The English Place-Name Society

For over seventy-five years the English Place-Name Society has been issuing its yearly volumes on the place-names of the counties of England. These publications, prepared under the General Editorship of the Honorary Director of the Survey of English Place-Names, are recognised as authoritative by scholars in other disciplines, and have proved of great value in many fields of study.

Research on the names of twenty-five complete counties has been published, and there are volumes for parts of Dorset, Staffordshire, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Shropshire and Leicestershire. The final part of *The Place-Names of Cheshire* has recently been published, as have second volumes of *The Place-Names of Shropshire* and *The Place-Names of Norfolk*. The costs of research and publication are met in roughly equal proportions by a grant from the British Academy and by the subscriptions of members. An increase in membership would help to speed up the publication of further volumes.

Members of the Society enjoy, in addition to a free copy of the county volume and of the Journal published during each year of their membership, the use of the Place-Names Room in the University of Nottingham, with its excellent reference library and other facilities. They may participate in the running of the Society by attendance at the Annual General Meeting, and are eligible for membership of its Council.

There is scope for further research on the place-names of all counties of England, including those already published. Proposals or enquiries, from students, academic supervisors, or private individuals, regarding individual or joint projects, will be gladly discussed by the Honorary Director of the Survey.

Details of membership, a list of the Society's publications, and further information can be obtained from:

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Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland

Seventh Annual Study Conference: Maynooth 1998

The seventh annual study conference organized by the Society for Name Studies in Great Britain and Ireland was held at St. Patrick's College, National University of Ireland, Maynooth, from 17 to 20 April 1998. The programme was organized by the new head of the Place-names Branch of the Ordnance Survey in Dublin, Mr. Dónall Mac Giolla Easpaig. First speaker was that heavyweight of Irish mediaeval history Professor Donnchadh Ó Corráin (Cork). Styling himself 'Not an expert in onomastics, just a mediaevalist, who in the line of duty has to involve himself with onomastic questions', he tackled 'Onomastics with variety: problems in Irish names'. Particular problems arose when old Norse formations were translated or adapted into Old Irish or vice versa. These cares were drowned in a reception by the Department of Modern Irish, NUI, and for many participants later in local hostelries.

On the Saturday morning Mr. Pádraig Ó Cearbhaill (Ordnance Survey, Dublin) spoke on '*Cell* and *cluain* in time and space: the evidence of Co. Tipperary place-names'. He related the distribution of these elements to early church sites and to progress or lack of it in clearance of bogs. Dr. Simon Taylor (St. Andrews) continued themes of both his predecessors by 'Seeking sanctuary in Scottish place-names'. Words from Latin and Old English as well as Old Norse and the Celtic languages were drawn into contribution. Dr. Nollaig Ó Muraile (Queen's University, Belfast) expounded 'The microtoponymy of Clare Island, County Mayo'. Points made included the very uneven reliability of local informants as well as early written sources. Dr. Mary Higham (Clitheroe) explored 'Names on the edge: hills and boundaries', to wit the 1307 boundary of Burton-in-Lonsdale Chase.

The lunch timetable was disrupted by microtoponymic interaction in St. Patrick's between our conference and choristers of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre. When all that was tunefully sorted out, Professor Richard Coates (Sussex) drew 'New light from old wicks: the progeny of Latin *vicus*'. He thought the meaning(s) of old English *wīc* both more specific and less complicated than appears from standard reference-

books. A *wīc* was not primarily a settlement but a place where specialized activities were carried out, whether agricultural or commercial, a consequence of which was that it might well be only seasonally occupied. Dr. Liam Mac Mathúna (St. Patrick's College, Dublin), 'Exploring narrative text and place-name divergence: the rise and fall of some Early Irish topographical lexemes', evoked the importance to early settlers of even slight rises in basically flat boggy country, and sought by triangulation between place-names and literary texts to pin down the flux of linguistic change within Old and early Middle Irish.

Dr. Diarmuid Ó Murchadha (Crosshaven, Co. Cork) penetrated philological thickets to chart the chronology of 'The formation of Gaelic surnames in Ireland: choosing the eponyms'. Thorny points included the difficulty of telling in annals between *ua* meaning 'grandson' and *Ua* beginning a surname. Most patronymic surnames turned out to commemorate identifiable historical individuals, one 'the notorious Diarmait Mac Murchadha (no relation)'. Earliest was Cléirech, eponym of O'Clery, who died in 858; Donnchadh eponym of Mac Donagh, *ob. c.*1250, was last of all. Related questions arose for Dr. Greg Toner (University of Wales, Aberystwyth) on 'The definite article in Irish place-names'. When were annals retrospective and when were they contemporary? Either way the name-form could be taken back at least as far as the ninth century, though size of place made a difference. For a second night linguistic minutiae were submerged in liquid refreshment, this time furnished by the Irish Ordnance Survey and followed by a full-scale Conference Dinner.

