Turkish frontier, may have been famed for its olives, and if so, the name may be derived from Arab. زيتون an olive. Some derive it from Arab. word from تشان, now Teun chou foo, a celebrated port of southern China, formerly visited by the Arabs and other Mussulmen (See Klaproth); but this latter derivation can only be upheld on the hypothesis that the Arabs first brought the olives from this port.

ZOUT, a river of Africa; "the salt river." (D.)

ZUG (tsoog), capital of the Swiss canton to which, as well as to the lake (Züger Zee), it gives its name. Zug is a corruption of Tugium, its former appellation, which it received from the Tugen, a people who anciently inhabited this and the neighboring territory. Strabo, in his description of Helvetia, speaks of Tugen, who joined the Cimbrì in their expedition against Italy.

ZÜRICH (tsu'rik), found written Turig and Turreg; a canton and city of Switzerland. The city is said to have been destroyed by Attila, and rebuilt by Thuricus (son of Theodoric), and named after him Thoricum, whence by corruption its present name.

ZUTPHEN (tsu'tfen), found written Zutfania; in the middle ages, Sudven; a town of Gelderland, in the Netherlands; from D. veemen fens, suid south; "the southern fens."

ZUYDER ZEE (zi'der ze, D. zoij'der ze), an inland sea between Holland and Friesland, so called in contradistinction to the North Sea, although in fact it is merely a wide bay of that sea; from D. suider southern, from suid south, zee sea.
J. S. Murray  20-22  North  59th  Ave.

Friedman 99

Julah No. 1324

Gulubaut (W. 42)

zwarte Bergen Dr. Emp. 176
Old Eng.  Old Norse  Old Icelandic
acre-field  akre
apple (apple)  apple  ábræ
ash (ash)  ask-ask-see
berg  hill
bier=bird  bjórk
dale  dalr
Aberconway, the mouth of the Conway
Aberconwy (of the Corn or Coenw
Aberdour (of the Dour)
Aberdeen (of the Dee)
Abergavenny (of the Gavenny)
Abernethy (of the Nethy)
Aberrasch (in France)
Aberayron (Cairn) (of the Cynw
Aberaman (Conf. of R. Cynw) W. Arm
Aberangell (Aber + W. Angel
Aberarth (Aber + Corn) an L

For rem. W. Jn. 1 88

Abbyg. Lincklennes in Bushey (St. Scabba) 1 2
Additions and Corrections.

• ADDER, ADUR. The Adder, a river in Wilts; the White Adder and Black Adder, co. Berwick; the Adur in Sussex and in Ireland. Chalmers derives these names from Brit. aweddur, "running water." Conf. Adderbourne and Adur, p. 3.

ADIGE (ad-ejeh), a river of Tyrol and Italy, G. Etsch; corrupted from its L. name Athesis, from Celt. Yt-ece, "the water."

• Conf. Tees (Low L. Athesis, Teesis, and Teesa; called by Ptolemy Óσσω, a river co. Durham, from same root. See Isca, Thames.

• AFGHANISTAN is said to take its name from Malik Afghâna, son of Armiah, to whom the mountain tract of Kâseghar and the district of Rudah were assigned in feudal tenure by Suliman, son of Dâoud. The name Afghâna is derived from the Pers. fghdn, complaint, lamentation, because this king was a cause of lamentation to the devils, jins, and mankind. It is asserted that he fixed his residence at a place named Pûsh or Pâsh, in the mountains, and that from this place the people have derived the name of Pushtin, and their language that of Pushto, their original language being called Ibrahâmi, i.e. Hebrew. See As. Soc. Beng. Jour. vol. xxiii. 550, 1854. Conf. p. 3.

• AIX (ace), name of several places in France; Aix, in Savoy; Aix-la-Chapelle, G. Aachen, in Prussia. Aix and Aachen are corruptions of L. aquae, waters, and these places were named from their hot or cold springs. One Aix in France was founded by the Roman general Sextus, who named it Aqua Sextiae. Aix-la-Chapelle was called by the Latins, Aquigranum, from aquae, and Serenus Granus, by whom it was founded under the Emperor Adrian, about A.D. 124.

• ALBANIA, a province of European Turkey, for Alania, said to be from a German race called the Alains.

• ALDBURY (awolbury), Herts, from A. S. eald-burh, "old burgh or town."
AMOY, China; in Mandarin dialect, Hea mun, pronounced by the natives ha-moy. Hea is the name of a dynasty.

ARABIA. The Rev. Alfred Jones says "Arab, Araba, desert or sterile, so called from its sterility, from the root arak, to exchange articles of traffic, to set as the sun; Arab. qarabo, to depart far away, to wander, i. q. Hardh." Mr. Geo. B. Gliddon (Oitia Äegyp.) translates the name Arabs (whence Barbary), "men of the west," and Berber, "sons of the west," from pi the, ereb west, bar son. Conf. p. 13.

ARARAT. The Rev. Alfred Jones says "םר את ararat, 'a mountain of descent,' which Josephus says the natives called it. The Armenians call it 'the place of descent;' hence it is considered a compound of Ararat, and in Heb. should be written Har-yarah. The Samaritan Pentateuch has Hararat. By this mode it would be from ה a mountain, and ת to descend. That this is the true signification appears also from Moses Chorenensis, the Armenian historian, who affirms that the city at the foot of this mountain is called Idoheuan, but at the place itself, Nachidheuan, which signifies 'the first place of descent.'" Conf. p. 14.

