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### Addenda and corrigenda to the Survey of English Place-Names

K. Cameron and K. Jackson (pp. 9–52)

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## ABBREVIATIONS OF COUNTIES AND EPNS COUNTY SURVEYS

Co	Cornwall
Ha	Hampshire
He	Herefordshire
K	Kent
La	Lancashire
Nb	Northumberland
Sf	Suffolk
So	Somerset
Wt	Isle of Wight
CPNE	<i>Cornish Place-Name Elements.</i>
EPNE	<i>English Place-Name Elements, Parts 1 and 2.</i>
PN BdHu	<i>The Place-Names of Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire.</i>
PN Brk	<i>The Place-Names of Berkshire, Parts 1, 2 and 3.</i>
PN Bu	<i>The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire.</i>
PN Ca	<i>The Place-Names of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely.</i>
PN Ch	<i>The Place-Names of Cheshire, Parts 1–5.</i>
PN Cu	<i>The Place-Names of Cumberland, Parts 1, 2 and 3.</i>
PN D	<i>The Place-Names of Devon, Parts 1 and 2.</i>
PN Db	<i>The Place-Names of Derbyshire, Parts 1, 2 and 3.</i>
PN Do	<i>The Place-Names of Dorset, Parts 1–4.</i>
PN Du	<i>The Place-Names of County Durham, Part 1.</i>
PN Ess	<i>The Place-Names of Essex.</i>
PN ERY	<i>The Place-Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire and York.</i>
PN Gl	<i>The Place-Names of Gloucestershire, Parts 1–4.</i>
PN Hrt	<i>The Place-Names of Hertfordshire.</i>
PN Le	<i>The Place-Names of Leicestershire, Parts 1–7.</i>
PN Li	<i>The Place-Names of Lincolnshire, Parts 1–7.</i>
PN Mx	<i>The Place-Names of Middlesex (apart from the City of London).</i>
PN Nf	<i>The Place-Names of Norfolk, Parts 1–3.</i>
PN Nt	<i>The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire.</i>
PN NRY	<i>The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire.</i>
PN Nth	<i>The Place-Names of Northamptonshire.</i>
PN O	<i>The Place-Names of Oxfordshire, Parts 1 and 2.</i>
PN R	<i>The Place-Names of Rutland.</i>
PN Sa	<i>The Place-Names of Shropshire, Parts 1–9.</i>
PN Sr	<i>The Place-Names of Surrey.</i>
PN St	<i>The Place-Names of Staffordshire, Part 1.</i>
PN Sx	<i>The Place-Names of Sussex, Parts 1 and 2.</i>
PN W	<i>The Place-Names of Wiltshire.</i>
PN Wa	<i>The Place-Names of Warwickshire.</i>
PN We	<i>The Place-Names of Westmorland, Parts 1 and 2.</i>
PN Wo	<i>The Place-Names of Worcestershire.</i>
PN WRY	<i>The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Parts 1–8.</i>

## ADDENDA & CORRIGENDA

### VOLS. XXV & XXVI

#### ENGLISH PLACE-NAME ELEMENTS, Parts I & II

Addenda and corrigenda compiled by Professor K. Cameron.

No attempt has been made in the following to include (a) new place-name elements noted since *English Place-Name Elements* was published; (b) additions or corrections to the place-name examples given in each article; (c) corrections of Old English place-name forms quoted from BCS, KCD, ASWills etc., except where these seem in any way significant. Hence *þ* for *ð* and vice versa remain, as do divisions of forms when EPN is different from BCS etc., e.g. *ceaforleage* for *ceafor leage* (BCS 622).

#### Part I (Vol. XXV)

xxxiv. (1). The Merc development of OE *æ* has been discussed by Ekwall, NoB li 16-48, liii 22-5. The usually accepted view must be retained, however, till much more work has been done on the subject.

xxxv. (5). Kökeritz, *Speculum* xxxiv 137-7, points out that the raising of OE *æ* to *ē* was not restricted to Kt, but was a general south-eastern feature. Similarly, under (8), he shows that the OE *i*-mutation of *a* before a nasal produced *æ* in an area wider than ESax—including, south of the Thames, Kt, Sx, parts of Ha, and probably also Sr.

xxxvii. Ælfric's *Saints*. Read 'EETS 76, 82, 94, 114'.

xli. *Gnomic Verses*. Read 'ASPR III and VI'.

xlvi. *Rock Terms*. Read 'Tomkeieff'.

## 1. Add:

- Arkiv *Arkiv för Nordisk Filologi.*  
 BNF *Beiträge zur Namenforschung.*  
 Campbell A. Campbell, *Old English Grammar*, Oxford 1959.  
 ESt *English Studies* (Amsterdam).  
 MLN *Modern Language Notes.*  
 Names *Names, Journal of the American Name Society.*  
 OE wīc E. Ekwall, *Old English wīc in Place-Names*, Lund 1964.  
 PN -ing<sup>2</sup> 2nd ed., Lund 1962.  
 Sandred K. I. Sandred, *English Place-Names in -Stead*, Uppsala 1963.  
 SelectP E. Ekwall, *Selected Papers*, Lund 1963.  
 SMED G. Kristensson, *A Survey of Middle English Dialects 1290-1350*, Lund 1967.  
 Studies<sup>3</sup> E. Ekwall, *Etymological Notes on English Place-Names*, Lund 1959.  
 YWES *The Year's Work in English Studies.*

Reviews of *English Place-Name Elements* include:

- Arkiv lxxii (1957) 118-9. K.G.L.  
 Names v (1957) 94-111. Assar Janzén.  
 NoB xlv (1957) 133-46. Eilert Ekwall.  
 NQ ccii (March 1957) 136-8. K.C.  
 MedÆv xxvii (1958) 22-7. W. F. H. Nicolaisen.  
 MLN lxxiii (1958) 616-9. Haakon Hamre.  
 MLR liii (1958) 98-100. Karl Brunner.  
 RES NS ix (1958) 414-24. R. M. Wilson.  
 Speculum xxxiv (1959) 135-40. Helge Kökeritz.  
 SNPh xxxii (1960) 355-6. A. S. C. Ross.  
 ESt xliii (1962) 36-47. M. T. Löfvenberg.  
 Anglia lxxxvi (1968) 178-81. Eduard Kolb.

2. \*ācett. The head-form should be \*acet, cf. Löfvenberg 142.

ād. The most likely meaning in p.ns. is 'a beacon'.

3. æfesn. The head-form should be æfēs, since the word consists of a prefix æf- and \*æsen, \*ēsn, a noun derived from *etan* 'to eat'. v. further NoB xlv 143, ESt xliii 42.

ā1. line 4. The last word should read ā11.

5. **\*æscett**. The head-form should be **\*æscet**.  
**-æsn**. Dr. O. von Feilitzen points out that OE *lyfesn* 'charm' also occurs in the form *lybesn* and is derived from the stem in OE *lybb* 'poison, drug'. *v.* also ESt xliii 43.  
**æspe**. The reference from BCS 219 should read *þa gratan æspan*.
6. line 15. Read *Godmund(d)ingaham*; line 18. Read *Breodun*; lines 25–6. Delete the reference to Attercliffe.
7. **æt-st(e)all**. Though this is no doubt the source of *ætstealles beorh*, it does not seem to occur in any other p.n. Astlam has developed from earlier *Estlalham*, quoted under Laleham Mx 16, as Ekwall, NoB xlv 144, shows.  
**æwell**. The etymological note should read *ā-, æ-, wella*.  
**ál**. The head-form should be **áll**.
9. **\*alrett**. Following Löfvenberg 2, the head-form should be **\*alret**, a side-form being OE *\*elret*.  
**amore**. line 2. Read *omerlond*.
11. **-ande**. line 6. Read **hangende**.
12. **ānstiga**. line 10. Read '*Beowulf* 1410'.
14. **atter**. The final sentence of the article should be deleted. Professor Smith, in YW 1 208–9, takes Attercliffe to mean 'Æperēd's or Ēadrēd's cliff'.
15. **bæc**. The references from KCD refer to vol. iii, p. 382 and 386. Better texts are BCS 219, *in þa bakas, of þam bakan* and BCS 233, *in ða bakas, of ðam bacan*.  
**bæc-hūs**. The head-form should be **\*bæc-hūs**.
16. **bær**<sup>2</sup>. The etymological note should probably refer to OE *beran* 'to bear' and not to **bar**, cf. ESt xliii 42, Mdf 10, Löfvenberg 9–10.  
**bærnet(t)**. The head-form should be **bærnet**.
17. **\*bagga**. line 14. The form from BCS 624 should read *to baggan leage*.
18. **balca**. The ON head-form should be **balkr**.
22. **beard**. line 8. Read '*Hrt* 296'.
23. **bece**<sup>1</sup>. For a detailed discussion of this el., *v.* Ekwall, NoB li 18–33, liii 23–5.
24. **\*bēcett**. The head-form should be **\*bēcet**.



26. **bēl**<sup>1</sup>. Last line. Read *Dedhil* (twice). Ekwall, NoB xlv 139, points out that in Ess we should expect a form *Balstead* if the first el. were in fact **bēl** (**bāel**). He wonders if this el. occurs in any of the p.ns. discussed in this article.

27. **bel**<sup>2</sup>. Last line. Read **mont**.

**belle**. line 7. Read '*Bjelland* NG xi 41'.

28. **bēl-stede**. *v.* **bēl**<sup>1</sup>.

**benc**. Attention may also be drawn to the discussion of this el. in Löfvenberg 8–9.

30. **beorht**. The form in BCS 830 refers to Brightwell Brk.

31. **beretūn**. The head-forms for consistency should be **bere-tūn** etc.

32. **bete**<sup>1</sup>. The head-form should be **bēte**<sup>1</sup>.

**betwēonan**. line 4. For *æt* read *at*; line 10. Read '*OE bituinæum*'.

34. **\*bic**. Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 40, points out that *to gafer bice* BCS 810 (a 12th century copy) is identical with *to gafærbæce* BCS 830, and rightly asserts that no etymology can be based on the BCS 810 form. The same point was made by Ekwall, Studies<sup>3</sup> 81–3, in his discussion of Purbeck Do, the second el. of which he considered to be an OE **\*bica**, **\*bice** 'pecker', 'bill, beak'. This is taken up by Löfvenberg, who suggests that the form required here is OE **\*bic** or **\*bica**, used in p.ns. in some such transferred topographical sense as 'beak-like projection'.

36. **\*bircen**<sup>1</sup>. The etymological note should read **bircen**<sup>2</sup>, since this el. is the noun form of the OE adj.

**\*bircet** (t). The head-form should be **\*bircet** etc.

37. **\*blæc-þorn**. For examples of the OE Charter p.n. use of this el., *v.* Löfvenberg 16.

**blæd**. An example of the simplex usage of this word in a 14th century topographical surname has been noted by Kristensson, SMED 39. There can be little doubt that **blæd** 'blade, leaf', in some transferred topographical sense, is the second el. of Chesterblade So, as suggested here, and that Ekwall's special pleading for OE *bledu* 'a bowl, cup' (Studies<sup>3</sup> 34–5) is unnecessary.

38. **blæddre**. The head-form should be **blæddre**, though it is quite uncertain that this is the first el. of Blatherwyke.

39. **bōc**<sup>2</sup>. The form in BCS 637 reads *Burhuuare bocaceras*.
41. **bondi**. The head-form should be **bóndi**.
44. (2) line 10. For 'ES' read 'AnglBeib'.
50. **\*brēthing**. The head-form should probably be **\*breth-ung**, cf. the Swed p.n. *Bredungen*, *v.* Names v 100.
51. **brink**. Janzén, Names v 100, points out that ODan **brink** would correspond to OWScand *\*brekk(r)*, and that *brinkæ* is the ODan form of ON fem. **brekka**. He further notes that it has been shown that this is a native Scand word and not a loan-word from MHG, as has often been supposed.
54. **brúðr**. Read *v.* **brȳd**.
55. **brycg**. line 16. The actual reading in BCS, certainly an untrustworthy charter, is *of mægida brycge*.
56. **bufan**. line 2. Read '(cf. **bī**)'.
57. **bunde**. Read *v.* **bóndi**.
62. **burh-geat**. For further comments on this el., *v.* Löfvenberg 28.
- burh-stall**. lines 7-8. The gloss, WW 205.36, is correctly referred to OE **borg-stall** (p. 42), and does not belong here.
- burh-stede**. For a more recent and detailed discussion of this el., *v.* Sandred 87-8.
63. **burna**. line 6. Read '*Ruin* 21'. For OE Charter examples and a discussion of *burn-stow*, *v.* Sandred 97-8.
64. **\*(ge)bur-scipe**. line 6. For 'Sx' read 'D'.
- bur-tre**. Kristensson, ESt xlv 468, points out that the p.n. forms of this word suggest that it goes back to an OE **\*burh-trēow**, cf. the development of **burh-tūn** to Bourton.
66. **bȳ**. (1) line 3. Read '(ONorw) *bær*'.
68. line 6. Read 'Norw *Benediksby*'.
70. (d) last line. For 'ix, 55' read 'xi, 41-2'.
72. **\*bycge**. Several reviewers have noted that this is a very doubtful el. which has been proposed as one alternative for a difficult p.n.
73. **\*byld**. The head-form should be **\*bylde**.  
**\*bylte**. Read 'cf. Dan *bylt*, Swed *bylte*'.