The Sunday programme began with a discourse on saints by Professor Pádraig Ó Ríain (Cork): 'Finnian and Gildas: sixth-century names, twentieth-century repercussions'. He put both in what may be called the Nennius category, of people whose names in their own tongues were not quite as they came to be standardized by Latinate writers, and took aspects of the phonology to further his long-standing contention that British influence on early Irish Latin-writing was largely exercised through masters from Irish settlements in south-west Britain. In this somewhat nationalist performance, less eirenic than the Annual General Meeting which preceded it, the Cambridge professors Dumville and Lapidge played an important rôle as offstage Aunt Sallies. Cork-based

philology continued with Dr. Kevin Murray as guide to '*Onomasticon Goedelicum* revisited', and the *LOCUS* project to fill out the lexicon of early Irish toponymy with a fuller set of manuscript sources than were available to its editor Hogan at the turn of the century.

Dr. Kay Muhr (Belfast) offered 'a romantic rather than an etymological or historical lecture' on 'Place-names and the South Ulster royal centres of Navan/Armagh, Clogher and Downpatrick'. Rightly saying that names are not put in a tale for no reason, she explored their use in Ulster hero-tales. Dr. Edel Breatnach narrowed the focus to 'Tara: a remarkable place'. All but one of the monuments there pre-date the fourth century, and their names, she said, did not survive in folk memory, but aided by a remarkable text, a fourteenth-century tourist guide, she drew a schematic plan of more than fifty. The afternoon excursion let us examine many for ourselves, with imaginative enactments of appropriate ceremonies in what, depending on whose tale you believed, was a chariot race-track, a fourteen-doored banqueting-hall, or the ship of a foolish woman. More perplexing was disagreement as to which of two megaliths was the right shape to be the Stone of Destiny. Either way this was one year when organizers' regular recommendation of stout and/or waterproof footwear proved apt. Time did not permit continuing to Newgrange and Knowth as originally announced, but there was the unheralded bonus of entry to a holy well associated with the pre-Patrician saint Secundinus. A chance for our guides to command what in Celtic legend were either divine or fairy beasts, white cattle, gave symbolic closure to a weekend enjoyably combining the romantic with the etymological and historical sides of onomastics.

P.R.K.

Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland

Eighth Annual Study Conference: Sheffield 1999

The eighth annual study conference organized by the Society for Name Studies in Great Britain and Ireland was held at Sorby Hall, University of Sheffield, from 26 to 29 March 1999. The programme was organized by Mr. Peter McClure, with intent to give full scope to personal-name scholars who had felt less favoured than toponymic colleagues in recent years. The first speaker, Professor David Hey (Sheffield), gave this theme a local flavour by expounding 'Distinctive surnames of Hallamshire'. Toponymic considerations were by no means ignored, including a distinctive echo in Dwarrenden 'Valley of the Dwarves'; and he revealed how as a boy he had among his own neighbours entertained, if not angels, at least the family of the personal-name scholar and English Place-Name Society editor P. H. Reaney unawares.

On the Saturday morning Mr. Peter Wilkinson (Sheffield) followed the distinguished example of Professor B. Ó Cuív and Drs. K. I. Sandred and John Insley in recent years by taking a subject involving aspects of his own name. He drew on both his expertise as a professional geologist and the unrivalled database of the Mormon church to map in colour with the latest sophisticated software what turned out to be strongly regional patterns in 'The William Set: … the distribution of the surnames derived from the variants of the forename William'. Dr. George Redmonds (Sheffield) spoke on 'Name-giving in Yorkshire, c.1350–1700'. He teased out the workings of the surprisingly large difference in meaning the Protestant Reformation brought between the two terms of the phrase 'kith and kin'. Dr. Kay Muhr displayed the variety of forms taken by 'Family names in place-names in Northern Ireland'. The people involved ranged from early kings to humble tenant farmers, her fascinating *obiter dicta* from seventh-century hero-tales to the seventeenth-century inventor William Petty, who complained at there being no geometric boundaries in Ireland because as the power of a chieftain waxed and waned so did his territory.