ARRAS (Fr. pron. arrah), according to some, was anciently inhabited by the Atrebates, whose name became corrupted to Adertes or Adratus, whence the place was called Pagan Adertius, and, by further corruption, Arras; whence also Artois. Conf. p. 16.

BARBARY. See ARABIA, super, and Barbary, p. 27.

BESSARABIA, a province of Russia. The last settlers were the Comans, afterwards known as the Bessarabeni, from their ruler Bessarab. They appear for the first time under this new term in a public act of 1259, quoted by the anonymous arch-deacon of Ghesne, who wrote his chronicle about A.D. 1395. See Malte-Brun, vol. vi. 380; Edinb. 1827; Sommersberg, Scrip. Rer. Siles. i. 82, ii. 73, 92.

BLACKHEATH, Kent; "of the colour of the earth; or bleaeheth, of the high and cold situation, for bleake signifies cold also." (Lambard.)

BORYSTHENES, in anc. geog. a river of European Sarmatia,
bsee, Coke (b)
affert (Coke (b)
lplash - (b)
mask - (b)
tleague (b)
achter (c)

ch

ch, ball, bally (Coke (c)

elbrigas (Coke (c)

mink, see "Coke (c)"
Asia Gill (Hud) 517/Arab 525/Afghanistan (A)
Bab. el Mandeb (Behruny, 12) 519/Bai Bel 525/Arab 525
Central Asia 547/Chola Nagpur 585/Central
E. Edom red (1ea)
Tunisia beautiful / Tarabk 534
Ghazni 530/
Huang ho 524/
Irmak = river 532/Isan 554/
Jelalabad 560
Kul, kol = a lake / Kar 546
Lulav plain 523
Mokha green ?32/ Hama 536/Tenam 524/Makani 544
Arabi 524/Manch 605/Molphon 614
Palestine 537/Paradise 530/Palestine 537/Perse
2
Pen 519/Paris Con 519/Alke 527/
Sennar 529/519/Lla (yellow) 510/Rad 510/Seba 526
Tabuk 547/Tabuk 546
U
Ulaan - uul 546
W
X
Y
Z
Mill Students
Budhia 187

Maude 585 Kalarca

Seking 605

Shan town 526 Shan 538
Ben, Pen (Coke)

Beeq, Buns, Burgh, Busy (Coke)

Blair (blar) Coke

Borris, burris → dust
Boll, bottle (Ast) e
Boy (E)
Brough (e)
Bun (E)
Burne (Ast) Coke
Bry, Bye (Ast)

Cairn, Cairn (Coke)
Car, Caer, Cahin Coke
now the Dnieper. The name is said to signify "a rampart formed by a forest of pines;" from Slav. bor a pine, a pine forest, stena a wall. Its banks are covered with forests of pines. Mela represents it as flowing through a country of the same name, and as the most pleasant river of Scythia, more gentle in its course than any other, and affording water more agreeable to drink.

BOYNE, from Gael. bui-on, the yellow river. Conf. p. 42.

BRENTA, Fr. Brente, L. Brentesia, a river which falls into the lagunes near Venice; Brent, a river of Middlesex, which falls into the Thames at Brentford. From Celt. par-gwent; from par or var, water, gwent fair or open country; thus par-gwent, parwent, prent, Brent, Brenta.

BROMLEY, BROMPTON, names of several places in England, from A. S. brom-leag, a field or pasture of broom; brom-tun a broom enclosure or town.

BUCHAREST or BUCHOREST (book'rest), more correctly Bukaresht, capital of Wallachia; "city of enjoyment." (P. Cyc.)

BURTON-UPON-TRENT, co. Stafford, so named to distinguish it from sixty other Burtons. (See Index Villar.) In the Saxon annals it is written Byreton, synon. with Bureton or Buryton, words used by the Saxons to denote places of Roman or British origin; hence we may conclude that in this neighbourhood, a Bury, a capital mansion or manor-house, was the residence of some eminent personage before the Saxons visited our island. (See Hist. Staff.) Spelman derives beria vel buria (curia, civitas, burgus, habitatio, manerium), from Sax. byr, bur, Gr. βυς, casa, habitatio. See also Somner, Sax. Dict.

CANDIA, chief city of the island of Candi, anciently called Crete. Candid or Khandia is said to be the Venetian form of Khandaz, "great fortress," applied to the city by its Saracen founders. The name has been commonly extended, in Europe, to the island itself, which, however, is never called Candia by the natives.

CARLOW, Ireland, pron. by the Irish, cairlough; from Gael. cathair-lough, "the fortress or town on the lake."
CARTHAGE. Bochart says it was called in Phœn. Carthada, "new city;" and by the Chaldeans and Syrians, Kartha-hadath or —hadtha. This derivation seems the most reasonable, especially when compared with that of Utica, which signified "the ancient." See Solin.; Steph.; and Bustat. Conf. p. 62.

CATANIA, formerly Catana, an ancient city and seaport of Sicily, on a gulf of the same name, at the foot of Mount Etna. Bochart derives the name from Phœn. ශ්‍රීය katana, "little," it having been only a small town before it was colonized by the Naxii. He derives the name of the neighbouring river Asines or Acesines, from Phœn. hassein, "river of cold." He says its waters being remarkably cold, it was called by the Arabs Wadi albarid, "cold river," and by the modern natives Fiume freddo.