74. **\*bysc.** Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 38, points out that the head-forms should read **\*(ġe)bysce** OE (Angl, WSax), **\*(ġe)besce** (Kt). *v.* further Löfvenberg 14–5.

**(ġe)bytlū.** The head-forms should read **(ġe)bytle** etc.

**bytme.** line 9. The ref. to a strong-form **bytm** should be deleted, for in YW 5 71 Professor Smith takes the first el. of Beamsley to be the ONb pers.n. *Bēdhelm*.

75. **\*cā.** line 3. Read **cādāc.**

**\*cādac.** The head-form should read **\*cādāc.**

**cāġ.** In a discussion of this word, Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 41, suggests that the first el. of Cabus, etc. may not be OE **cāġ** ‘key’, a word of obscure origin. He makes the interesting proposal that it could be OE **\*cāġ** ‘a stone’, corresponding to MDu *kei*, *kay*, ‘a (block of) stone’, EFris *kei* ‘a stone’, which may go back to PrGerm *\*kai-ja-* and be cognate with OE *cisel* ‘gravel’.

77. **calc.** The related form in the etymological note should read **celce.**

**cald.** (1) line 8. For **herberg** read **here-beorg**.

79. **camp.** line 3. Read ‘Jellinghaus 119–20’; line 6. The OE form quoted is in BCS 758.

81. **\*carn-.** It may be noted that the form *Cearn* occurs in BCS 158, as well as *Cærn*, though the former does not refer with certainty to the river.

82. line 4. The full form in BCS 525 is *on anne stan castel*.

83. **-ce.** Ekwall, NoB xlv 134, refers to this as a “so-called suffix”. It is doubtful both in form and meaning and should be deleted.

84. **cēap-mann.** The form in BCS 879 reads *on chypmanna ford*.

**ceast.** The head-form should be **cēast.**

85. **ceastel.** line 2. Read ‘24’.

**ceaster.** (1). The full ref. for the gloss *On ceastre. In ciuitate* is Alfric’s Colloquy 97. The OE gloss of *munitum castrum* (WW 449.8) should read *ða fæstan ceastre*.

90. **cerr.** A better form and text of the OE example is *æt Humelcyrre* ASWills 40.22.

91. **cetel.** The form quoted from BCS 610 should read *oþ Cytelwylle*.



92. **\*cēto-**, line 7. The form quoted from BCS 1345 should read *cæt hærst*.

93. **cicen**. The head-form should be **cīcen**.

**cild**. (2) line 10. The ref. to 'Feilitzen 132' has not been traced.

94. **cilfor**. This is an *os/es*-stem noun, so that the etymological note should refer only to **calf**, as Dr. O. von Feilitzen points out.

**\*cimb**, line 2. Read *cimb-īren*.

96. **\*cistelett**. The head-form would be better **\*cistelet**; in the etymological note after **cistel** add (**cist**<sup>2</sup>).

98. **\*clenc**. For an excellent and more detailed discussion of this el., v. Löfvenberg 38–9.

99. **\*clof**. In the etymological note read **clēofung**.

100. **\*clop(p)**. (1). The form *on clophangran* occurs in BCS 508.

101. **cnafa**. On **knapi**, v. *infra* s.v.

102. **cniht**. (2). The form from BCS 1118 should read *on cnihta bryc*.

103. **cnocc**<sup>2</sup>. This word is unrecorded in OE, hence the head-form should read **\*cnocc**<sup>2</sup>. For a fuller discussion, v. Löfvenberg 40–1.

**cnoll**. The form in the etymological note should be **cnyll(e)**.

**cocc**<sup>1</sup>, line 2. Delete 'Norw . . . lump', v. Janzén, NoB xlviii 54.

104. **cocc-bill**. The form of the head-word should be **\*cocc-bile** (cf. **bile** EPN i 35). This word is unrecorded in OE.

**cocc-rod**. The head-form should read **cocc-rodu**.

**\*cocc-sciete**. This el. is discussed in Löfvenberg 42 and by Löfvenberg, ESt 46. His treatment is preferable and the first five lines of the article should read:

'**\*cocc-scyte** OE (Angl, WSax), originally 'a shooting, darting of woodcocks', later also 'a place where woodcocks shoot or dart', is very common in minor names (from the 13th century). ME spellings are usually *-shute*, *-shete*, also *-shite*, *-shote*. Löfvenberg 42 suggests that a *cock-shoot* was very likely a natural glade frequented by woodcocks, an artificial one being a *cock-road* (**cocc-rodu**)'.

105. **cogge**. Ekwall (DEPN s.n. Cogges), supported by Löfvenberg 43, rightly argues that the OE form of this is **\*cogg**, used topographically of 'a hill'.

107. **copped**. The hesitation between the two basic meanings proposed, 'having a peak or top, etc.' and 'having had the head removed etc.' can be readily resolved, as Ekwall, NoB xlx 140, argues, since they belong to two different words. The former is the meaning of OE **coppede**, suffixed adj., the latter of the past participle **\*coppod**, itself derived from an OE **\*coppian** 'to pollard'. Both words would give similar ME forms and the problem of the exact usage in particular names remains.

108. **\*cort(e)**. The ref. for the OE form for Dovercourt Ess 337 is ASWills 38.3-4.

110. **crabbe**. *crabbetre* (perhaps OE **\*crabbe-trēow**) has now been noted earlier than 1366,—*le Crabbetre* Edr Db 752, *Crabbetrow* 1338 Hrt 260.

112. **\*crōc**. The OE reference for *Crockhurst* Sx 226 is in full *preo crochyrsta* BCS 834. For other interesting examples of this el., v. G. J. Copley, *An Archaeology of South-East England*, p. 221.

113. **crōh**<sup>2</sup>. The head-form should be **\*crōh**<sup>2</sup>, cf. *Studies*<sup>2</sup> 166-8.

114. **cros**. (3) The final sentence in this paragraph should form a separate section headed '(4)' and the present section (4) should be re-numbered '(5)'.

116-7. **crundel**. (1) line 13. The reference to BCS 1268 should be deleted. The quotation from OEHomilies ii, 139 should begin *he turnde . . . fro* and the translation 'he turned . . . from'.

117. **crux**. Read **rōd**<sup>2</sup>.

121. line 4. For 1668 read 1608.

**cwalm-stōw**. For a more recent discussion of this el., v. Sandred 61-2.

**\*cwappa**. The page-reference to *Studies*<sup>2</sup> should be '100-1'.

122. **cwic**. The head-form should be **\*cwic**.

124. **cyte**. Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 42, argues that two OE words have been mixed here (1) **cyte** (Angl, WSax), **cete** (Kt) and (2) **cēte** (Angl, Kt), **\*ciēte**, **cȳte** (WSax), v. further SNPh xvii 259-64.

125. **dæl**<sup>1</sup>. (2) line 10. Read *Riddle* 93.11.
127. **dammr**. Several scholars, cf. Löfvenberg 49, Sandred 100, SMED 2, rightly argue that there was probably an OE **\*damm**, **\*domm**, corresponding to **dammr**; the head-forms should therefore read **\*damm**, **\*domm** OE, **dammr** late ON, 'a dam', **damme** ME, '.
128. **dēaw**. Arngart, SNPh xvi 143, ESt xxxviii 206f., has shown that the sense 'damp ground' is based on a misinterpretation of the passage in *Piers Plowman* referred to in this article. Delete 'probably . . . 289)'.  
**\*def**. Read **dyfe**.  
**(ge)delf**. *lead gedelf* occurs in BCS 551.
133. **\*diger**. In the etymological note read **dígr**.  
**digle**. The head-forms should be **dīgle**, **dīegle**.  
**digol**. The head-forms should be **dīgol**, **dīegel**.  
**dígr**. The head-form should be **dígr**.
136. **drosn**. The head-form should be **drōsn**.
137. **\*dubb**. Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 42, points out that this word is cognate with MHG *tobel* 'ravine', MLG *dobbe* 'ditch, pit, marshy land', Norw dial. *dubba* 'to bow', and is ultimately related to OE **dēop** 'deep', *v.* Holthausen s.v. *dūfan*.
139. **dunn**. The form from BCS 734 should read *on þone dunnan stan*.  
**dunnoc**. The head-form should read **\*dunnoc**.  
**\*dūno-**. line 5. Read **dūn**.
140. **duru**. In the etymological note read 'PrGerm **\*dur-**'.  
**\*dybb**. The YW reference is now more precisely YW 4 206.  
**\*dyfel**. In the etymological note read **dyfe**.
141. **dyne**. The head-form should be **\*dýne**, and the OE compound form *æf-dýne*.
142. **-e**<sup>1</sup>. line 6. Read '(Kluge § 5)'; line 8. Delete **cwene**; line 11. Delete **hylte**; line 12. Delete **syle**.
145. **\*ēcels**. The article by Ekwall is now more readily accessible in SelectP 33–5.
146. **-ed**<sup>3</sup>. Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 43, points out that the head-form should be **-ede** and that the WGerm form in the etymological note should be **-ōdī**. **crymbed** belongs to **-ed**<sup>2</sup> and not to **-ed**<sup>3</sup> (**-ede**).

\***ēde-mann**. In the etymological note **ēow** is a misprint for **eowu**.

**edisc**. line 3. Read Lat *broellarius*; line 21. Read '*Beowulf* 1037'; line 22. For *eodor-gong* read *eder-gong*; line 23. For '*Crist* 1676' read '*Guthlac* 11', and read '*Riddle* 17.2'.

147. **efes**. In the etymological note read **ōfer**.

**ēg**. (2) line 4. Read 'PrGerm \**awiō-*'; line 5. Read 'PrGerm \**awi-*'; line 7. Read '(PrGerm \**ahwō*)'; line 9. Read 'EGSt'.

149. **-el<sup>3</sup>**. line 10. Read **tāesel**.

**elf**. line 3. Read 'A fem. form **elfen** . . . '.

150. **\*ellret(t)**. The head-form should be "**\*elret** OE 'an alder copse' ", which is a side-form of **\*alret** *supra*.

151. **-en<sup>1</sup>**. line 3. Read **drihten**. Several colleagues have pointed out that **gamen**, **bircen**, **holegn** and **scypen** are wrongly included in (iv).

152. lines 5–6. *Bathen-eston* is hardly a safe example of the continued use of **-en<sup>2</sup>** in a ME form since it is certainly possible that *Bathen* is from the OE *Baðum*, dat. pl., recorded in BCS 277, and ASC A (s.a. 906).

153. **\*ēofed**. The head-form should be **\*ēofede**, and at the end of the line read **ifede**.

156. **-er**. lines 2 and 3. Delete *rifter* and **stāger**; line 7. Read **hæsler**.

**-ere<sup>1</sup>**. line 10. Read **sútari**; line 16. Read **sāpere**, and for **schokere** read **scēotere**; line 17. Read **sūtere**.

**\*ere<sup>-3</sup>**. It is highly unlikely that this form occurs in any p.n. The whole article could be deleted.

158. **erð**. Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 43, points out that reference to **-ð(e)** in the etymological note is incorrect and that the PrGerm form is *\*arþiz*.

**-es<sup>2</sup>**. line 9. It may be noted that the reference for the OE form for Bishopton is YCh 7; line 10. Read **brōðor**.

159. (iv). line 10. *æt Moresburh* KCD 1298 is to be identified with Mosborough Db 248 and a better text is ASWills 48.10.

160. **-estre<sup>1</sup>**. The head-form has been mis-printed and should simply read **-estre**.

161. (2). line 4. For 'demonstrative' read 'denominative'; line 8. Delete '**grafet**', v. *infra*, s.n.; line 9. Read *hēawan*.



162. **ēde**. line 3. Read **ēðan**.

163. **fær**. line 2. For **færr**, read **fœrr**.

**færr**. Ekwall, NoB xlv 138, points out that the head-form should be **fœrr**.

165. lines 3–4. **fealge** also occurs as a pl. form in the sources quoted. Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 40, points out that while Lat *occa* means ‘harrow’, in WW *occas* stands for *olcas* and MedLat *olca* means ‘land fit for ploughing’; (2). line 4. Read **fealu**.