In the afternoon Mr. Jon Coe (University of Wales, Aberystwyth), spoke on 'The vocabulary of the place-names of the Book of Llandaf'.

He concentrated on Welsh and Latin terms for streams, some of the distinctions expressed by which were unclear, and on what he characterized as the more solid ground of valley terminology. Next speakers, in tandem, were Drs. Tania Styles and David Parsons (Nottingham), whose work in progress is to replace A. H. Smith's volumes on English place-name elements. They invited audience participation in the form of votes on possible meanings of 'Catsbrain', and brought the house down with the vicissitudes of their entry (or non-entry) for the word (or non-word) *brá*. Dr. Malcolm Jones (Sheffield) spoke on '*Smotheweder, Lightfot, Godale* and *Portejoye:* the naming of ships in fourteenth-century England'. Most favoured of tutelary saints was Margaret with her marine etymological associations; shipowners who named vessels after themselves included Wainpain, better known in modern French as Gagnepain. After dinner Mr. Peter Kitson (Birmingham) sought out 'Old English astronomical names', of which disappointingly few survive that are independent of Latin learning. They include Earendel beloved of Tolkienians, and the runic heroes Ing and Tir; and for star-names as for bird-names Latin–Old English glossaries proved better than their reputation.

The Sunday morning began with the Annual General Meeting of the Society. Business ran fairly smoothly, though there was heartsearching in some quarters about changes required by the Charity Commissioners in the wording of our aims. Satisfaction was expressed at reaching the thirtieth anniversary of the first of these annual conferences of the Society and its predecessor the Council for Name Studies. Mr. Stephen Moorhouse (Batley) then spoke on 'Place-name elements and medieval township boundaries in the northern Pennines'. He showed some results of his very detailed survey work, especially of sites of studs for horses. Dr. Margaret Gelling (Birmingham) followed up with 'Topographical names in the south Pennines'. The elements on which she turned her sharp eye for land-forms included 'shelf', which as laymen would expect involves flat pieces in an unflat landscape, and *hop* often found in side-valleys funnelling to a narrow mouth. This led on to an afternoon excursion with challenging gradients, eloquently led by Professor Hey, in the grounds of Chatsworth (but keeping a wary distance from the house). The evening reached a suitably post-prandial end when Dr. Gillian Fellows-Jensen (Copenhagen) uttered 'Confessions of an English

lotuṣ-eater, or Scandinavian settlement names in East Anglia'. The names did not lack echoes of mythology such as one would expect for that alluring diet, albeit in the unexpectedly demotic form of a newspaper cartoon hero.

P.R.K.

ALEXANDER R. RUMBLE and A. D. MILLS, eds, *Names, Places and People. An Onomastic Miscellany in Memory of John McNeal Dodgson*. Paul Watkins: Stamford, 1997. 390 pp., £40.00. (ISBN 1-871615-90-9)

The long-awaited festschrift in honour of the late John Dodgson comprises a collection of twenty-nine papers by British and continental scholars, together with a previously unpublished piece on the lost place-name *Wigingamere* by the honorand himself, a bibliography of Dodgson's publications compiled by Alexander R. Rumble, and a personal memoir by A. D. Mills. Most contributions are directly or indirectly concerned with names and naming, and the overall standard is extremely high. Among those focusing closely on Dodgson's particular areas of interest are a state-of-the-art review of Scandinavian settlement in Cheshire by Gillian Fellows-Jensen and a stimulating discussion of *-ingas* names by Richard Coates, who argues that a small but significant proportion may derive not from folk-names but from plural forms of lexical words in *-ing*. His proposal appears to be in line with Dodgson's own thinking in his later years, for one of the posthumous publications listed in Rumble's bibliography makes a similar suggestion with regard to the etymon of Eashing in Surrey and the first element of Chisenbury in Wiltshire.[1] The idea is already attracting support from other quarters, and may represent a major breakthrough in the understanding of the *-ingas* names.[2]

An earlier stage in the honorand's career is reflected in Rumble's piece on the location of *Ad Lapidem* in Bede's account of the martyrdom of the Jutish princes, and the relationship of this story to the Mercian legend of SS Wulfhad and Ruffin. It stems from work originally undertaken at Dodgson's request in 1969. Dodgson's own discussion of *Wigingamere* is edited from the text of a lecture given to the Viking Society for Northern Research in 1987, and presents a clear and cogent case for Linslade in Buckinghamshire as the site of the lost *burh*. The identification is supported here in a new appraisal of the evidence by