CEUTA (ṣu'īta), a seaport of Morocco, in the possession of Spain, stands on the site of the Roman town of Septa, which received its name from a neighbouring mountain with seven summits, which the ancients called Ad Septem Fratres.

CHINE. Any considerable chasm in the Isle of Wight is provincially so called. The term is analogous to the backbone of an animal, and is peculiarly expressive of a high ridge of land cleft abruptly down. Several parts of the southern coast of the Isle are so called, and correspond with this description. At Blackgang Chine every part is without a particle of vegetation, and the cliven sand-rocks are nearly black. The Sax. gang signifies any opening or way in a cliff to the sea-shore. See Sir R. Worsley's Isle of Wight, and Bridgen's Guide.) Chine may be from A. S. cina, cinnu, a fissure, cinan, to gape, from Gr. καινος. Churn, a river in Wilts; Cerne, a river in Dorset. Chalmers says churn or chuirm is merely the oblique case of Brit. curn, which he translates "a stony or rough stream." Conf. p. 68.

COLNE, name of several rivers of England; from Celt. cul-an, "the narrow or confined river." Chalmers gives the Colne in Wilts, the Calner in Lanarkshire, the Callen in Kilkenny, the Culany in Sligo, the Culan water in Banffshire; he says the Gael. coalan means "the small water," hence a small lake in Argyle is
Africa, Asia, and Afghanistan. Arabia, Asia Minor.
Baluchistan
East, central, and China.

Europe, Ethiopia.

Asia Minor (v.
Holy Land, Hindustan,
India, India.

Kaffarria, Kurdistan, Kurdistan.

Israel, Syria, and Persia.

Jaffa, Jaffa, and Persia.

Turkey, Turkey.

West Indies.

Africa, S. W. C.
Aly MINA
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

named Caolan; and that the Brit. call-an means "the water that is apt to run out of its channel." Conf. p. 73.

CRETE, in anc. geog. an island in the Grecian Archipelago, and now called by Europeans Candi or Candia. Bochart says Palestine, or at least part of its littoral, was called by the Syrians, Creth; that the chief arms of the Philistines were bows and arrows; that the Phœnicians called a Philistine archer, crethi or creti, and that those Greeks, who excelled in the art of the bow, were called Crethi or Creti; and that the Chaldee interpretation always has crethi for sagittarii, i.e. archers. Robinson (Gesen.) says Cherethite is a Gentile name, i. q. Philistine; that the Sept. and Syr. render it "Cretans," from which and other passages in Am. ix. 7, Jer. xlvii. 4, and Deut. ii. 33, the conjecture would be strong that the Philistines sprang from Crete, were it certain that Capthor signified the island of Crete. See also Pliny, Plato, Virg., Solin., and Lucan, libb. iii. vii.

DAMASCUS. Gesenius (Robinson) says "from Heb. and Arab. dimeshk, activity, alertness, perhaps in reference to traffic (Arab. damshaka, to be quick, hasty, active; damshak, dimashk, quick, active, alert)." Conf. p. 81.

DEAL, Kent, memorable as the place where Julius Cæsar first landed, and fought the Britons. "Cæsar ad Dole bellum pugnavit" (Nennius); from anc. Brit. dol, a dale or low place.

DORKING, found written Darking and Darkinge, Surrey. This town was ancienily called Dorchinges, a name said to be derived from its situation in a valley abounding with springs of water. Dorchinges is probably a corruption of Dur-vicingas, i.e. the water-dwellers, or, as others say, "those who dwell near springs of water;" from Celt. dwr water, A. S. wician to dwell. Conf. Dorsetshire.

DUMBLANE, according to some, derives its name from St. Blane, a Culdee, and dun a hill, i.e. Holme Hill, which overlooks the cathedral. Conf. p. 91.

EVESHAM. "Efesham, Eofesham, Euesham, Eviasham;" efes a brim, ham a dwelling; "residence on the bank of a river." (Bosworth.) Conf. p. 102.
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

EW'ELL, co. Surrey, found written Etwelle and Awell; in Domesday Etwel; i.e. "at the spring," in allusion, possibly, to its situation at the head of a small stream which runs to Kingston. There is also Ewell, near Dover.

FINLAND. Both Ihre and Wachter, on the authority of Stiernhielm, derive this name from fen (Ice. id. A. S. fen, fenn, D. veen), a marsh, marshy land. Finland, in the eastern and central parts, is intersected by lakes, rivers, and swamps, and the natives call themselves Suomilins, and their country, Suoma, from suo a marsh, ea earth. Conf. p. 104.

GOD'ALMING, co. Surrey, situated on the Wey. Aubrey thinks it was called Goda's Alming, from having been bestowed in alms to a neighbouring monastery by Goda (Godiva), Countess of Mercia; but it is asserted that this lordship was never in the possession of any religious body till given by Henry II. to the church of Salisbury. Manning, with more probability, derives the name from its Saxon proprietor, Godhelm, and from its situation at the extremity of an ing or meadow. Godelminge, moreover, is applied to it in Domesday and several ancient documents. (See Mantell; also Lewis, Topog.) The neighbouring hundred of Godley was anciently called Godlei, i.e. God's ley or land, the greater part of the district having been church land belonging to the abbey of Chertsey.