166. **fearr**. In the etymological note read ‘ON *farri*’.

169. **\*felling**. line 2. It is unlikely that *fæling* BCS 455 belongs here, for it is the same reference, i.e. *in babban fælinge*, referred to under **felging**; line 5. Read ‘NG iii, 372’.

**fenkel**<sup>2</sup>. This el. has been discussed in detail by Ekwall, Studies<sup>3</sup> 47–53, and though he has demonstrated that the suggestions made here will not do, his discussion does not take us much nearer a solution, and with our present state of knowledge the word must be left unexplained.

171. **feond**. The head-form should be **fēond**.

**fēorðung**. line 6. Read **þriðjung**, **fēorða**.

172. **(ge)filde**<sup>1</sup>. Read ‘PrGerm *\*felþiian-*’, v. Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 43.

173. line 7. Read **stræt**. line 14. Read ‘PrGerm *\*felþiz*’.

**fileðe**. line 2. Read ‘Paris Psalter 36.2’.

174. **finca**. The head-form should be **finc**.

**\*fīning**. Read ‘Problems 91–2’.

**\*finn**. In the etymological note read ‘Problems 91–2’.

175. **\*flaða**. Ekwall, Studies<sup>3</sup> 53–4, argues that this el. does not occur in Flawith YN, a p.n. identical in origin with Flawith YE 188. (v. the note on this name, s.v. **\*flage**). He takes the first el. to be ON *flagð* ‘a (female) troll’, a word not discussed in EPN.

**flēam**. In Hrt 32 it is pointed out that the manor of Flamstead was held by the tenure of providing protection for travellers, and even if this were pure coincidence, the meanings ‘place of refuge’, ‘place of flight’ seem excellent ones for OE *flēamstede*.

176. **fleinn**. To the meaning suggested it may be added that in minor names the ref. may also be to the shape of the field, or to a place where material for making arrows was found.

**Fleming**<sup>2</sup>. Attention should be drawn to Ekwall's discussion of this el. in NoB xli 153–4.

177. line 2. Read 'OFris *fliat*'.

178. **flōr**. line 4. It may be noted that *Floraheafdo*, quoted by Ekwall, DEPN s.n. Flordon, is for *Floran*-; line 7. In WW 150.27, the nouns are in the pl.

182. (iv) line 4. Read **rād**.

186. **foðr**. The head-form should be **fóðr**. It is, however, extremely unlikely that it is the first el. of Fotherby L.

187. **Frīgedæg**. In BCS 197 and 1047 respectively, read *on frīgedægæs east* and *on frige dægæs trow*.

188. **\*friðen**. The form in KCD 813 should read *Freoðene feld*. Ekwall, NoB xlv 140, supported by Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 38, points out that the OE **\*friðen**, found as the first el. of Frinsted K, is not an adj. but a noun meaning 'protection', *v. Studies*<sup>1</sup> 5n.

**frosc**. line 5. The form in BCS 225 should read *forsca burna*; in the etymological note read 'G *frosch*'.

**fuglung**. The ref. to WW should read '268.34'.

189. **funta**. The head-form should read **\*funta**; line 3. For 'late Brit *\*funton*' read 'PrWelsh and Corn *\*funtōn*'; line 4. Read 'Lat *fontāna*' and 'as Welsh *ffynnon* and Corn *fenten*'; lines 4–5. A more accessible source now for Ekwall's article is SelectP 26–31, where the wrong ref. to ES is given.

190. **(ge)fyrhð**. Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 38, points out that the correct head-forms should be **fyrhð**, **(ge)fyrhðe**.

**fyr**s. The etymological note should simply read 'Origin unknown'.

192. **gagn-staðr**. As Ekwall notes, NoB xlv 137, this is a ghost-word and the whole article should be deleted. The ME minor names discussed here should be referred to OE *gang-stede* for which Sandred 65 suggests a meaning 'a walk or pasture for cattle'. *v. further* Sandred 63–5. The first el. of Ganstead YE 48–9 is probably a Scand pers.n. *\*Gagni*, *\*Gagne*.

193. **gang**. The head-forms should be **gang** OE, **gangr** ON.

194. line 10. Read **here-beorg**. Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 41, points out that it may be worth noting that *gannocks* pl. is used in the Bed dial. of "the narrow channels between the 'cobs' or islands in a river".

197. **gēap**<sup>1</sup>. The head-form should be **\*gēap**<sup>1</sup>.
198. **geat**. In the head-forms the Kt form should be '**get**'; (1) line 11. Read **hlīep-geat**.
199. **geiri**. v. further Janzén in *Orter och Namn* pp. 175ff.
201. (**ge**)**gilda**. On aspects of the development of this word in ME, v. Löfvenberg 76–7.
202. **gildri**. Janzén, *Names v 101*, draws attention to other Scand forms of this word—OScand *gildra* fem., OSwed *gilder* neut.
- \*gip(s)**. In a subsequent discussion of this el. Ekwall, *Studies*<sup>3</sup> 54–7, points out that Scand influence need not be adduced in the development of the word since its most likely OE form is *\*gypes*, from a base OE *gēopan* 'to swallow'. Ekwall's treatment of this word is sound and the head-form should be changed to **\*gypes**.
- \*glād**. Ekwall, *Studies*<sup>3</sup> 57–8, points out that an el. OE *\*glæd* 'a glade', not included in EPN, would certainly explain many minor names in *Glade*-. He refers to OE **\*glæd** as 'a very unnecessary mutated variant' of **glād** and this is very likely true. He further rightly asserts that in the names discussed the problem is not in explaining the form *glade* but rather the form *glode*. His explanation, however, is not entirely convincing, though it demands respect. At present, the problem must be left open.
203. line 2. The form from KCD 618 should read '*to ðære glædenun*'.  
**glæppa**. Several reviewers have pointed out that the head-form should be **glæppe**.
- \*glæs**<sup>2</sup>. The head-form should be **\*glæs**<sup>2</sup>; line 2. Read *glæzne*; line 3. Read *glæsen*.
- \*glasto-**. line 3. Read **glæs**.
- glēd(e)**. The form quoted from *Genesis* 1810 should read *glēd-styde*.
204. **\*glind**. line 2. Read 'Problems 16, 73'.
205. **\*gogge**. It may be noted that Löfvenberg 78 suggests that the OE base for this el. is OE *\*gogg-*.
206. **gqltr**. Janzén, *Names v 100*, points out that the etymological note is confusing and that reference should have been made simply to **galt**.



**gōp.** The reference should be to *Riddle* 49.3.

**\*gota.** The OE head-forms should be **\*gotu**, **\*gote**.

207. **græd.** The head-forms should read **græd** OE (WSax), **grēd** (Angl, Kt); delete the etymological note.

208. **grafett.** It is highly likely as Löfvenberg 81 has argued that the OE charter forms *grauet*, *grafett* BCS 674 are to be derived from an OE **grāfet**, a side-form of which would be **\*grāfet**, 'grove, copse'. This is the likely source of the p.n. examples given in this article. The head-form and meaning should be changed accordingly and the etymological note should read [**grāf**, **-et**].

209. **\*grendel.** The form in BCS 1023 reads *in grendelsmere*.

210. **grjót.** The form quoted in the etymological note should read **grēot**.

**grōp.** For a 14th-century example of this el. in a surname, *v.* SMED 83.

211. **grype.** Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 42, points out that the head-form should be **grȳpe**, the source of dial. *gripe*, and that dial *grip* presupposes an OE **\*gryppe**. *v.* also Löfvenberg 83–4.

214. **(ge)hæg.** (1) line 4. For 550 read 50.

215. (2) line 3. For **heg** read **hēg**.

**\*hægen.** line 7. The OHG form should read *hagan*.

217. **hām-styde.** This el. has since been discussed more fully in Sandred 29–30.

218. **\*hæslen.** The head-form should not have an asterisk, *v.* BT s.v.

219. **hæð.** (2) line 1. The ON form should be **heiðr**.

222. **hagu-þorn.** line 5. The form and reference quoted should read '*Hage(n)þorndun* Dugd vi, 1444'.

223. **halh.** Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 39, draws attention to the ME Southern form *hile*, from OE **heale** dat. sg., the source of Heale W 373, and the usual form in Do, cf. Hile, Hyle Do 46–7, 221.

225. (1) lines 9–10. The full reference from BCS 476 should read *ad quendam fraxinum quem imperiti sacrum vocant*. (2) line 6. Read **hālga**.

227. (ii) line 4. Read 'ASC 1001'; (iii) line 4. Additional refs. to the compound *biscophām* are ASWills 34.27, 38.23, 103.



228. (3) line 2. Read ON **heimr**.

229–31. **hamm**. This el. has been discussed in detail by Margaret Gelling, NoB xlviii 140–62, who argues that a topographical study of many of the names containing it suggests that its earliest meaning in English p.ns. was ‘land almost surrounded by water’, that the sense ‘river-meadow’ developed out of this, and that ‘an enclosed plot’ is probably a still later development. She further points out that, with our present state of knowledge, **hamm** seems to be restricted in pre-Conquest names to an area broadly representing the territory settled by Saxons and Jutes, together with south Cambridgeshire in the east, where there is archaeological evidence for early Saxon settlement and a large extension to the north-west, representing the territory of the Hwicce and Magonsætan.

232. **hām-stede**, *v.* further, Sandred 65–7, 88–90.

235. **\*haðel**. The OE form quoted for Haddlesey is from YCh 7 and is dated *c.* 1030. This el. is discussed further in YW 4 18–19, where it is taken as a possible derivative of the root **hāð** or **hæð** ‘heath’. In Addenda xi, however, Professor Smith draws attention to Ekwall’s suggestion, Studies<sup>3</sup> 62–3, that it is related to OE *haþo-* in *haþolida* ‘elbow’ and would mean something like ‘a hollow’. This is the best suggestion for its origin and meaning so far made.

237. **\*hēafod-land**. line 2. The full cross-reference to **hēafod** should be ‘(1) vi’.

239–40. **hearg**. line 10. The early form quoted in NK 166 for Swed *Odensala* is *Odhenshargh*. In the etymological note to this el. the first form quoted should read **hōrgr**.

240. **hearpe**. (v) line 2. For ‘OE’ read ‘DB’.

241. **hefeld**. As Dr. von Feilitzen points out the etymological note should read ‘~ OE *hebban* ‘to raise up, to lift’.’

**hege**. The PrGerm form quoted in the etymological note should be *\*hazjō(n)*, *v.* ESt xliii 43.

**heim**. The head-form should be **heimr**.

242. **hellir**. Janzén, Names v 101, points out that this el. does not mean simply ‘cave’, but in ON and in modern Scand dialects the sense is ‘(a cave under) a projecting rock’. He adds “A cave-like ravine or hollow would not have been called

*hellir* if there were no beetling rock formation". He suggests that the p.n. examples quoted are more likely to be derived from **hella**.

**helm**. The ON head-form quoted should read **hjalmr**.

243. **\*hencg**. Wilson, RES NS ix 423, queries whether there is any justification for making two words out of **hencg** and **henge**, since the former must be merely a spelling variant of **henge**. The entry for **\*hencg** should be deleted and the example transferred to **henge**, which, since it only occurs in the compound *henge-clif* in OE, should have the head-form **\*henge**. *Henge Lane* Sx 354 is first recorded in the comparative form 'an acre of brook calle *the Henge*' 1543, which seems to suggest that **henge** is here used as a noun.

**hencgen**. Wilson, RES NS ix 423, similarly suggests that the correct head-form of this el. should be **hengen**, of which **hencgen** is merely a spelling variant. The head-form should be emended accordingly. For the loss of *-en* in Stonehenge W 360, comparison may be made to *maid* from OE **mægden**. A modern analogical formation from Stonehenge is Woodhenge W, a Bronze Age Sanctuary discovered in 1925.

**\*hens**. The head-form should read **\*hēns**.

**heolstor**. It may be noted that this word survives in dial. also in the form *holster*.

245. **here-weg**. The full gloss in WW is *Publica via. calles hereweg*.

**here-wīc**. For a later discussion of this el. *v.* PN **wīc** 17, 19, 30, where Ekwall does not think a meaning 'camp' can have been common.

**hice**. The head-form should read **\*hīce** and the OE compound quoted should be *hīce-māse*.

**hiche**. The page references to Wa should be '87, 335'.

246. **hīewe-**. In the etymological note read *hēawan*.

247. **hīwan**. In the etymological note, line 1, for *hīowun* read *hiwun*.

248. **hjalmr**. The head-form should read **hjalmr**.

249. line 2. The ref. is to the prose *Boethius* 10.42-3.

251. **hlēo**. In the etymological note the OFris form should be *hlē*.