[1] J. McN. Dodgson, 'A linguistic analysis of the place-names of the Burghal Hidage', in *The Defence of Wessex. The Burghal Hidage and Anglo-Saxon Fortifications*, edited by D. Hill and A. R. Rumble (Manchester, 1996), pp. 98–122.
[2] J. Blair, 'Saint Cuthman, Steyning and Bosham', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 135 (1997), 173–92 (pp. 183–84); C. Hough, 'Stallingborough in Lincolnshire', *Notes and Queries*, 45 (1998), 286–88.

Jeremy Haslam, who withdraws his previous case for Newport in favour of Dodgson's proposal. So too N. J. Higham's re-examination of the *Brunanburh* campaign endorses the identification with Bromborough in Wirral put forward by Dodgson in an article first published in 1957 and recently reprinted, together with several others, in the final volume of the English Place-Name Survey for Cheshire.[1]

As general editor of the Phillimore *Domesday Book* series from 1977–1986, Dodgson had a major influence on the development of modern scholarship in this area, and it is particularly appropriate that his memorial volume includes two papers on Domesday studies. Both are concerned with the influence of administrative labelling on name forms. Hywel Wyn Owen analyses the proportion of Old English place-names recorded in Domesday Book for the area later known as Flintshire—a staggeringly high 64%—of which 39% contain personal names and 41% are compounds in *tūn*. He argues convincingly that this reflects a pattern of settlement-naming developed by the Mercian administration. F. R. Thorn challenges the traditional view that the use of *alius* or *alter* with a place-name testifies to the existence of separate settlements, proposing instead that these affixes were introduced by the compilers of Domesday Book to refer to holdings or manors perceived administratively as part of the same vill. An appendix to his paper lists all occurrences of *alius*, *alter* or *duo* with place-names in Domesday Book, and will facilitate further research in this area.

Dodgson's well-known enthusiasm for walking charter boundaries provides the impetus for an analysis of the thirteenth-century bounds of Souterscales in Yorkshire by Mary C. Higham. This is a very thorough treatment based on a close examination of landscape features, and Higham concludes by drawing attention to field-name evidence in the Scales complex that may reflect continuity of settlement from the Romano-British period. Boundary clauses are also examined in Della Hooke's paper, 'The Survival of Pre-Conquest Place-Names (Mostly Minor) in Worcestershire', which utilises material from her book on Worcestershire charter bounds[2] and presents a detailed discussion of topographical terms. Hampshire charter bounds are among the sources used for a study of Anglo-Saxon beacons by David Hill and Sheila Sharp, who assemble an impressive range of evidence for an organized system of coast-watch using

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[1] J. McN. Dodgson, 'The background of Brunanburh', *Saga-Book of the Viking Society*, 14 (1957), 303–16; reprinted in *The Place-Names of Cheshire*, part V.ii, by J. McN. Dodgson, completed and edited by A. R. Rumble, English Place-Name Society, 74 (Nottingham, 1997), pp. 249–61.

[2] D. Hooke, *Worcestershire Anglo-Saxon Charter Bounds* (Woodbridge, 1990).

beacon-sites. The main weakness of their case, as they themselves acknowledge, lies in the absence of pre-Conquest place-names deriving from OE *bēcun* 'beacon'. Their premiss that OE *weard* may represent 'an approximate alternative' remains unproven.[1]

Two articles that have eagerly been anticipated by name scholars are 'The Use of Middle English *Castel* in the Names of Medieval Town-Houses' by Barrie Cox and 'The Hunting of the *Snōr*' by Margaret Gelling. The former demonstrates that the references are to fortified mansions with one or more towers, while the latter sets out the place-name evidence for an Old English word **snōr* describing a road that twists in order to negotiate a hill. Both papers were heralded as long ago as 1992 in the introduction to the third volume of the English Place-Name Survey for Lincolnshire,[2] and it is good to see them finally in print here. By contrast, Kenneth Cameron's contribution on 'The Danish Element in the Minor and Field-Names of Yarborough Wapentake, Lincolnshire' may induce a feeling of *déjà vue* in readers of *Nomina*, as it represents a shortened version of an article previously published in the journal under a slightly different title.[3] Although an excellent piece that is well worth reprinting, this should really have been acknowledged.