GUILDFORD (gifford), co. Surrey, found written Geldeford, Gegoldford, Guldeford, Guildford, and Gildeford; generally derived from A. S. gild, in reference to a guild or trading fraternity, which established themselves here, and ford, the town being situated on the banks of the Wey, which flows in a narrow channel along the rift in the chalk-hills. Camden thinks it may have originally been Goldenford, "golden ford;" Mantell infers some Brit. word prefixed to the Sax. ford, and expressing "the ford at the end of the baal or ridge," i.e. the well-known ridge of hills called the Hogsbak. If the first syllable is of Celtic origin, it may be derived from the same root as Wallingford, and imply "the ford of the Gaidheal or Gael."

HEIDELBERG (hy'dlbairg), on the Neckar, Germany;
Humber R (see 'Coke' p(a))

Kenbaan (Coke (c))
LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

Found written Haidelberg and Heydelberg. Some derive the name from Teut. heyden-berg, "hill of the pagans;" others from Heydel, myrtle, which still grows in great abundance upon the Geisberg, and at the back of the chateau.

HEILBRONN (hile'—), found written Hailbronn, was named from its medicinal springs; from O. G. hailen (heilen), to heal, bronn (brunnen), a well, fountain. The fable goes, that a noble hunter missed his way, and being quite exhausted, suddenly came upon a most delightful spring, which so refreshed him, that he afterwards caused a shooting-box to be built on the spot. This is said to have formed the nucleus of the town, and an old-fashioned case is still shown as the "hunter's lodge."

HO'BOKEN, New Jersey, U. S. Here was held the council between the whites and the natives, when they smoked "the pipe of peace" together. Hoboken means lit. "smoke-pipe."

HODDESDON (hodesdon), co. Herts, found written Hodesdone and Odesdone; the supposed residence of Hodo or Oddo, a Danish chief; or the site of a tumulus raised to his memory; from Oddo, and A. S. dun, a hill.

HON'ITON, co. Devon, in Domesday Honetone, Hunitone, and found written Honyton, Hunniton, and Hunnington. One writer translates it "honey-town," which is absurd. Camden thinks it may be from Brit. cun y tun, "oppidum caninæ aquæ;" from cun dogs, y water; but it is most probably from Brit. onnen y din, "town of ash-trees." See also Baxter, Gloss. in voce Hunnium. In Devon, we have also Honeychurch, formerly Honichurch and Honechereche; also Homeland.

LAPLAND; "the land or country of the Lapps." The name of the Lapps is said to denote their attachment to sorcery, lapp in their language signifying a wizard.

LEATHERHEAD, co. Surrey, more correctly Lithered, was, in the time of King Alfred, called Leodride. In Domesday, the church of Leret is mentioned in connexion with the king's manor of Ewell, and the name of the place is found written Lerred, Ledred, Ledrede, Leddered, and Ledered. Mantell says this ancient place, which is pleasantly situated on a sin-
cularly declivitous bank of the Mole, was so called by the aborigines of this island, from that circumstance, and that the Anc. Brit. has many words to signify such a sloping situation; as uledd, lethr, lethrod, lethredd, &c. See also Gent. Mag. May and April, 1844.

LEITH (leeth), co. Edinburgh, formerly Inver-Leith, named from its situation at the mouth (inver) of the Leith. There is the River Leith in Westmoreland; the Laith, now called Dyfr, in Merioneth; the Leithan, in Peebles. Chalmers says these streams swell suddenly into a flood; and he derives their names from Brit. liith, a flood. He says leith-an is a dim. of liith, and lai-dur is “a muddy or discoloured water,” or “the lesser water.”

LIFFEY, a river passing through Dublin; the Lissar, another river in Ireland; the Liver in Cornwall and Argyle. From Brit. lif or liiv, a flood or inundation. Chalmers says liiv-er means the “floody river.”

MAIN, G. Mein, a river of Germany, on which Frankfort is situated; from Gael. meadh-an (pron. mean), the middle river. The rivers Mayne in Antrim, South Munster, and Stafford; the Main in Wigtown; the Mean in Dumfries; the Lower Mein, Rother Mein, and Weisser Mein in Germany; and Mayenne is the name of a river and Mayenne and Maine-et-Loire, of departments in France. All these names may be from the same root, or from Brit. mai-an, which Chalmers translates “the agitated or troubled water.”

MALMESBURY (mahme—), co. Wilts; found written Maldulfs-burh, Maldmes-burh, Meadelves burh, Maldelvesburh, Maldmesburh, Malmesbires. It was first called Maldulfs-burh, or Maldmes-burh, “Maiulph’s city,” from the name of its founder; then Aldelmesburh, “Aldhelm’s city,” from Aldhelm, one of Maidulph’s chief disciples. From both names was formed Meald-elves-burh, Malmesbury. (Bosworth.)

NEVERS, NIÈVRE. Nièvre may be from Celt. never, “the gentle stream,” or na-var, “the water.” The Never or Nevern falls into the sea in Pembrokeshire; the Naver or Navern runs
small gardens. Three principal types of
shrubs are recommended. The 1st or 2nd are
able where walls are utilised for their
support. The bush system is good where in a
large garden a few square of ground can be
left to them. Note: In order of bushes there
are double or triple stems these are trained to
a height of five degrees against a wall or a
short wire support. Plant only one
below the surface.
from Loch Naver through Strath-Naver, into the sea in Sutherland. Conf. p. 189.