252. **hlīf**. The head-form should be **\*hlīf**.

253. **\*hloppa**. Janzén, Names v 101–2, points out that this occurs exclusively in Swed, as *loppa*, and that its etymology has not been determined with certainty. He shows that the ON form could well be **\*loppa**.

**hlot**. The ME form adduced from the Sr examples should be *lot(e)*, not *lot(te)*. *Lote* is the form found in all the examples given by Löfvenberg 125.

254. **hlyn**. The ref. should read '*Riddle* 55.9'.

**\*hnipa**. In YW 1 211, Professor Smith takes Neepsend to come from an OE **\*hnip**, a strong form of **\*hnipa**, with some such meaning as 'hill'. This seems highly probable; but comparison with an ON **\*hnipa** should not be made, as Janzén, Names v 102, has shown. In ON this may have had a long vowel, but further research is necessary before its exact form can be established.

**hnutu**. '(older **\*hnuta**)' should be deleted, since Janzén, Names v 103, has shown that its form is doubtful.

255. **hōced**. The head-form should be **hōcede**, and the etymological note should refer to **-ede** and not **-ed**.

256. **høfuð**. The rare form *haued* is as likely to represent a shortening of OE *-ēa-*.

**\*hogg**. The head-form should read '**hogg**', v. BTSuppl s.v.

258. **holc(a)**. In the etymological note delete **hylcðe**.

**holegn**. Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 43, points out that this word contains the suffix *-egn*, used to form plant-names.

260. **\*hoppet**. The head-form should be **\*hopet**.

**hopping**. The head-form should read '**\*hopping** OE', since this el. occurs only in the name of a boundary mark, *north biweste hoppinge* 967 (15th) BCS 1196, v. Sr 62.

261. **horg**. The head-form should read **horgr**.

**horn** (2) (i). The ascription of the hart as a symbol of royalty is altogether too strong. The statement should at least be qualified by inserting 'perhaps'.

262. **horned**. The head-form should be **hornede**, and the etymological note should refer to **-ede**.

263. **hos(s)**. In the etymological note read **hys(s)e**.

**hrafn**. Read **hræfn** for **hræfen**, as also p.264, s.v. **hremn**.

265. **hring**. The head-forms should read '**hring** OE, **hringr** ON'.

**\*hrispe**, see addenda s.v. **\*rispe** *infra*.

**hriðer**. Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 43, points out that the PrGerm forms quoted in this article (lines 4, 5) should be respectively, *\*hrenþ-* and *\*hrunþ-*.

266. **\*hrōst**. The final word in the quotation from *Ruin* 30 should read *hrof*.

**\*hrucge**. line 2. The ref. should be to BCS 123A.

**\*hruna**. It should be added that where this el. occurs as a simplex p.n. its likely meaning is 'foot-bridge', *v.* further Löfvenberg 175.

268. **hulc**. The head-forms should read **hulc**, **\*huluc**; it may be noted that the word survives as dial. *hulk*.

**huluc**. The head-form should read **\*huluc**.

**\*hunda-maðr** and **hunda-sveinn**. In the etymological notes to each el. read **hundr**.

269. line 3. Read 'xl-xlvi'.

**\*hunte**. Insert 'OE' after the first head-forms.

270. **hūs**. line 3. Read **lopt-hūs**.

**\*hvass**. Janzén, Names v 103-4, points out that both the form and etymology of this word are doubtful and that it seems to be distinctively Swed. In this case the el. should be deleted.

271. **hvittr**. The head-form should read **hvítr**.

272. **hwer**. The form in BCS 912 should read *Hwerwyl*.

**Hwicce**. *v.* further Gl 4 30ff.

**\*hwifer**. This word, discussed further under **\*hwip(pe)**, is unlikely to be the first el. of OE *hwifræmera*, as Ekwall, Studies<sup>3</sup> 96-8, demonstrates. It is very likely an adj. meaning 'shaking', the exact form of which is uncertain, perhaps OE *wifer* or *hwifer*. Till the problem is settled, ref. to **\*hwifer** should be deleted, as also the second sentence in the article dealing with **\*hwip(pe)** on p. 273.

273. **\*hwip(pe)**. line 2. Read 'DEPN s.n. Whepstead'.

274. **\*hylcðe**. This a doubtful el. and for the present is better deleted.

**\*hyldre**. Janzén. Names v 104-5 convincingly demonstrates that ON **\*hyldri** is a form which is not likely to have



existed, and it should be deleted. He shows that the source of ME *hilder* is either OE masc. \***hylder** or fem. \***hyldre**.

276. \***hylte**. This is a neut. *iā*-stem noun and the etymological note should refer simply to **holt**.

279. \***ifed**. The head-forms should read \***ifede**, \***eofede**, and the etymological note **īfig**, **-ede**.

280. (3) line 1. Read **rīðig**.

**igil**. line 1. Delete 'ON **igli**'.

\***igli**. Janzén, Names v 105–6, has shown that this word could not have existed, but that there was probably an ODan *igil*. The comparison with ON *ígull* in the etymological note is not relevant and should be deleted.

**ikorni**. The head-form should read **íkorni**.

281. **in**. (1) line 3. The ref. should be to Wo 60–1; (2) line 2. Read **innām** and **inntak**.

282. **-ing**. line 9. Read 'PN WRY xlf.', 'E & S i, 27ff.'; line 11. After '5off.', add 'and J. McN. Dodgson, BNF ii (1967) 221–45, 325–96, iii (1968) 141–89; lines 19–22. It is most unlikely that the so-called Scandinavian *-ing* names are originally ON. They are OE names, the forms of which show Scand influence.

283. (2) line 6. For 'Luttrington' read 'Lotherton YW 4 55–6'; after '7–10' at end of this section add 'Dodgson, BNF ii 241–43'.

285. **-ing**<sup>1</sup>. (iii) line 5. Read **priðjungr**; (iv) line 10. Read **bigging**.

286. line 1. For **clæfer** read **clæfre**. BCS 851 reads *Groenling*. (1) line 13. For *Leechdoms* read *Narratiunculae*.

287. (3) (i) line 2. Read 'OE \**Clæfring*'; line 3. Read **clæfre** and '(OE \**Clæfrincg*)'; at end of (3) add 'However, Dodgson BNF ii 221–45 argues that in English p.ns. and quite possibly in Swedish and Continental ones, **-ing**<sup>2</sup> with its palatalized forms is not a true *-ia*-stem but a modified form of *-a*-stem **-ing**<sup>1</sup>. He supposes that in PrGerm and in PrOE an **-ing**<sup>1</sup> formation used as a p.n. would regularly appear in the locative case, as PrGerm, PrOE \**-ingi*, whence OE *-ing(e)*, having a palatal *g*, later assimilated. The locative-inflected form would have been so commonplace in toponymics that it could well have come to be regarded as the nominative of an especially

toponymic function of **-ing**<sup>1</sup>. The *-a*-stem inflexions of **-ing**<sup>1</sup>, applied to the *\*ingi* basis of its toponymic function, would appear as pseudo *-ia*-stem inflexions, i.e. PrGerm *\*-ingi-az* would closely resemble *\*-ing-iaz*. Cf. Dodgson's analysis of palatalized *g* in *-ingham* place-names, addenda to p. 298 para. (1).

288. (5). lines 6–7. Nettleton W 80–1 is recorded as OE *Netelin(g)tone* in 15th-century copies; (6) (ii). The ref. in BCS 906 reads *Æðeleaing wude* and in BCS 190 *in silva quæ appellatur Saenling*.

289. line 2. The form from BCS 873 should read *Bedalacinge*; (7) (vii) line 5. Read '*Noðfreding* OET 436 K (*Nōðfrið*)'.

292. (2) line 5. For '7ff.' read '28f.'.

293. lines 10–11. The form *luttringtun* occurs in BCS 1352; line 16. The best text of the *Will of Bishop Theodred* is ASWills 2–4. The form *Ilsingtone* is an error for *Ill-*, probably to be identified with Illington, near Thetford, Nf, as Professor Whitelock suggests (ASWills 2.10, 100).

294. line 5. The form *badenōding land* occurs in a contemporary endorsement; (c) line 9. The form in the 12th century endorsement is *Gameling wyrðe*; line 17. Read '*Cilboldentune* DB', while the full form for Clacton c. 1000 is *of Claccingtune*.

295. (5) line 10. For '170' read '70'; line 19. For '207' read '208'; At the end of (5) add 'Dodgson BNF ii 230, 239–40, BNF iii 156–87, dismisses both the collective and the 'connective particle' functions, and interprets the **-ing**<sup>4</sup> formations as **-ing**<sup>1</sup> and **-ing**<sup>2</sup> formations to which a further element has been added, as may be seen from the appearance of alternative uninflected and gen.sg. inflected forms of **-ing**<sup>1</sup> and **-ing**<sup>2</sup> in the '**-ing**<sup>4</sup>' type of p.n. Compare (6) (a), (b), (c) *infra*, with Dodgson BNF iii 141–89'.

296. At the end of (7) add 'Cf. the discussion in Dodgson, BNF iii 182–3 etc.'.

297. (8) line 5. The date of *Hwiccintunæ* is Wm 1; 9 (b) line 4. For '286' read '236'.

298. *-ingas*. line 4. *Berclingas*, properly *contra Berclinga*, occurs in BCS 313, Berkeley Gl 2 211–12, xiii; At end of section (1) add 'The palatalized forms have been carefully studied by J. McN. Dodgson in BNF ii 221–45, 357–95, who finds reason

for taking the [-indʒ-] types as palatalized **-ing<sup>2</sup>** formations to which a further element has been added. Since he has argued that **-ing<sup>2</sup>** represents a specifically toponymic form, based on the old loc.sg., of **-ing<sup>1</sup>** (see addenda to p. 287 para (3)), he argues that p.ns. like Abinger Sr, Altrincham Ch, and Birmingham Wa are not **-ingahām** folk-name place-names, but formations in which a final element has been added to a sg. **-ing-**formation of an archaic type'.

299. line 4. After 'colonization' add '(but cf. J. McN. Dodgson, *Medieval Archaeology* x 1-29, who distinguishes two phases of the English settlement, an immigration phase and a colonizing phase, and finds ground for suspecting that place-names in **-ingas**, **-inga-** do not belong to the immigration-phase in any given district, but rather to the secondary, colonizing phase)'.  
(3) line 22. For *Oiscingi* read *Oiscingas*.

300. (4) line 9. Read *Eforwicingas*; line 10. Read *Fifburhingas*; line 12. Read *terra folcanstanninga*.

301. (6) (iv). At end of section add '(cf. Dodgson *Medieval Archaeology* x 1-29)'.

303. **\*innām**. In the etymological note read 'OE *niman*, ON *nema*'.

304. **intak**. Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 38, points out that the head-form should read **inntak**. The etymological note should refer to ON *taka*.

**iren**. The head-form should be **īren**.

**isern**. The head-forms should be **īsern**, **īsen**, **īren**.

## Part II (Vol. XXVI)

2. **kald**. The head-form should be **kaldr**.

**kálfr**. The head-form should be **kalfr**.

**kaupa-land**. Read *óðalsjörð*.

5. **kleif**. Janzén, Names v 106, points out that the meaning 'a steep hill-side' is not exact, since the word normally denotes 'a cliff, hill-side, pass, with a steep or difficult path'. He adds that Scand p.ns. indicate that the difficulty of ascending or descending is the basis for the meaning.

**klif**. As with **kleif**, this word also signifies something that has to be climbed. Both **kleif** and **klif** are closely related to ON *klífa* 'to climb, to clamber', *v.* Janzén, Names v 106.



**knapi.** Ekwall, NoB xlv 136–7, notes that ODan *knabe* in the sense of a nobleman of low rank is a loan-word from German and is therefore most unlikely to occur in p.ns. in England. It is almost certain that the names in question should be referred to **cnafa**, **cnapa** *supra*, or to the derived pers.n. This article should be deleted.

6. **kokkr.** The head-form should read **kōkkr.**

**kol.** Hamre, MLN lxxiii 619, points out that this word is not an adj. in Scand, though it has an adjectival function in some compound Scand p.ns.

**kollr.** BCS 361 reads *ymb Collhill*; the form *on colle* BCS 1282 might also be noted.

8. **\*lacuc.** The topographical difficulties with regard to the YW place have been resolved, *v.* YW 6 7.

9. (4) line 2. Read '*Exodus* 58 and 313'; the quotation from *Andreas* should read *mycel is . . . lad ofer lagustream* and the line ref. should be 422–3. Similarly, the second quotation from the same poem should be referred to line 190 and not to 380.