Other papers focusing primarily on place-name evidence include '"The Land Between Ribble and Mersey" in the Early Tenth Century' by M. A. Atkin, 'Hundred Meeting-Places in the Cambridge Region' by Audrey L. Meaney, 'Roads and Romans in South-East Lindsey: the Place-Name Evidence' by A. E. B. Owen, and 'Old English *Winterdūn*' by R. I. Page. A. D. Mills contributes notes on the etymologies of Skilgate in Somerset, Wellesbourne in Warwickshire, and Havenstreet in the Isle of Wight, the third of which has now been overtaken by the prior publication of the same argument in his book *The Place-Names of the Isle of Wight*.[4] This is not acknowledged in the footnotes. Similarly, W. F. H. Nicolaisen's interesting discussion of the relationship between divinity and water-courses in Celtic Britain should be read in

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[1] Another possible candidate is OE *ād*, as proposed in *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names (Á–Box)*, edited by D. Parsons and T. Styles with C. Hough (Nottingham, 1997), pp. 5–6, s.v. *ād*.

[2] K. Cameron and others, *The Place-Names of Lincolnshire*, part III, English Place-Name Society, 66 (Nottingham, 1992), pp. xviii, xx–xxi.

[3] K. Cameron, 'The Scandinavian element in minor names and field-names in north-east Lincolnshire', *Nomina*, 19 (1996), 5–27.

[4] A. D. Mills, *The Place-Names of the Isle of Wight. Their Origins and Meanings* (Stamford, 1996), pp. 57–58, s.n. *Havenstreet*.

conjunction with his recently-published lecture, *The Picts and Their Place Names*.[1] Place-name spellings are also used by Christine Fell to test the authenticity of an eighteenth-century text purporting to be in Old English. As she very ably demonstrates, the document is a forgery.

In a short but insightful paper entitled 'Reading a Kentish Charter', Karl Inge Sandred tackles the question of variable gender in place-name appellatives, proposing that inflectional changes may result not from a change in the gender of the term itself, but from a change in function as it takes on a new toponymic significance. His argument is well supported with parallels from Norwegian, German and Swedish toponymy, and deserves very serious consideration. Comparative evidence is also used to good effect by Patrick V. Stiles, who cites the use of North Frisian *hallig* in support of Margaret Gelling's interpretation of OE *halh* as 'slightly raised ground isolated by marsh'. His paper draws attention to the occurrence within modern Frisian dialects of archaic vocabulary directly paralleling the uses of words in Old English, and he makes a compelling case for further work along these lines.

Several papers deal with personal names. John Insley takes issue with Barrie Cox and John Freeman over the first element of the field-name *Witheresbiflet* on the Welsh border with Hertfordshire. Arguing against their suggested derivation from a Welsh or Old English personal name,[2] he proposes instead a Scandinavian eponym, ON *Víðarr*, ODan *Wīthar*. Veronica Smart draws attention to an element or form of element *Æle-* or *Ele-* found almost exclusively on coins from Chester, Gloucester and Hereford. Her analysis supports the view that the [ð] of *Æthel-* was lost before the end of the Anglo-Saxon period, and also points to a north-western tendency to introduce a parasitic vowel where the reduced element *Æl-* joined the deuterotheme. Toponymic surnames of English origin recorded in the court rolls of the lordship of Dyffryn Clwyd provide the material for Oliver Padel's investigation of locational surnames as evidence for immigration patterns in fourteenth-century Denbighshire. As with other studies in the collection, the results are not only significant in their own right, but demonstrate the potential of this line of approach for further research.

An important contribution to the ongoing debate concerning the voicing of initial fricatives is made by Gillis Kristensson, who uses place- and personal name material from *A Survey of Middle English Dialects 1290–1350* to identify

[1] W. F. H. Nicolaisen, *The Picts and Their Place Names* (Rosemarkie, 1996) pp. 21–22.

[2] B. Cox, 'Byflete revisited', *Journal of the English Place-Name Society*, 24 (1991–92), 49–50.

the areas of England where voicing appears to have taken place. The resulting isophone coincides substantially with the boundary between the Danelaw and 'English' England, suggesting that voicing occurred only in those areas unaffected by Scandinavian influence. Kristensson goes on to suggest that the Scandinavian impact on Old English counteracted a native tendency to voicing during the late Anglo-Saxon period.