PERU, an extensive kingdom of S. America. Some derive this name from the river Beru, first discovered by Pizarro; or from a promontory called Pels. According to others, it was formerly called Biru, from the name of a cacique or prince of one of its states on the coast of the Pacific.


RAYSE (rays), in local names in England, means “a heap of stones;” as Stan-rayse; Dunmal-rayse, in Cumberland.

RIG, RIGG, often found in local names in the Northern counties, as Whitrigg, Cumberland; Rigmaiden, Rayrigg, Westmoreland; Rigby, Lancashire; Brownrigg, Grayrigg, means a ridge; from A. S. rig, riege, hric, hricg, (Sw. rýgg, Dan. ryg, D. rug, G. rücken, Ice. hriggur, Low L. rigua, reuga, reugia), a ridge, the back.

RINGWOOD, Hants (in L. Regni Silvæ), formerly Regenwood, and anciently the metropolis of the Regni, lit. “the wood or forest of the Regni,” whither they fled for protection.

SAONE (sone), a river of France; from Gael. sogh-an, “the placid river.”

STROUD (strowd), or STROUDWATER, co. Gloucester, on a river of the same name; Strood, formerly Stroud, Kent; from root of Ister and Stour, pp. 141, 258.
The Green Water Fort. These words are a translation of an old Welsh name which denoted the Island of Great Britain very well. Shakespeare tells us that the encircling sea serves it in the office of a wall, or as a most defensive to a house against the envy of less happier lands. This defensive moat has always proved a formidable barrier to foreign attack, and has not preserved our Island from invasion, as Celi Romans, English, Danes & Normans have in turn conquered England. The encircled seas has secured for us 800 yrs. of internal peace.

Dover Bank (Yes. Ocean) Length (N. to S. South) 160 miles - breadth 70 miles - average depth 10 to 20 fathoms. South of the Dover is a smaller shoal, known as the Wells Bank. Further south we find vast depressions such as the "Silver Pit," where the depth is as much as 40 fathoms. The Dover Bank is alive with trawlers during the winter. They come in seaworthy vessels, some of them over 100 ft. long, costing as much as 5 or 6, thousands each. The "chops" or cross seas, of the Channel are prove...
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<td>Beck, Beck, by</td>
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<td>Cray, Cliff, crops, Castor, Castle</td>
<td>books, book</td>
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<td>Falls - dune - den</td>
<td>don -   -   -   -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eggs: edge</td>
<td>- edge -</td>
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<td>Fall: forest, fold, fleet; field, for</td>
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<td>- Gill -</td>
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<td>Hors: holmg, hill, helme, heath, hunt</td>
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<td>Ley - lane, leg, lay, lands, low - low</td>
<td>- low -</td>
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<td>Moor, manker</td>
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<td>Rams</td>
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<td>Potin - hole</td>
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<td>yard -</td>
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Common

Terminations

eg. brigge, burnel, 

for barrow, swale, 

close, cotle, 

loss, first flush 

head, notch, horse, head

H.

Left (by, no, way) crown, swelled, wrong
For

Worcester
Worthing

Wropleen

For

Sew

Gatterden 8th 51
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It is unknown - initial spelling*
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Yenlad —
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Falernum
Florence

And

Johannisberg
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Tokay

Wiesbaden
It is interesting to note that 17th century names, which denote the profession or trade of the individual, in whatever occupation or business the person was engaged, were often used as a means of identification. It is generally taken for granted that the first 17th century names include:

1. The names of any trade or occupation, as Smith, Carpenter, Glas-

2. Any name, as George, John,

Any name ending in "son," as Johnson,

The name of any mineral, as copper, iron,

The name of any colour, as black, brown, white,

The name of any common article, as box, bean,

Adjectives of quality as small, little,

Names of one syllable only, as the owner of land in any degree usually took a prefix to their name or attached the name of their

general derivatives of the first seven, Pent-

as John, Lockyer.
Andover
Lord Family

British R. No. 305

Ceylon (Physical Geo.

Edinburgh, 1807.

Canterbury
Carley St. London: The Physician's Desk.

The rooms here are about [especially the ones near the park] were dark with heavy drapery curtains which could not be removed easily. A round mahogany table, ornate magazine holder and a large potted plant of the year before last. Several of the Physician's consulting rooms were about as gloomy as a cold, dark room by the window of the invalid couch and other elements of the surgery. In one place, the doctor's waiting room was papered with paper that a bright green carpet.

Some of the consulting rooms are quite low. One wall was buff-colored with white frieze. In another, the floor was green and the furniture covered with a chintz-like pattern. In discussing his methods with some friends, it will be found that the room was like nothing else a scene out of the pleasant side of Carlyle's life. Charles Hawtrey playing in one of the scenes of 'The Importance of Being Earnest' while to the complaints of to-day's warm basis.

The style of consulting room in Harley St., is a material indication of the new treatment. A day or so of room is over (Work 25th July 43).

Cornwall Ammon in sunlight by Hugh S. Den
wood, Lutton, Boston, Lincs.