11. **læge.** The head-form should be **\*læge.** It seems also likely that there was an OE side-form **\*lēge.**

**læl.** Likely side-forms **\*lēl**, **\*lēla** might also be noted.

12. **læte.** The head-form should be **\*læte.**

**lāf.** Reference to *andlang lauen* BCS 1187 should be deleted, for Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 40, draws attention to Tengstrand 312, supported by Forsberg 62, where it has been plausibly suggested that *lauēn* (in a late copy) probably stands for *lanan*, gen.sg. of OE **lane** 'a lane'.

13. **land.** It should be added that in Scand p.ns. **land** has often the meaning 'land by water or by a river, a shore'.

17. **lausā.** Janzén, Names v 97, argues that this el. which should at least have had an asterisk, is better deleted altogether. He points out that the old Scand el. *lōsa* was no longer being used in p.n. formation when the Scandinavians settled in England.

**lauss.** The head-form should be **-lauss.** Similarly read **-lēas** in the etymological note.

20. line 3. Read '*ON lōg*'; lines 4–6. *v.* further Wilson, RES NS ix 423.



22. **lēas**. The head-form should be **-lēas**; delete the ref. to Westley Waterless.

23. **leik**. The head-form should be **leikr**.

**lēoht**. Löfvenberg 122 has shown that in simplex p.ns. this word is probably used as a noun 'light place', i.e. 'glade clearing'.

24. **lic-tūn**. It may be noted that this word survives in dial. *litten*.

25. **\*lisc**. 'Studies<sup>1</sup>', should read 'Studies<sup>2</sup>'.

**loc.** line 4. The form *on loc hylle* occurs in KCD 664.

26. **loddere**. *Loderesbrugg* is to be referred to C 314.

**lōgr**. Read 'lōg ON, 'law, a district administered under one law' and 'v. **býjar-lōg**'.

**loppe**. delete 'difficult . . . *loppa*)', v. **\*hloppa** *supra*.

**lopt**. Löfvenberg 124 points out that while ME *loft* is usually held to be of Scand origin, there might have been an OE *\*loft* also.

27. **lúka**. The head-forms should read '**lúka (lúkur** nom.pl.)'.

**lúndr**. The head-forms should read '**lúndr (lúndar** gen.sg.)'.

28. line 6. Read 'Gunnar', and 'LSE ii, 72-5'.

**lūs-þorn**. The head-form should read **\*lūs-þorn**; the ME form *Lusethorne* does not appear in the YN volume but is quoted in Forsberg 188 n. 2.

**\*lūtegār**. The head-form should read **\*lūte-gār**.

32. **māge**. An OE variant form **māge** should be noted, cf. Cu 296.

**mægð<sup>1</sup>**. line 5. Read **mægð<sup>2</sup>**.

**mægð<sup>2</sup>**. The head-form should read **mægð<sup>2</sup>**.

33. **(ge)māne**. The etymological note should be deleted, since this el. is not related to **mann**. Its PrGerm form was probably *\*ga-mainiȝaz*, as Dr. von Feilitzen points out.

35. **\*malgr**. The head-form of this el. has been challenged by Janzén, Names v 106-7, and indeed Professor Smith changed it to **\*malgi**, following Ekwall, in YW 6 133-5. The head-form **\*malgi** is to be preferred, but see Smith's discussion of Malham loc.cit., and Janzén in Names v 106-7.

**malm**. The head-forms should be **\*malm**, **\*meal**m and the ON forms should be '**malmr (malmar** gen.sg.)'.

36. **márr**<sup>2</sup>. The head-form should read **marr**<sup>2</sup>.
40. **micge**. This el. should be deleted and the example transferred to **mycg**.
43. **morgen-gifu**. line 3. Read 'ASWills XIII, XV'.
44. **mōt**. The head-forms should read '**mōt**, (ǵe)**mōt** OE, **mót** ON'.
45. **must**. It may be noted that BCS 1280 is a forgery.
47. **myrig**. The head-form should be **myrge**.
49. **nearu**. For the p.n. use of this el. as a noun, *v.* Löfvenberg 137.
- nēd**. line 5. Read 'Löfvenberg 137'.
- \***nēs**<sup>1</sup>. Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 42, points out that the OE head-form should be \***nesu**, \***neosu**.
50. **nīge**. The head-form should be \***nīge**; lines 8–9. Read 'OSax *nīgi* (beside *niurwi*)'. Ekwall, NoB xlv 139, points out that the interchange of *-w-* and *-g-* is due to a different development of \**-wj-*, in which **nīwe** retains the *-w-*, **nīge** the *-j-*. He further notes that *Tig* for *Tīw* is not analogous and *Tig* is a spelling for *Tī*, *v.* **Tīw** *infra*.
52. **nōs(e)**. The second line ref. to *Beowulf* should read 2803.
53. **oddi**. Janzén, Names v 107, points out that besides **oddi** should be noted **oddr** ON, 'a protruding piece of land, often higher than its surroundings', equally possible in the examples given in this article.
- ōfer**<sup>1</sup>. (1) line 7. Read '178.4'.
54. \***ofes**. lines 3–4. Löfvenberg, ESt xlv 40 rightly points out that *ofesc* should not be given as an early example of \***ofes**, since the two represent different formations.
55. **-or**. Delete **cilfor**, since it is an *-os/es* stem noun.
56. \***ōra-blawere**. The head-form should be \***ōr-blāwere**.
57. **ox-gang**. line 2. Read **plógs-land**.
58. \***padde**. Read 'ASC 1137'.
59. **papol**. The head-form should be \***papol**.
60. \***pēac**. This el. is the source of a number of local surnames, *v.* SMED 160.
62. (2) line 2. The source of the form *æt Peonnum* is ASC A s.a. 658.

65. **\*pinca**. An etymological note '[ ~ **finc.** ]' may be added.
70. **popel**. The head-form should be **\*popel**.
72. lines 2–3. The ref. to ME minor names here should presumably be transferred to **port**<sup>2</sup>, since there are no examples of **post** at the places quoted.  
**pottere**. The head-form should read **\*pottere**.
73. **prēon**. It may be noted that this word survives as dial *preen*.
74. **\*pryfet**. The head-form should read **pryfet**, since this word is found in OE in *þurh ðone pryuet* KCD 783.
75. **pund-fald**. The head-form should read **\*pund-fald**.  
**pur**. The head-form should read **pūr**.
78. **rā**<sup>1</sup>. lines 5–6. Delete 'and this . . . ēa)'.  
**racu**. The head-form should read **\*racu**; the quotation from *Andreas* 1579–80 should read *Him wæs . . . þurh stream-ræce stræt gerymed*.
80. **rand**. lines 2–3. 'but . . . a shore' should be deleted, for there are no certain examples of this word used with a topographical meaning in *Beowulf*.
82. **reinn**. The head-form should read **rein**.
84. **risc**. The head-forms should read **risc**, **rix**, **\*rysc**.
85. **\*rispe**. Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 42, notes that the OHG cognate form should be *hrispahi*, and that the head-form of this el. ought to be **\*hrispe**; line 4. Read 'Problems 51'.  
**rið**. The head-form should read **rīð**.
86. **riðig**. The head-form should read **rīðig**.
87. line 4. Read **rȳd**; line 6. Read '148'.  
**\*rogge**. Ekwall, NoB xlv 142, points out correctly that the first el. in the examples quoted here is no doubt **\*hrucge** 'a woodcock', so that the whole article should be deleted.
88. **rúgr**. The head-form should be **rugr**; **rȳge** in the etymological note should read **ryge**.  
**rūh**. Attention should be drawn to an OE **\*rūh** sb., for which v. Löfvenberg 169.
90. (3) line 3. Read '(v. (ge)ryd(d), ryding)'.  
 (ge)ryd(d). line 3. Read **rȳd**.  
**\*rydding**. The head-form should be **\*ryding**.

91. line 5. Read '(v. (ǵe)ryd(d))'.  
**rȳge**. The head-form should be **ryge**; line 4. Read **ruǵr**.  
**rȳgen**. The head-form should be **rygen** and in the etymological note read **ryge**.  
**rysc**. The head-form should read **\*rysc**.  
**ryt**. The head-form should be **rȳt**.
92. **-s<sup>1</sup>**. line 5. For **rispe** read **hrispe**.  
**sadol**. The full form of BCS 982 is *on sædeles sceate steorte*.
94. **sæt**. The head-form should be **sǣt**, cf. ON *sát*.
95. **sǣti**. line 4. Read (ǵe)**set**.
96. line 8. Read **sǣt**.
97. **\*sandēn**. It is doubtful if this is the el. in the example quoted, and since no other name is thought to contain this adj. the el. could well be deleted. v. Sandred 248–9.
98. **sceacol**. 7 lines from bottom. The form should read *Schakelzerdesnoke*, v. Nb 184.
99. **sceaga**. (1) line 6. The first ref. from BCS 1331 should read *of alrscagan*.
100. **\*sc(e)ald**. In the etymological note read **sceldu**.  
**sceamol**. Löfvenberg 183–4 argues that the forms in BCS 629 *to þam scamelan* and 691 *to þane shamelen* presuppose an OE *scamela* with some topographical meaning like 'ledge, shelf', and that this is probably the source of some ME f.n.s.
101. **sceard**. line 2. For 'Nt' read 'Nth'.
103. (2). It should be noted that Löfvenberg 186 points out that **scēat** could also appear in ME as *shite*, even *shute*; (3) line 4. For 'Nt' read 'Nth'.
104. **\*sceldu**. The basic meaning of this element is 'shallowness', perhaps 'a shallow place'. The other meanings given in this article should be deleted, as also the references to the charter-names *of sceldmere* BCS 523, and *to scyldmere* BCS 633, 682. These refer to the same Brk lake and the most likely first el. is **sceld** 'a shield', referring to its shape.
105. line 1. Read *Gescype scylfan on scipes bosme*; line 16. A better ref. than BCS 1289 for the name *to Scelfleage* is ASWills 40.28.
106. (6). Note that all the examples in Ess 589 are from **scylp**.



108. **scīd**. The head-form should be **scīd**.  
**\*scīete**. On this el. *v.* further Löfvenberg 186–7.
109. **-scīpe**. line 2. For ‘138’ read ‘72’.  
**scīr**<sup>1</sup>. last line. For ‘322–4’ read ‘332–4’.
111. **scīr-man**. The head-form should be **scīr-mann**.
112. **scofl**. Delete ‘Shulbrede Sx’.
114. **scrogge**. line 2. A fuller ref. can now be given—YW 7 242.
115. **scypen**. Delete the etymological note.
116. **sēað**. Note the survival of this word as dial. *seath* ‘a brine-pit’.
117. **(ge)sell**. The head-form should read **\*(ge)sell**.
118. **\*sengel**. It should be noted that Löfvenberg 182–3 takes this word to have developed a meaning ‘burnt clearing’, found at least in the Sx examples, cf. **\*senget**.  
**\*senk**. Janzén, Names v 107–8, points out that the head-forms should be ‘**\*søkk** ON, **\*senk** ONorw.’
120. **(ge)set**. line 8. Read **sæte**<sup>2</sup>.
121. **shingel**<sup>1</sup>. line 6. Read **shingel**<sup>2</sup>.
122. **\*siel(l)ing**. The head-form should be **\*sieling**.
123. **skammr**. It is possible there was also an OE *\*scamm*, *v.* Holthausen 271.
124. **skeið**. Janzén, Names v 108, suggests that the source of Hesketh(h) is the neut. *skeiði*, synonymous with **skeið**. He draws attention to the discussion of this name in *Ortnamnen i Göteborgs och Bohus län*, 20.1, pp. 41ff., 73ff.
125. **skirn**. The head-form should be **skírn**.  
**skið-garðr**. The head-form should be **skíð-garðr**.  
**skjálfr**. The head-form should be **skjalf**; also read *hlið-skjalf*.  
**skjól**. line 3. For **skel** read **skial**.
127. **\*slæp**. It seems likely that there was also an OE *\*slæp* ‘mud, mire, marsh’, which may well occur in some simplex p.ns., and perhaps also as the first el. of some compound names, *v.* further Löfvenberg 189, DEPN s.v.
130. **\*smēagel**. lines 3 and 4. Read *smygels*.
131. **smȳgels**. The head-form should be **smygels**.

132. **\*snæp**. An alternative head-form should be **\*snapa**, as Löfvenberg 193 suggests.

**\*snār**. Delete 'cognate with . . . 'brushwood' '.

134. **sogh**. The head-forms should be '**\*sōg**, **\*sōh** OE,'.

**spald**. The head-form should read **spāld**; *v.* further Sundby, ESt xl 110-1.

135. **spanġ** and **spann**<sup>1</sup>. In the etymological notes read **spenn(e)**.

136. **\*spenn(e)**. line 5. The line ref. should be 4162; line 7. The first four words of the quotation should read *assemblis All at was*.