Two papers focus on literature. Taking as their starting-point Dodgson's projected work on the vocabulary of the Anglo-Saxon poem known as *The Ruin*, Lynne Grundy and Jane Roberts examine terms for buildings recorded in the Old English poetic corpus. Their study utilizes material from the *Thesaurus of Old English* database, and effectively illustrates the value of this research tool—now available in published form—in the study of early lexis.[1] A short but closely-argued piece by Victor Watts brings linguistic and onomastic evidence to bear on a crux in the Middle English poem *The Owl and the Nightingale*. He makes a good case for taking the reading *utlete* in line 1754 as an error for *ulete* (i.e. *flete*), referring to a nearby inlet of the sea still known as Fleet.

Dodgson's interest in manuscripts is not overlooked, with the late O. Arngart contributing three notes on the history of the St Petersburg (formerly Leningrad) MS of Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica*. He re-opens the debate concerning the historiated initial on folio 3[v] by suggesting that the miniature is correctly identified within the inscription as St Augustine of Canterbury rather than Pope Gregory the Great. His well-formulated and provocative argument is certain to stimulate further discussion among palaeographers and art historians.

The general standard of presentation throughout the volume is good, except for occasional typographical errors (e.g. the first date on p. 304 is given as 1406–6 instead of 1406–7) and a curious breakdown in the footnote system towards the end of Nicolaisen's paper, which appears not to have been proof-read. The list of abbreviations on pp. ix–xii is rather messily presented, and does not always cite the latest editions of standard reference works. The practice of individual contributors varies in this respect, with some providing a separate list of references or of references and short titles, while others include all bibliographical information within the footnotes. There are altogether twenty-two maps and illustrations, of varying quality. Those depicting 'Domesday hundreds in the Cambridge region' and 'Hundred meeting-places and Roman roads in the Cambridge region' to accompany Meaney's paper are so cramped as to be barely legible, possibly because they seem to have been reproduced without

[1] J. Roberts and C. Kay with L. Grundy, *A Thesaurus of Old English*, 2 vols (London, 1995).

acknowledgement from her 1993 article in *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, a journal whose larger page format allows illustrations to be printed on a more generous scale.[1] Meaney's third illustration, which did not appear in the article, is somewhat clearer.

As with other publications by Paul Watkins, *Names, Places and People* is printed on good-quality paper, with a sturdy binding which should withstand the frequent handling that this important collection of articles will undoubtedly sustain. Many of the contributions will provoke further discussion and comment, and some will join the small corpus of essential reading in onomastics. All testify to the robust state of name studies as an academic discipline at the present day, reflecting the keen enthusiasm and the high standards of scholarship that John Dodgson himself did so much to promote.

CAROLE HOUGH

STUART HARRIS, *The Place Names of Edinburgh. Their Origins and History*. Gordon Wright Publishing: Edinburgh, 1996. 654 pp., illustrations. £45.00. (ISBN 0-903065-83-5)

If I had it in my power to nominate a book for first prize in the category of 'Study of Names in one Urban Community', I would have no hesitation in choosing the book under review. *The Place Names of Edinburgh* by Stuart Harris deserves such an accolade on the strength of both the quantity and the quality of its contents, as well as its handsome appearance and production. It is therefore a joy to handle and consult. In addition to these objective judgements, this reviewer gets particular pleasure out of the fact that the Scottish capital in which he lived and worked for well over a decade now has a reliable, comprehensive guide to its place-nomenclature (not just its street names), no mean feat for a city that size, and that he was allowed by the author occasional glimpses into the making of this important research tool. This pleasure is tinged with sadness, however, at the thought that the author died unexpectedly only a short time after the completion and publication of this compendium, thus being deprived of enjoying fully the fruits of his long and determined labours, mostly in the twelve years after his retirement in 1984. We, both professional and general readers, are fortunate in having this trustworthy reference work available for our own searches and researches.

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[1] A. L. Meaney, 'Gazetteer of hundred and wapentake meeting-places of the Cambridge region', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, 82 (1994 for 1993), 67–92.