On a bright day in the open country, fields stretching for miles, the far

shadows chase each other from slope

or slope hide in woods among the break in

the sun's rays. It is a sight of beauty

in radiant beauty, beauty in the sun's

light, beauty in yet beauty in the

beauty of serenity, the dignity of loaf

summon of spring

nearby Whitby Abbey

Ezra Pound, London - The Lake District

in Beauty Spots - It is a grand sight

serene blue, Enemy round the sides

ves. who clothed in purple lowered

duly upwards, their shadows reflected

er below. The green islets cover w

and foliage lend enchanting beauty

ere. Above, the sky was almost

blue, then there a feathery band floating about - like a cloud in

It was a vision of wondrous languidly

of rest.
(Man's early home) In Central Asia.

As historic forbears - a British Army or nearly 100 yrs. ago, while excavating into a jar discovered part of a skull.

On a thick thigh bone of what really believed to have been an ape, man approximately 500,000 yrs. ago.

And so in Winter (calling the Children or as rusty & broken as the ridges wherein the Ocean, hear others a grey-squad hussar a low stone wall, bringing a human touch of wilderness and - suddenly, the bea-

lity enemy, the earth recoils in a supreme throw up, those blackened reading to bear the brand of the fight (Expy. 6/4 1930).

Valley of the Wye. By (H. Brook) (Abbe) Surrey

claims that this exquisite stretch of country the beauty souls innumerable has me keen especially one single out that lot of greenwood in front of (Tintern Abbey) with the rolling

and before it.

Very known as the most beautiful ecclesiastical in England, would form a subject in itself, let me the present to write of it, who has not been lovely arched under moonlight where the single is forming for its song - been also
celtic song of the land, which "singing," I did hear a soaring ever sang as above all, a beauty giving feature, the most restful

of the meandering Wye surely the peaceful

most haunting green grove.
To make Captain Harpur's report was

Mr. Lloyd George recently in
seen it contained opinion. Now theシビル
states that Admiral Beatty's famous signal
by wireless 3 minutes before it was
the bridge is some forty or more
which the Prime Minister regards a
statement.

The Danes' Homemanshi"m! London. Mr.

In the centre of the rainbow
where the rainbow presents a scene
most Eastern Splendours. Its usual
mean + attractive self is
rolled by no other dancing
as in Europe.
...
At the Prize-fighting Arenas, sort of women one generally finds there—of the type of Mrs. Earnhardt, room wives. The ladies hissed; so did the crowd; judging from appearances, and the eagerness with which the women of the ring, for whom there was always a peculiar appeal to a boxing crowd, were like a vice. As a rule they understood nothing of the game, yet there they sat, cold, staring, ever staring, at the boxers話し語り, under the pitiless glare of the arc lights, while the loud roar of the crowd, the deadened ring of a hard blow, silenced for while the British ring is down—[Daily Express 9 Dec. 1920]

Jolly again (15 Dec. 1918), Dick pocket aged 67.

I beloved a pick pocket without a peer, equal to none. Among the numerous convictions was one for assaulting the Duke of York, who was Mayor of London. Judge Arthur, J. S., who was unfortunate that he had no agency reforming men of advanced years. Such men ought to be subjected, as voluntary, to even quite inadequate.
now, France & Germany. At the present evidently, their one idea is, to capture the to who, are slowly, nearly allowed to fall. any way, we shall find it to regain our commercial supremacy this point of view it is well to decide an industry can stand while becoming ving, borrowing - while constantly ing our liabilities - well! most of us what it leads to -

(Leeds). The largest slate quarry in the is found here at B. in the Snowdowne of Wales. Large slabs of slate are cut for wall facing, & the is, painted, enamelled, in imitation of the, are largely employed for ornamental pieces -

(St. Agnes) & Flat, unenclosed commons -

(York), noted for its sulphurous -

 Cheryl's hot spring's Abbey (York). In the grounds there was a tower which once formed part of the Wall surrounding the City of York.
Maidstone, 'Knight's Bridge St.' and in 1602, the name (W. St. 4) according to the records, is derived for a position which used to pass the way of the archbishops' keep. State al the palace.
Maps of the Hundred of Maidstone

Red's Map of the Hundred of Maidstone

In the town of Ashford, there is a market centre, St. German's Market, which is now a busy market place. Nearby, there are a number of shops and cafes, providing a variety of goods and services. The market is known for its fresh produce, particularly the local cheeses and deli products. Visiting the market is a popular activity for both locals and tourists, who come to sample the local delicacies and enjoy the lively atmosphere. The market is open from early morning until late in the day, offering a wide range of options for visitors to explore and enjoy.
Faire Meadow or King's Head (Maidstone). Was in old times, a renowned hotel and secret reservoir for drinking water and a wooden house which stood in it and was burnt down during a great storm in 1530.

For Old Wooden House

in Maidstone

in Richard 11th, 12th Mach. 1226

King's Head (Maidstone) Russell

Hosey hill in reign of Henry 1. 1227

Octagonal Tower High St. Maidstone

Clock, Dial, Lantern Russell 227

St. Faith's Chapel Maidstone (Dafy) 309

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Oakley & Tunbridge for paper grown 1924

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The Mote (Russell 333) The Mote. John 318

Manor of Skipford 333

The Mote was 2 distinct locations in

1190

The King may have subsequently been housed

into one (335)

The Old or former Mote house p 335

pulled down in 1799

The Old postern -

The present mansion commenced in 1794

The Venables (Barley) ancestral the residence of

the family of that name p 335

Buckland is its derivation (Russell 337)
The residence of the Late Proprietor
Jedidah Islander (Major Dermot Finlay) was officially opened. You may walk through among extensive semi-tropical gardens. Winter’s day saw hundreds of plants, a great tree from places like India, Asia, Australia, New Zealand, flourishing after being, just as they were at home in the better regions of earth.