139. **\*spot**. line 2. Read '229' for '329'.

141. **\*stacing**. The full ref. for *Stakynbroke* is Wo 150.

**\*stæfer**. Delete 'cognate . . . 125-6)'. *v.* **stafir** *infra*.

**\*stægel** and **stæger**. In the etymological notes the root should be **\*staiġ-**. In p.n.s. **stæger** no doubt has the sense 'a (steep) ascent', cf. dial. *stair* 'steep'.

142. **\*stafir**. Janzén, Names v 109, points out that ON **stafir** is a ghost-word. The whole entry should be deleted.

**stall**. For a further discussion of this word, *v.* Sandred 37-41.

143. **stān**. (1) line 14. Read **būġ-stān**; (2) line 11. A more readily available source for this article is now SelectP 42-6.

145. **\*stāning**. line 2. Read '(-ing<sup>1</sup>)'.

146. **stapol**. (1) line 10. The form in WW 361.3 is *stapul*; line 14. The ref. to WW should read '126.8'.

**staðol**. For a further discussion of this word, *v.* Sandred 41-54.

147. **stede**. This el. has now been treated in considerable detail by K. I. Sandred, *English Place-Names in -Stead*, Uppsala 1963.

151. **\*steorf**. line 2. The ref. from BCS 208 should read *to siferþingc steorfan*.

152. **stīġ**. line 5. The ref. should read '(OE Riddle 15.24)'.

153. **stīġ-weard**. The head-form should be **stīġ-weard**, a late OE form being *stī-weard*. In the etymological note read **stīġu** for **stīġ**.

**stīrc.** The head-forms should be **stirc**, **stiorc**, **stýric**, **stýrc**. The etymological note should be deleted. Dr. O. von Feilitzen points out a comparison with German *Stärke* 'a heifer', MLG *sterke* 'a heifer', from PrGerm *\*sterk-*.

156. **\*stoccett.** The head-form should be **\*stoccet**.

157. **stólpi.** The head-form should be **stolpi**.

**\*stork.** Ekwall, NoB xlv 142–3, looks upon this as a probable ghost-word, and makes out a good case for taking the first el. of Storkhill to be **storc** 'a stork'.

158. **stot.** line 2. For '56' read '59'; lines 3–4. Read 'ON **stútr** 'a bullock' '.

159. (2). line 4. Read *in to halgun stowun*.

162. **strang.** An additional head-form '**strangr** ON' may be noted, since this is at least formally possible as a first el. in Scand areas of England.

163. **\*strigel.** line 2. Read '447, 479'.

165. **\*stumblett.** The head-form should be **\*stumblet**.

**stump.** The head-form should be **\*stump** OE.

**stycce.** The head-forms should read '**stycce** (**stycces** gen.sg.) OE,'.

169. **sūðer.** Read 'ON *suðr*'; line 2. Read **sūðerra**; line 3. Read **sūðer**.

170. **sūðerne.** The ON head-form should be **suðrænn**; line 3. Read **sūðer**.

Add a new entry '**sūðerra** OE adj., 'more southerly', *v.* **sūðer**, **sūðerne**'.

**sviri.** The head-form should be **svíri**.

**\*sviðinn.** line 2. Read 'YN 330'. Janzén, Names v 109, suggests that when this el. appears as the first part of a compound it is used in the primary function of pa.part. of ON *svíða* 'to burn, clear by burning'.

**sviðnungr.** The head-form should be **sviðningr**.

172. **sweynt.** Ekwall, NoB xlv 143, looks upon this as a very doubtful el. He points out that ME *sweint-* could well have replaced *seint-*, from **\*senget**, due to the influence of OE *swelan*, *swælan*, ME *swelen* 'to burn'.

**\*swi(e)lg** and **\*swylg**. In both cases read '*v.* (ge)swelg'.

173. **syle**<sup>2</sup>. The head-form should be **\*syle**<sup>2</sup>.

174. **tāde**. The head-form should be **\*tāde**.
175. **tāesel**. line 2. Read *\*taselere*.
176. line 10. Read '*Dumeltan* ASWills 46. 13, beside *Dumeltun* ib. 52.7'.
- tang**. The OE head-forms should be **tang**, **\*tong**; (3). lines 3–4. Read '(OE *into Tweongan* ASWills 54.14–5, *æt Twongan* ib. 48.15, *Tvange* DB)'.
177. **tēafor**. line 4. Read 'OE *æt Tæafersceat* ASWills 30.24'.
- tempel**. line 2. For 'always' read 'usually'.
178. **tēoðung**. line 2. The form from BCS 591 should read *teoðing lond*; in the etymological note read **tēonde**.
179. **tīg**<sup>2</sup>. The head-forms should be **\*tīg**, **\*tīh**, **\*tīge**; lines 16–9. Delete 'It is . . . and Tīg'.
- Tīg**<sup>3</sup>. The head-form should be **Tīg**<sup>3</sup>.
180. **Tīw**. The head-forms should be **Tīw**, **Tīg**. Delete lines 6–8 'with *g* . . . in p.ns.'. *Tīw* is the original form and *Tig* is a spelling for *Tī*. The line-ref. to *Runic Poem* should be 48.
182. (2) (i) line 2. For *est* read *fuit*; line 3. For '224' read '168'; (ii) line 8. For 'iiij' read 'iij'.
184. **torr**. (2). lines 4–6. Delete 'its presence . . . (cf. Sx 37n.)', v. Db 709–10.
185. **trede**. The head-form should be **trēde**.
186. **trēow**. lines 5–6. Löfvenberg 215 explains the forms *trowe*, *trouwe* as being due to the shifting of the accent from the first to the second el. of the diphthong.
187. **trōg**. The head-form should be **trog** and in lines 3–4 read *mylen-trog*.
188. **tū**. Read 'v. **twēgen**'.
189. (3) line 13. The quotation from *Leechdoms* should read *hare wyrt lytelu oftost weaxeþ on tune*.
192. (v) line 3. Read **abbod**; (10) lines 4–7. All that can really be said is that the names of the new Danish owners replaced the earlier first els. of the names in question, and these may or may not have been the names of the dispossessed English owners.
198. **\*tūn-stall**. v. also now Sandred 76–7, 92.
199. **tūn-stede**. v. also now Sandred 91–3. Ref. to 148 (ii) *supra* should perhaps also be made, where Professor Smith



suggests that 'a deserted site' is a possible meaning in some p.ns. containing this el.

**turf.** read '(Elene 829)'.

**twicen(e).** Dial. *twitchel* is to be derived from OE *\*twicele*, as Löfvenberg has shown, *Studier i modern språkvetenskap* xix 125ff.

**twig.** Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 40, points out that **twig** can hardly be the word in BCS 398, since in the corresponding place in BCS 938 the text reads *on þæt twybytme del*. The word is *twībytme* 'double-bottomed'; hence *twig-* in BCS 398 is probably a spelling for **twī-**.

200. **twist.** The head-word should read '\***twist** OE, **twist** ME,'.

**týning.** The head-form should read **\*týning**.

202. **-ð(e).** lines 6 and 7. Delete **erð** and **fyrhð(e)**.

**þefa.** The head-form should read **\*þefa**.

203. **picce**<sup>1</sup>. The reading in *Vesp. Psalt.* is *ðiccan*.

204. **\*þoccere.** The head-form should read **\*þocere**.

208. line 6. Read '**lundr**' and '**skógr**'. On a number of occasions in this article the vowel length-mark has been omitted in **bȳ**.

209. line 1. The figure is 32, of which only 11 are recorded in DB; (ii) line 3. The full ref. should read 'ASWills 88.8-9'.

213. **priðjung.** The head-form should be **priðjungr**.

214. **\*þroccen.** The head-form should be **\*þrocen**.

215. (2) line 14. Read '6 iv'.

217. **þryscele.** The head-form should be **\*þryscele**.

**þunresdæg.** Read **Frīgedæg**.

218. **þveit.** (3) line 3. Read *Thweiter*.

221. **(ge)þwit.** It may be noted that Ekwall has re-examined the problem of the names in this article in *Studies*<sup>3</sup> 92-5, and has defended his interpretation of Inglewhite and Trewhitt.

223. **\*þyrnett.** The head-form should be **þyrnet**, *v.* BT.

224. **úlfr.** The head-forms should read '**ulfr** (**ulfa** gen.pl.)'.

225. (2). For a further discussion of the interchange of sg. and pl. forms, *v.* *Studies*<sup>3</sup> 29-34, where Ekwall argues that while such an interchange sometimes takes place, its frequency has

been overestimated. He proposes that the forms in *-e* and *-en* should be taken as different developments of OE **-um** in ME.

226. line 3. For *Welungum* read *Welugun*.

227. **unnyt**. The ON head-form should be **únýtr**, as also in the head-form two articles later.

229. **vætt-vangr**. line 4. Read '102-6'.

232. **viðr**. line 5. Read **lundr**.

**vrá**. line 8. Read '197ff.'.

234. **wacu**. The head-form should be **\*wacu**.

**\*wæferce**. According to Ekwall, NoB xlv 134, this el. is 'dubious as regards form and meaning'.

236. **wæl**<sup>1</sup>. line 4. Read 'Ruin 25'.

237. **(ge)wæsc**. The OE form in WW, referred to in lines 1-2, is *watera gewæsc*.

239. **wald**. (1) line 11. The quotation from Genesis 839 should read *Uton gan on þysne weald innan, on þisses holtes hleo*; that from ASC 893A should read *æt þæs miclan wuda eastende þe we Andred hatað . . . seo ea . . . lið ut of þæm wealda*.

240. line 5. In the quotation from *St Marherete* read *deor þat*.

241. (5). Kökeritz, *Speculum* xxxiv 137, comments that the development to *wild* is fairly common, has a well-defined geographical distribution (Kentish and Saxon territory), and is found much earlier than is inferred here. He takes the development to have been the 'Kentish' one of late OE *ēa* > *īe* > *ī*.

242. **walh**. (2) line 2. The reference should be *Riddle* 72.10-12, and the quotation should read *ic . . . mearcþaþas Walas træd, moras þæðde*.

243. line 8. Read 'BCS'.

245. **wamb**. line 4. Read 'Våmbsjön (DEPN 505, s.n. Wombridge)'. The topographical sense is certainly found also in the surname *del Wambe* 1338, SMED 11.

247. **wearg**. The head-forms should read '**wearg** OE, **wærg**, **werg** (Angl)'.

251. line 8. Read '5ff.'.

253. **\*wellere**. line 2. KCD 691 reads *æt wylleres seadon*.

**wemm**. The head-form should be **\*wemm**.

257. **wīc**. For a detailed study of this el., *v.* OE **wīc**. The following cross-references to sections in the present article and Ekwall's study may be useful:

<i>EPN</i>	<i>OE wīc</i>
(2)	44–5
(3) (i)	44 etc.
(3) (ii)	41–4
(3) (iii)	22–8
(5)	31–41, 54ff. and Studies <sup>3</sup> 31–4

263. **\*wīc-hām**. This el. has recently been discussed in detail by Margaret Gelling, *Medieval Archaeology* xi 87–104, where she demonstrates that of twenty-eight examples no less than twenty-four are situated on or close to a Roman road, and that over half are associated with known Roman habitation-sites. She suggests that **wīc** here may be 'scarcely removed in meaning from the Latin word *vicus*, of which it is a derivative', and that **\*wīc-hām**, an appellative and not a p.n. compound, perhaps means 'a settlement associated with a Roman *vicus*'. Most of the latter, from which our *Wickhams* have apparently been named, are of a very modest nature. Mrs. Gelling further argues that a terminal date of *c.* 600 for the use of this el. in p.ns. seems reasonable on various grounds, which she discusses.

**wīcing**. line 4. The full ref. to the OE gloss is OET 87.1589; line 5. Read **vikingr**.

265. **\*wiht**. line 3. Read '45'. This el. has been discussed by Ekwall, Studies<sup>3</sup> 92–5, who defends his interpretation of Inglewhite and Trewhitt. cf. **pwit** *supra*. He further suggests that the meaning of *wight* in Fenland f.ns. in C is more likely to be 'a patch', 'a pightle'.

**wīl**. Attention should also be drawn to the discussion of this el. in Löfvenberg 231, where the dial. evidence for *wile* 'a snare, a trap' is set out.

266. **\*wilig**. (1) line 3. The full ref. for OET is 123.20.

268. **\*wind-geat**. The form in BCS 1066 is *to wind geate*.

269. **\*winn**<sup>1</sup>. The head-forms should be **\*winn**<sup>1</sup>, **\*wynn**; line 4. Read 'PRGerm *\*weniō*' and 'for *wynn*'; line 5. Read 'PrGerm *\*wunio*', *v.* Löfvenberg, ESt xliii 43.