The heart of the book is an alphabetical dictionary of over six hundred pages containing several thousand entries to the place names of the city and its environs. In the preparation of this compendium, Stuart Harris had the opportunity not only to utilise his lifelong association with Edinburgh where he was born in 1920 but also to build on his practical experience as a 'name planner', since from 1975 till 1984 he was responsible for the naming of streets, as part of his duties in the City Architect's department which he had joined in 1950 and from which he retired as Senior Depute City Architect. To this intimate grasp of local matters, including his familiarity with all the relevant sources, and his 'hands-on' expertise, he added a remarkable knowledge of the historical background to the evolution of the Edinburgh cityscape and of pertinent academic scholarship in the study of names, a knowledge which is clearly reflected in his thirty-page 'Introduction' which sketches the chronological sequence of the several toponymic strata affecting Edinburgh, from the British names to the most recent designations in the expanded towns. Although obviously perceived from 'the perspective of names' (to use Harris' own term), this introductory overview offers simultaneously a fascinating account of the history of the city itself seen from the inside as well as the outside.

All the entries are presented in narrative form, and one is frequently left with the impression that the names are narrating themselves through the voice of the author, an impression reinforced by two sections of black-and white illustrations (between pages 197 and 193, and 384 and 385) which add a felicitous visual sense of place. Naturally, names of districts and other larger units are, in general, given more space for the stories they have to tell than minor street names, but the miriad 'closes' off the High Street, the Grassmarket, the Cowgate, the Canongate, etc. (*Bathgate's Close, Cleghorn's Close, Cooper's Close, Fountain Close, Gilmore's Close, Jack's Close, Jackson's Close, Kinloch's Close, Old Fishmarket Close, Pot House Close* and numerous others), the development of the street system of the eighteenth-century 'New Town', with its strong Hanoverian allegiances, and names of recent origin also receive adequate attention. An entry for one of the latter, for instance, reads (p. 173):

> CLERICS HILL (Kirkliston) was coined im 1968 as the name of this new development on GREIG'S HILL (*which see*), the reputed and indeed probable site of the camp of Edward I at 'Temple Liston' in June 1298, prior to the battle of Falkirk—*see also* KING EDWARD'S WAY. In particular the name commemorates the eighteen English churchmen in the camp who were murdered by some of Edward's Welsh levies in the course of a drunken brawl.

A fine example of informative and appropriate name contextualisation.

On the whole, Harris takes a sensibly cautious approach to the establishment of etymologies and other kinds of derivations but one wonders if his statement that 'Names of Scandinavian origin account for at least one fifth of all the early Teutonic names in the area' (p. 16) is not overestimating the contribution Scandinavians have made to the toponymy of the capital. While there are names containing the generic *-by* in the area and while *Kinleith* (earlier *Keldelethe* and the like) and *Figgate* (earlier *Fegot, Fegat*) may contain Scandinavian elements, names like *Kellerstane, Byerside, The Coalhill*, and *Whale Brae* which are on his 'Scandinavian' list, are much more likely to be Scots; another of his candidates, *Cleikimin*, has not been satisfactorily etymologised even in Shetland, and the fact that it has an identical counterpart in Lanarkshire does not make the Norse origin any more likely. The author is himself aware of the prevailing view that names of the Ravelston-type—he alludes to fifteen of them—'were not wholly Norse and not given by Norse speakers'. Earlier spellings of this particular name allow a possible etymology as 'Hrafnkell's *tūn*', i.e. a name of English or Scots origin which contains a personal name ultimately of Scandinavian descent, the kind of name compound that used to be termed a 'Grimston hybrid' in English place-name studies, especially in the Danelaw. That some of the fifteen name bearers involved may have been Scandinavians themselves is, of course, possible, but not necessary for a satisfactory explanation of the name type. There is also no denying that there may well have been pockets of Scandinavian settlers in the 'Greater Edinburgh' area covered by Harris' survey but the settlements implied by their toponymic reflexes are not likely to have been on the scale that Harris imagines.

Any criticism voiced in the foregoing is therefore also a matter of scale and not intended to cast shadows over the fundamental soundness of this reference work. Overall, *The Place Names of Edinburgh* is without a doubt trustworthy in the information it provides, representing a productive and very readable mix of onomastics, local history, linguistic stratification, and insights into a planner's mind. It is a happy blend, sometimes even a heady cocktail, of macrotoponymy and microtoponymy, and of the subtle relationships between the bigger picture and the restricted cameo, as well as of systems within systems, and is, above all, the story of the growth of a city 'from the perspective of names'. It will always be one of my favourite books, not least because I have a fellow feeling for Stuart Harris when he declares 'the fanciful form "Edwinesburgh"' for the name of the Scottish capital 'a palpable fake' (p. 254). One can only hope that his strong rejection of that etymology will be more effective in changing peoples' minds than the many previous attempts towards the same end. It would be nice, but ...