Jordon: To be harnessed. - The Palestine Weekly noted that the richly water-rounded area of the Jordan Valley is a land without coal or iron, and that agricultural progress depends largely upon utilizing the power of the Jordan to generate electricity. It is suggested that the Jordan thus harnessed would generate not only water-power, light, heat, but would also permit irrigation of extensive lands now barren.

Reaches of the Thames (Evening News 1/21)

1921:

1st Jan. 1921, the Old World War had the first charge of drunkenness years. A really good sign for another 1st of view

somewhat notorious in March the Year 1921. 1189 summonses have been at this place, against working men, become 1000 during 1920.
Mr. Leas, the President of the Westlow House of the United Irishmen, has issued a statement (in the Daily News) that all present and former members of the House will be permitted to remain in the country under the terms of the treaty of Ghafala and the Treaty of Versailles. The House will continue to function as an organization for the promotion of national interests and the advancement of Irish rights.

Plymouth: Military Camp sites (Jan. 1921) have recently been placed at the disposal of Plymouth for temporary dwellings for service men.

Cumberland (Edinburgh): Feb. 4th, 1921

Execution of Fennoy Gray and two others to be executed on above date at Wandsworth Prison.
Under Carlo. Various plans for beating 
bank have appeared from time to time -
long study of the permanent official records 
are sold. One student felt confident of 
the beating the records, but in asked 
I to divulge his wonderful secret, but 
has never heard of any fakers. Incidentally 
siriously ill at Monte Carlo 
- following elaborate systems and 
sittings at the table. Study of the 
faces of the numerous losers one may 
conclude that the whole affair is 
my game, to say nothing about 
heated atmosphere 'of the casino.'

If one is on the lookout for advice here -
I really advise to play 
do not play a recognized system of 
attacking the banks. (Verden saf) 
In all is said there are doubtless several 
systems if anyone has a good goddess 
don't indulge too far or a bad life 
follow a good one -

age Station (Liverpool) Carpenter on the Roof. 
People yesterday. Jan. 21st 1921. The platform 
approached the station were packed. The 
Aber had to seek refuge in the refreshment 
from whence he had to climb a ladder 
into the station roof & walk along a narrow 
to the excavation. Before he could
Club in 1850 by Mr. Chesterley, Sunny, with "Hooray, my loves!
The snow is deep, my dear boy,
The wolves howl in the frozen sky,
I'm but a tramp in foreign lands."

Her relatives! Let us like them all and go.

Four beautiful lines I scarce learned
It's a warm wind, the West wind, full of lands,
I never knew, the West wind, but tears can cry
For it comes from the West land, the old born
And April 1 in the West wind, seas, sadness
A quotation by H.T.

The Fen District—How this Fen District has
devastated and ruined most of the Wheat fields.
The British Isles—Today the Fens areGreen pastures dotted with red cattle and sheep, rolling crops of golden grains, and
out sky spaced above, singing Ecstasy is
in the bursting music of the meadow bell.
The Central Plain—the South part of the
plain is closed by several ranges of hills. We divide these hills into 2 classes, limestone
or dolomite hills and chalk hills. The Chalk is
and so called because they are composed of
egg-shaped grains of lime stone which resemble
the see of a fish.
Tides of the World & the post War>Cold War

War has taught us anything, it should certainly have taught us that no one nation can suffer without involving others in distress; no nation can grow rich on another's prosperity, poverty - no nation can buy, unless it is also able to sell. What ceased to be like Russia & the central powers the newly created states around prisons all the functions of the sea body to - to. (Daily Express 1951)

- and Rothschild's resides here the great change in naval history modern carriers containing elements of animal life for all over the world, to be watched over in the country, as it is, comparatively few people can see it.

They - Net Ball has again become very popular - Boys up North are especially keen to do so, since it has been decided to form a boys' league in Paisley -
Cologne. Nearly a Roman City. The Roman gateways are still to be seen. Then we saw when Cologne was a Stadt - of its own place and now form a part of it, there were separate Stadt's each one had its own. In those days when a man was condemned he had only to cross into another Stadt if he escaped justice, now the whole is joined into one.

Amsterdam, vi A Dutch Morted Castle
The 14th Kairie is achieved
Talent = No go!

2. Trail

Tangle = Right

The Punch

Tax Policy

Take Tools

Gate = Nothing done.