**\*winter**<sup>2</sup>. line 3. After 'are possible' add 'for the latter'.

271. **with**. Read '*v. viðir*'.

273. **worð**. (1) line 15. Shuttleworth is in La not Db; (2) lines 2–3. The full ref. for *Durham Ritual* is 36.7.

277. **worðign**. In the etymological note the ref. to the section in Jordan should read '35 n.1'.

278. **wrāsen**. The head-forms should read **wrāsen**, **wrāsn**.

279. **wrīd**. The last head-form should read (ǵe)**wrid**; line 2. Read (ǵe)**wrid**.

**wroht**. The head-form should be **wrōht**.

281. **wulf**. line 4. Read **ulfr**.

282. **\*wynne**. The head-form should be **\*wynn**.

**wyrðing**. line 5. Read '*wyrðelandum* (ib. 495.21)'. Löfvenberg, *ES*t xliii 40, rightly argues that there can be no question of an error in the gloss *occa*, *wealh oþþe wyrðing*, since *wyrðing* is no doubt the source of dial. *worthing* 'manure, dung'. It is noteworthy that *yrðing* is not in fact recorded in OE. Nor is there likely to be an error in the gloss *noualibus*, *wyrðelandum*, where the latter would mean 'ploughed land, fallow land'.

283. **\*yfer**. The head-form should be **yfer**. For a discussion of the etymology of this word, *v.* Löfvenberg 59–60.

**yrðing**. The head-form should be **\*yrðing**.

K. Cameron.



## ADDENDA & CORRIGENDA

### VOLS. XXV & XXVI

#### ENGLISH PLACE-NAME ELEMENTS, Parts I & II

Addenda and corrigenda to the Celtic vocabulary, by Professor K. H. Jackson. Professor Cameron notes: 'Some short time ago, Professor Jackson prepared a *preliminary* draft, principally, of suggested changes to the head-forms of the Celtic elements in EPN for the guidance of editors of EPNS volumes. The fundamental difference is that these are the Pr Welsh, etc., forms of the words, that is the forms in which names of British origin were passed on or taken over into OE. The time and energy involved in this exercise was obviously considerable, and the importance of this work seems so great, that it is felt that members should have access to it. It will also enable readers of future volumes of the Survey to follow more closely the discussion of individual names of pre-English origin, since these, though written by the editor of each volume, are based largely on Professor Jackson's observations.'

#### Part I (Vol. XXV)

1. '**abonā** Brit'. Read '**\*aβon** Pr Welsh (Brit *\*abonā*, Rom-Brit *Abona*), **afon** Welsh, **avon** Corn'.

2. '**-āco-** . . . Brit'. Read '**\*-ōg** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb (Brit *\*-āco-*)'.

8. '**\*alauno-** Brit'. Read '**\*alūn** Pr Welsh (Brit *\*alauno-*, Rom-Brit *Alaunos*, *Alauna*)'.

'**\*alo-** Brit'. Read '**\*al** Pr Welsh (Brit *\*alo-*)'. A doubtful el.

9. '**alt** Corn'. Read '**\*alt** Pr Corn, **alt** Corn'.

19. '**bar**<sup>1</sup> Corn' and p. 20. '**\*barro-** Brit'. Read '**\*barr** Pr Welsh and Pr Corn, **bar** Welsh and Corn (Brit *\*barro-*), "a top, summit, hill". (a) Barrow in Furness La (**ey**); Bargas, Barlandew Co; (b) Barr Hill, Baslow Barr Db; Barr Beacon, Great Barr St [*~ \*barrōg*]'.

20. **\*barrāco-** Brit, “a hill top”’. Read **\*barrōg** Pr Welsh, Pr Cumb (Brit *\*barrāco-*), “hilly”’. Delete the phrase in square brackets and substitute ‘[Brit *\*barro-* with suffix *\*-āco-*.]’.

32. **\*beth** Corn’. Read **\*beð** Pr and O Corn, **beth** Corn’.

38. **\*blaen** Welsh’. Read **\*blain** Pr Welsh and Pr Cumb, **blaen** Welsh’.

40. **\*bod** Corn’. Read **\*bod** Pr and O Corn, **bos** Corn’.

42. **\*bor**<sup>2</sup>. Delete the whole article; this is a very doubtful el.

45. **\*boulder** . . . ground’. Read **\*boulder** O Corn, “lane”’.

49. **\*bren** etc. Read **\*bren**, *v.* **brinn**’.

50. **\*brīco-** Brit’. Read **\*brig** Pr Welsh (Brit *\*brīco-*) and Welsh’; and delete the item **brig**.

**\*brigā** . . . late Brit’. Read **\*brez** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, and Pr Cumb (Brit *\*brigā*)’.

53. **\*brōn** Corn’. Read **\*brunn** Pr Corn, **\*bronn** O Corn, **bron** Corn’.

55. **\*bryn** Welsh, **bren** Corn’. Read **\*brinn** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, **bryn** Welsh, **bren** Corn’.

75. **\*cadeir**. line 2. Insert ‘hesitatingly’ after ‘suggested’.  
[**\*cader**. Read **\*cader**’.

**\*cae**. Insert ‘a field’ after ‘a hedge’.

76. **\*cair** O Welsh’. Read **\*cair** Pr and O Welsh, Corn, Pr Cumb,’ and for ‘a fortified place’ read ‘a fortified town’. Delete ‘It is often used . . . (often a pers.n.)’, and ‘This particular form’. After ‘difficult’ add ‘and probably illusory’.

**\*calauno-** Brit’. Read **\*calon** Pr Welsh (Brit *\*calunā*)’; and for ‘probable’ read ‘possible’.

78. **\*caled** Welsh adj.’. Read **\*caled** Pr Welsh, Pr Cumb, **caled** Welsh (Brit *\*caleto-*)’.

79. **\*cambo-** Brit, **cam** Welsh, Corn, adj.’. Read **\*camm** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **cam** Welsh, Corn (Brit *\*cambo-*)’.

81. **\*carn-** Brit . . . Corn’. Read **\*carn** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb (Brit *\*carno-*, *carnā*)’. For ‘The older Brit word is found in some p.ns. and’ read ‘In early loans the word’; and for ‘The Welsh and Cornish forms remain’ read ‘It remains’.

**\*carrec** etc. Read **\*carreg** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **carreg** Welsh, **carraġ** Corn’.

'**castel(l)** . . . Corn'. Read '**\*castell** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, **castel(l)** OE' etc.

82. [**\*cater**]. Read '*v.* **\*cader**' at the end.

87. '**cefn** . . . **\*cemno-**'. Read '**\*ceŵn** Pr Welsh (Brit **\*cemno-**)'; and in (a) insert 'Chevening K'.

88. '**celli** Welsh'. Read '**\*celli** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, **celli** Welsh, **kelly, killy** Corn', and add 'Kelly D' to the examples.

92. '**\*cēto-** . . . Brit'. Read '**\*cēd, \*coid** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **coit** O Welsh (= *coid*), **coed** Welsh, **cuit** O Corn (= *cuid*), **côs, coys** M Corn, **cûz** Corn'. Delete 'Other p.ns. . . . *coit*' and substitute 'Later loans show the later forms: O Welsh in (a) Coedmoor He, (b) Pencoyd, Tregate He; Corn in (a) Cutmeer, Cutparrat Co, and (b) Penquit D, Pencoose, Liscus Co'.

**chy**. Read '**chy** Corn, see **ti3.**' Transfer the examples there.

93. '**cil** Welsh, Corn'. Read '**\*cil** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **cil** Welsh, **cil, kil** Corn (Brit **\*cūlo-**)', and after 'nook' add 'in Corn also "the back of the neck"'. For '[~ *cūlo-*]' substitute 'Ekwall suggests this word (DEPN) for (a) Culcheth La, Culgaith Cu, but these names may be from **cūl**, like Colquite Co'.

103. Delete the item **cnwc**, and substitute '**\*cnöccin** Pr Welsh, **cnycyn** Welsh, diminutive of **\*cnucc** Pr Welsh, derivative of **cnocc**<sup>1</sup>. (a) Knockin Sa, *Knukyn* Ch.'.

104. Delete the item **coed** etc. and p. 105 **coit** etc.

105. '**\*colauno-** Brit'. Read '**\*colūn** Pr Welsh (Brit **\*colauno-**)'.

108. '**cors** Welsh, Corn'. Read '**\*cors** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, **cors** Welsh, Corn'.

112. '**\*crei** . . . adj.'. Read '**\*crei** Pr Welsh, **crai** Welsh'.

**\*creic** . . . **\*cracjo-**. Read '**\*creig** Pr Welsh, Pr Cumb, **craig** Welsh (Brit **\*cracio-**)'.

**\*creu** Welsh'. Read '**\*crou** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **crau** Welsh, **crow** Corn'.

113. '**croes** Welsh'. Read '**\*crois** Pr Welsh, O Welsh'.

115. '**crous** Corn'. Read '**\*crous** Pr Corn, **crows** Corn'.

Delete the item '**crow** Corn' etc. and read '**crow** Corn, see **\*crou**'.

'**cruc**<sup>1</sup> . . . O Corn'. Read '**\*crūg** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, spelt **cruc** O Welsh and O Corn; **crug** Welsh, **crūk** Corn (Brit *\*crouco-*, late Brit *\*crūgo-*). For 'the final consonant -c was lenited to -g' read 'the consonant -c- was lenited to -g-', and delete the following bracketted words. For 'Brit *\*eburos*' read 'Pr Welsh *\*eβur*'; for '**penno-**' read '**penn**'; for **cumbo-** read **cumm**.

Delete '**cruc**<sup>2</sup> . . . [*v. cruc*<sup>1</sup>.]' and p. 116 '**crug** Welsh . . . **cruc**<sup>1</sup>'.

116. '**\*crumbo-** . . . Welsh'. Read '**\*crumm** Pr Welsh, Pr Cumb (Brit *\*crumbo-*), **crwm** Welsh'.

118. '**cryw** Welsh, 'a ford'. Read '**\*criu** Pr Welsh, **cryw** Welsh, "a weir".'

'**cul** . . . 'narrow'. Read '**\*cūl** Pr Welsh, Pr Cumb (Brit *\*coilo-*), "narrow" '; for 'to **cūlo-**' read 'to **cil**'; and delete **cūlo-** in the brackets.

For the item **\*cūlo-** substitute '**\*cūlo-** Brit, *v. cil*'.

119. '**\*cumbo-** . . . Welsh'. Read '**\*cumm** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb (Brit *\*cumbo-*), **cwm** Welsh'.

119–20. In the item **\*Cumbre** etc. substitute 'Pr Welsh *\*Cömmri*, Welsh *Cymry*, "the Welsh" ' for 'the Pr Welsh . . . Welsh' ' in the square brackets.

120. '**\*cunāco-** . . . hill'. Read '**\*cönōg** Pr Welsh (Brit *\*cunāco-*), meaning unknown'.

'**\*cunētjū** Brit'. Read '**\*cönēd**, later **\*cönuid** Pr Welsh (Brit *\*cunētjū*)'.

**\*cuno-**. Read **cönēd**, **cönōg**, for **cunētjū**, **cunāco-**.

125. '**\*dacrū** . . . *dacr*'. Read '**\*deigr** Pr Welsh, **deigr** Welsh, **\*dağr** Pr Cumb, Pr Corn, **dager** Corn (Brit *\*dacrū*)'.

131. '**\*derventjū** . . . *\*dervā*'. Read '**\*derwint** Pr Welsh, Pr Cumb (Brit *\*deruentjū*), a river-name; the Brit form is well represented by Bede's *Derventio*. It is a derivative of Brit *\*deryā*'.

133. **din** and p. 139 **\*dūno-**. Fuse the entries. Read '**\*din** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb (Brit *\*dūno-*), "fort" and continue 'evidenced . . .' etc. as in the entry **\*dūno-**; but for 'The later and more correct' read 'The uninfluenced'. In place of the present **\*dūno-** etc. (p. 139) read '**\*dūno-** Brit, see **\*din**'.



134. For **dour** etc. read '**dour** Corn, *v.* \***duβr**'.

137. '\***dubo-** Brit . . . adj.'. Read '\***duβ**, **dū** Pr Welsh, Pr Cumb, **du** Welsh' (and for **glassjo-** read **glassjo-**).

'\***dubro-** . . . Jackson 418'. Read '\***duβr** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **dwfr** or **dwr** Welsh, **douer** O Corn, **dour** Corn (Brit \**dubro-*), "water", frequent in river names. English p.ns. in *-dever* are probably from the Brit plural \**dubrī* 'streams', and *Dover*-names from a feminine plural \**dubrās*, late Brit \**doβras* (cf. Jackson 285, 418, 577)'.