Li a look in de [or look]

Buresta

7 millions

Charlize

I say Parliament

Anthem Ruler

Checker Boy

Tannia Metal

Science Money

Morals Hill

Mabin

Sawyer

Joe Straw

He del Cano

King run the Water

You Bible

Into Claus

Smokers

Witing a Bagna

Off to London
Bishop = Bishop 3/638
Goldsp. Master 3/3 1/28
Sheep's Court before 3/638
The public fast 3/627
Maidstone (Unc. 24th Class) 3/645
Upper Court before 3/626
Stonefield 3/626: (3 Conduit
Rocky Hill (W. A. A.): Maidstone 3/626
Market Crop 3/626
The Beacons 3/626
2 Linen Manufactory 3/628
Wallover families 3/628; Dutchwork 3/628
Maidstone, January 3/628; February 3/628
Subtance = Ralph de March
pro. Walter de 3/629
Godlie Chevas 3/628
Both Godlie & Shefus were in the town
Oldton ChatListe Romney 3/638
Chillington 3/641; East Lane 3/641
Middle Row 3/644; Park House 3/642
St. Buckland Manor 3/642; Acreland 3/642
Halfway Oke 3/644; Old Place 3/645
- or York
New London 3/645: Remain of College blank
Park House Salate 3/651; Pembroke Hall 3/657
Shyreman or Sheriff's Court 3/667
Fawzney 93
Aunen 3/652: 12 cloaks 3/653
Boreto Manor 654; Partly Salate 685
Selby and (Blank) Salate 3/65
vows DD. 3/65 to

shares. Waverley 2/65. 3/65

wages. Red. Charge 3/65

vows. Waverley, relates or holding (3/65)

ladies. relates 9 Waverley 3/65

Lodge Farm (Darley) 3/66. Depressed


Eeling to Athinigal 3/663 (and) in court 662

Fields (Darley) 3/652
Ballyalla - Derryn - C. 4. 439
Castlecaul - C. 4. 439
Crosby
Douglas, Denbigh - Caern, Denbigh (ft.)

Fairy Hill
Glen Moy
House of Keys
Julius Caesar Moors

Fron Rhos - Caernarvon

Port St Mary / Peel, Port Erin - Manx

Sandford Abbey
Ston - Man / Dalefield, Shanes St.

Tyrells Well.
Names: Comyns or Constable

- Bishop: Constable, Constable, Constable, Constable
- Coppin: Crippal, Crippal, Crippal, Crippal
- Does: Garden, Garden, Garden, Garden
- Hays: Hips, Hips, Hips, Hips
- Lever: Leaver, Leaver, Leaver, Leaver
- Lyddon: Leach, Leach, Leach, Leach

Ilchester in Saxons times (Russell 9)
- 2e Lambinig 2d. seat 10
- 2d. born 10. Other derivations 50

The Shireholt on Sheriff's Court 13, 14
Happled, situated to the north side of the town

Old Place: Names: Comyns or Constable

- Leake: The Old Priory, leading toward the
- Maltley Oldfield, known in early day as
- Priory or Priory Comes
- Gallops Bank, from a family of that name
- Whiteside St. from Jans of that name
- Warren St.
- Heathrow Lane, long known as the Coward

The only public party house, or long ago situated in Lancaster St. Be then at
or may be the modern name as above from the fact
that the first steel house or furnace for cast
than the steel was erected in this neighborhood then
in the sides of the Town, this was at the close of
the 17th or the beginning of the following century
The propietor of the Old Steel House, supposed
in the name of "Kettle," a name, pretty well
established at the present day.
scientist is probably Dr. Counts of Europe, who has published a number of papers on the subject. It is often stated that the ancient heroes of the ages, had they failed to be so lucky as to have the monopoly of the sex, would have been exterminated or preserved in the great cities. The world would have been inhabited by men, 3 times as tall as the modern man, 50 times as bulky, and with muscles. (Science, April 23, 192).

Table: What the world now is, if the mammals had all died at the same time, and the new species of the human type evolved into a gigantic race and with a progeny of the human species.

Banks of the Ohio. July with Ashley.

The exact mathematical computations of the original Paradise where Ohio now is, Americans made it twice as nice as Paradise, and they called it Eden.

For many times people look in who shall find the Garden of Eden in the United States. Authorities are convinced that said Garden is in the area now occupied by the Great Lakes, or by the Ohio river. Dr. Geo. C. Allen, Geologist of the University seems to be convinced that on these matters I age of 6,000 years ago, in the huge ice ages from which these matters have been, and while it has been found that the N. was entirely covered by ice, the year 2500.
Cler's Street, Jerusalem.
New Daily Letter, 19 February, 1921

In the Bible Problems it is asked which Prophet was allowed a daily
loaf of bread out of the Bakers' Street in Jerusalem.

In the above letter (same day) asked to name the name the Hebrew
famous for his fleetness, who was killed
outside the town of Bethlehem.
mg that needs a new ehly.

it to be interpreted.

a person of no account.

a young married female.

a com companion.

being also "i.e. divulging a secret.

"you, an aversi "also wide awake. If (not.

foolish or half witted.

Eck, interjection, replication answer.

ing the right knowing of the towel (or boxin).

f. to punch with the fist.

ing = kicking w. book. Punching with fist.

beasts all attempts & escape from a bed writing.

be to one like bulgar swarth!

ingham's original workhouse, see.)

as we learn from Motton, who had

2 views on the whole question of the

spoke eloquent on the subject.

writing we learn that the policy.

Guardians of the day, was to attempt.

inmates of the workhouse, maintain.

ly their labour: Several attempts

made - these in 1754 the manufactur-

question introduced a new, women.

been were alike obliged to devote

cloth to work - 2 yrs. Later machinery.

single was set up in 1760 an effort

made to make that yarn, but it

new did all these experiments success.

probably to go many branches other.

the law guardians.