140. Before \***duro-** insert '\***durn** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb (Brit \**durno-*), **dwrn** Welsh, **dorn** Corn, "fist (perhaps lump of stone the size of a fist)". (a) Dorchester Do (Brit *Durnovaria*, second element uncertain). (b) Cardunock Cu, from \***durnōg**, with Brit \*-āco- adjectival suffix, Pr Cumb \*-ōg'.

In the item '\***duro-** Brit' insert 'late Brit,' after 'Brit,'.

145. '\***eclēsia** . . . **eglos**'. Read '**eglēs** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **ecluys** O Welsh, **eglwys** Welsh, **eglos** Corn (Brit *eclēsīā*, from the Latin), "a church", '.

148. For the item **eglos** etc. read '**eglos** Corn, see **eglēs**' and transfer the Cornish examples there.

153. For the item **enes** etc. read '**enes** Corn, see \***inis**' and transfer the Cornish examples there.

170. In the item **fenten** etc. delete the passage in square brackets and read '[*v.* **funta**.]'

188. Add '\***frud** Pr Welsh, \***frod** Pr Corn, **frot** O Corn, **ffrwd** Welsh, "a stream". (a) Winford So, Wynford Do (cf. also *Wenferð* BCS 513-4, the stream-name which is found in Wannerton Wo) *v.* **winn**.'

195. '**garth** Welsh, Corn,'. Read '\***garth** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Welsh, Corn.'

203. For the article on \***glassjo-** read '\***gles**, \***gleis** Pr Welsh, Pr Cumb (Brit \**glassjo-*), **glais** Welsh, "a stream, a river", is found in r.ns. mostly compounded with **du(β)**. Dalch, Dawlish Water D, Devil's Water Nb, Devil's Brook, Divelish Do, Douglas La, Dowles Brook Wo, Dowlish O, Dulas He.'

\***glasto-** . . . adj.'. Read '\***glas** Pr Welsh, Pr Cumb, **glas** Welsh (Brit \**glasto-*), '.

'\*glennos . . . Gael'. Read '\*glinn Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **glyn** Welsh, **glen**, **glin** Corn (Brit \*glennos), **glenn** O Irish'. Delete 'is from the Corn *glin*', as unnecessary.

211. Delete the article on **gwic**.

276. '**hynt** Welsh "a road"'. Read '\*hint Pr Welsh, **hynt** Welsh (Brit \*sento- in *Gabrosentum*), "a way, a path".'

279. '\*ialo- Brit'. Read '\*ial Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Welsh, Corn (Brit \*ialo-), '.

303. In the item **\*inis** insert 'Pr Corn' after 'Pr Welsh', and '**enes** Corn (Brit \*enistī)' after '**ynys** Welsh.'. Add the Cornish examples from s.v. **enes**, and delete '[~ **enes**]'

304. '\*iscā . . . identical'. Read '\*esc Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb (Brit \*iscā, Rom-Brit *Isca* the Exe etc.), of uncertain meaning, perhaps identical'.

305. '\*itunā . . . Ptolemy'. Read '\*idon Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb (Brit \*itunā, Rom-Brit *Ituna* the Eden), of uncertain meaning'.

## Part II (Vol. XXVI)

3. For the item **kil** read '**kil** Corn, v. **cil**'.

13. **\*laity**. After 'Corn' add '(compound of Pr Corn \*laith 'milk' and \*ti3)'

For the item **lan** read '**lan** Corn, v. **lann**'.

15. **lanergh**. Read '\*lannerch Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **lannerch** Welsh, **lanergh** Corn, "a glade". (b) Landrake, Larrick Co, Lanercost, Lanerton Cu.'

16. '**lann** . . . Brit \*landā'. Read '\*lann Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb (Brit \*landā, as e.g. in Rom-Brit *Vindolandā*), "an enclosure", esp. "a churchyard", hence "a church", its usual meaning in the later language. Very common in Wales and Cornwall and fairly well-evidenced in Cu and the Welsh border counties of Sa and He. It is frequent with saints' names or other ecclesiastical words'.

23. After '\*lemo- Brit' insert '\*leŵo- late Brit,'.

For the article **len** etc. read '**len**, **lin** Corn, v. **linn**'.

**les**. Read **lis** for **lisso-**.

'\*lēto- Brit.'. Read '\*lēd, **luid** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, **llwyd** Welsh, **luit** O Corn, **loys** Corn (Brit \*lēto-),'. After 'Lichfield St,' insert Litchett Ha,' and for **cēto-** read **cēd**.

**lettir**. Delete 'lettir Gael'.

'\*lindo- . . . water' '. Read '\*linn Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **llyn** Welsh, **len**, **lin** Corn (Brit \*lindo-), "a pool".'.

25. '\*lisso- . . . district' '. Read '\*lis Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **llys** Welsh, **lis**, **les** Corn, "a hall, court, chief house in a district"'. Add Leece La and Brailes Wa, Charles D, and Treales La to the examples.

For the item **llanerch** read '**llannerch** Welsh, *v.* **lannerch**'.

For the item **llwyd** read '**llwyd** Welsh, *v.* **lēd**'.

For the item **llynn** read '**llynn** Welsh, *v.* **linn**'.

For the item **llys** read '**llys** Welsh, *v.* **lis**'.

33. '**maen** . . . rock' '. Read '\*main Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **maen** Welsh, **mên** Corn (Brit \*magno-), "a rock, stone,"'; and add Maindea D, Mainstone DB, Triermain Cu, and Redmain Cu to the examples.

34. '**maes** Welsh'. Read '\*mazes, \*maes Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **maes** Welsh, **mês** Corn (Brit \*magestu-)'.

35. Add '\*mamm Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, "breast, breast-like hill" (Brit \*mammā)'. Examples, Mamble Wo, Mam Tor Db, Mamhead D, Mansfield Nt; Manchester La, from the Rom-Brit derivation *Mamucium*, plus **ceaster**.

37. '**mawr** . . . \*mōr)'. Read '\*mōr Pr Welsh, \*mōr Pr Corn, **mawr** Welsh, **mêr** Corn, "big, great"'.

'\*mēl<sup>2</sup> . . . mēlo-'. Read '**mēl**, **moil** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **moel** Welsh (Brit \*mailo-)'.

38. '**melin** Corn'. Read '\*melin Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, **melin** Welsh, Corn "a mill" (Brit \*molīnā, from the Latin);' and for the passage in square brackets read '[cf. **myln**]'

For the item **meneth** read '**meneth** Corn, *v.* **minið**', and transport the examples there.

41. '**minid** . . . Welsh'. Read '\*minið Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **mynydd** Welsh, **meneth** Corn (Brit \*moniō-, cf Lat *mons*), "a mountain, hill"'.

For the item **moel** read '**moel** Welsh, *v.* **mēl**'.

Delete the item \*moil.

48. '**nant** . . . Welsh'. Read '**\*nant** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, "a glen"; **nant** Welsh "a glen, a brook", **nans** Corn "a glen" (Brit *\*nanto-*)'. Add to the examples Lamplugh Cu and Nanny Nb.

50. '**nimet** O Welsh'. Read '**\*niŵed** Pr Welsh, (spelt) **nimet** O Welsh (Brit *\*nemeto-*, cf Rom-Brit *Medionemeton* in Scotland),'.

59. '**pant** Welsh, "a valley"'. Read '**\*pant** Pr Welsh and Welsh (Brit *\*panto-*), "a hollow, a valley".'

61. **\*penarth**. Delete the words in square brackets. '**penn**<sup>1</sup>' etc. Read '**\*penn**<sup>1</sup> Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **pen** Welsh, Corn (Brit *\*penno-*), "head, end, top, height, a hill", and continue with the rest of the item **\*penno-**.'

63. '**\*pertā** Brit'. Read '**\*perth** Pr Welsh, Pr Cumb'.

69. Delete the item **pol**<sup>2</sup>, and for '**poll** . . . hollow' read '**poll** Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **pol** Corn (~ Welsh **pwll**), "a pit, pool, mire", **poll** Irish "a hole, bog-hole, pool" (loanword from Brittonic)'. Add the Cornish examples from **pol**<sup>2</sup>.

70. '**pont**<sup>2</sup> . . . Welsh'. Read '**\*pont**<sup>2</sup> Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, **pont** Welsh, **pons** Corn,'. For the words in square brackets read 'Lat *pont-*'.

71. '**porth** . . . gate' . Read '**\*porth** Pr Corn, Pr Welsh, **porth** Corn, Welsh, "a harbour; a gate"'. Add to the examples Portledge, Portlemouth D.

73. '**pridd**'. Read '**\*prið** Pr Welsh, **pridd** Welsh (Brit *\*prio-*)'.

82. After '**rhiw** . . . a hill' add '*v.* **\*riu**', and transfer the examples there.

After '**rhyd** Welsh 'a ford' add '*v.* **\*rid**', and transfer the examples there.

83. '**rid**' etc. Read '**\*rid** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **rhyd** Welsh, **rid** O Corn, **\*res** Corn (Brit *\*ritu-*, in *Anderitum*)', and transfer the examples from **rhyd**.

86. Add '**\*riu** Pr Welsh, Pr Cumb, **rhiw** Welsh', and continue as in **rhiw**.

87. '**ros** . . . headland' . Read '**\*ros** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **rhos** Welsh "a moor, a heath", **ros** Corn "a hill, a heath,



a headland", **ros** O Irish "a promontory, a wood" '. (This last is put thus rather than as at present, as some of the NW *ros* names may be Norse-Irish).

92. '**\*sabrinā** . . . meaning'. Read '**\*sabrino-** Brit, of unknown meaning; whence Brit *Sabrinā*, late Brit *\*Saßrena* the river Severn Gl etc. and the derivative *\*sabrināco-*, late Brit *\*saßrenāgo-*, Savernake W'.

**\*Sachsen**, and **Saxones** (p. 98). Read '**\*Sachsen**, **\*Saison** Pr Welsh, Pr Cumb (Brit *\*Saxones*), **Saeson** Welsh, "the Anglo-Saxons, the English". (b) Pensax Wo (**penn**<sup>1</sup>); cf. also Glensaxon in Dumfriesshire. [Jackson 539. ~ **Seaxe**']. (Note that the word does not mean merely the Saxons; that Glensax is a mistake for Glensaxon; and that Pennersax is from the singular **\*Sechs** 'an Englishman'.)

98. **sawn**. Read '**sawn** Corn, **zawn** late Corn, "a cleft, a chine" (~ Welsh *safn* 'mouth')'.

163. **strat**<sup>1</sup>. Read '**\*strad** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, **ystrad** Welsh, "a wide valley"'.

175. '**tal** Welsh, Corn'. Read '**\*tal** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb, **tal** Welsh, Corn,'.

**\*tamo-**. Delete 'the lenition of' and substitute 'different English sound-substitutions for lenited'. The page reference to Jackson should be 486-91.

178. '**terfyn** Welsh'. Read '**\*tervīn** Pr Welsh, **terfyn** Welsh,'. For the item **ti** read '**ti** Corn, *v.* **tiȝ**'.

179. '**tiȝ**<sup>1</sup> . . . house' '. Read '**\*tiȝ** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, **ty** Welsh, **chy** Corn, "a house"'.

181. **tol**. Read '**tol** Corn, *v.* **tull**', and transfer the examples there.

185. **towan**, **\*tewen**. Read **\*tewen**, **towan**.

**treath**, **trêth**. Read **trêth**, **treath**. For the words in square brackets substitute 'from Lat *tractus*; cf. Welsh *traeth*'.

**tref**. Insert as the leading head-form '**\*treß** Pr Welsh, Pr Corn, Pr Cumb,'.

200. '**twll** . . . hollow' '. Read '**\*tull** Pr Welsh, **toll** Pr Corn, **twll** Welsh, **tol** Corn, "a hole, a hollow; holed, hollow"'.

229. **v.** For 'and . . . *w*)' read 'and also in the Romano-Gaulish and Romano-British forms cited in this work (British forms have the sound represented here as *u*)'.

230. **ventā**. Read **\*uentā**.

**\*verno-** etc. Read '**\*wern** Pr Welsh, Pr Cumb, **gwern** Welsh "alder-thicket, marsh" (Brit **\*uerno-**, cf. Rom-Brit *Durovernum* Canterbury). (a) Warren Burn Nb'.

255. Add a separate item '**\*werned** Pr Welsh, Pr Cumb (Brit **\*uerneto-**, the same with **-eto-** suffix, cf. Gaul *Vernetum*). (a) Werneth Ch, La'.

269. **winn**<sup>3</sup>. Delete 'the older form is found in names like' and 'and the later . . . (**hwīt**).'. Add '(v. **frud**).'.

Kenneth Jackson