W. F. H. NICOLAISEN

ALAN RAYBURN, *Place Names of Ontario*. University of Toronto Press: Toronto, 1997. xxxii + 404 pp. $Can 17.50 (paper). (ISBN 0-8020-0602-7 cloth, 0-8020-7207-0 paper)

ALAN RAYBURN, *Dictionary of Canadian Place Names*. Oxford University Press: Toronto, 1997. xvii + 461 pp. $Can 34.95. (ISBN 0-1854-1086-6)

When reviewing Alan Rayburn's *Naming Canada* in *Nomina* 20 (1997), I began my comments by assering that 'the author undoubtedly knows more about Canadian place-names than anyone else, inside or outside Canada'. It is therefore good news for anyone interested in Canadian place-names that the former Executive Secretary of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names has, only three years later, produced two toponymic dictionaries which will surely become the most authoritative reference works in their fields: one, of almost 2,300 names in his native province of Ontario, the other of over 6,200 place-names in the whole of Canada. As both volumes are arranged in alphabetical order, both of them also contain helpful indices of names mentioned in conjunction with those in the main text, and of earlier names or name spellings of the names listed. The corpus of names treated in either of them is necessarily selective, as there are 57,000 official toponyms in Ontario and more than 450,000 in Canada as a whole. For the selection of habitative names, a cut-off minimum of seventy-five inhabitants for those in Ontario and of 150 for Canada were the basic criteria; for natural features size was important, height for elevations and length for watercourses, for example.

In both dictionaries the term 'place name' is employed in its widest sense, and they therefore contain not only names of inhabited places, but also natural features, national and provincial parks, and in the case of the Ontario volume, major highways. The latter lists the names of all 815 municipalities of the province, including the components of multi-named ones, and the names of all unincorporated districts.

It would be inappropriate, because impractical, for a brief review to discuss or simply to enumerate the twenty-five categories of names which Rayburn has identified for Ontario, but it is worthy of note that one third of them have links with the British Isles, whether as unanalysed transfers (397) from British place-nomenclature, or as toponymical applications of personal names (339) of British royalty, nobility, politicians, military officers or scientists. Without detailed research it is not always possible to state to which of these categories a name belongs, as the first two entries in the dictionary demonstrate: *Aberfoyle* is named after the Perthshire place-name but *Aberdeen* was given its name in honour of John Campbell Gordon, First Marquess of Aberdeen and Tamair

(1847–1934). Among the place-names qualifying for British origin, England is best represented (232), whereas, in general, there are comparatively few transfers from Scotland, Ireland and Wales, with the exception of Lanarkshire, Argyll, and Perthshire (Aberfoyle, Appin, Athol, Bothwell, Inverary[sic]).

The (from a British point of view) astonishing ability and acceptability of intra-onomastic transfers from one name-category (personal name) to another (place-name) without any additional generic component is not limited to the names of important British people (*Bruce*, *Byron*, *Faraday*, *Nelson*) but also applies to prominent Canadians (*Hagarty*, *McDougall*, *Ridout*, *Strong*) and to its first settlers, postmasters, and local developers (*Armstrong*, *Hespeler*, *Lawrence*, but also first names such as *Azilda*). In the case of names of British origin, such transfers were often facilitated by the title of a person being identical with a place-name (see *Aberdeen* above). The, for us, more familiar combination of a personal name with a generic, such as *-town*, *-ville* or *-sound*, is of course very common in a nomenclature which places much emphasis on the projection of personal associations with the land. A third of the place-names which have reached Ontario from outside the British Isles have come from the United States, mostly from the north-eastern states (*Elmira*, *Princeton*, *Wyoming*); among the remainder are *Athens*, *Copenhagen*, *Hanover*, *Vienna*. The foreign heritage of the province is thus strongly reflected in its place-names but aboriginal names from languages such as Algonquin (*Abitibi*, *Mattawa*), Ojibwa (*Katateka*, *Magnetawan*), Ottawa (*Assiginack*, *Manitowaning*) also occur, and there is ample evidence of locally created names such as *Coldwater*, *Key Harbour*, *Elk Lake*, *Middleport*, *Sixteen Mile Creek*, *Vermilion Bay*, *Fallowfield*, *Oil Springs*, and even names given to commemorate pet dogs, such as *Tiny*, *Tay* and *Flos*. The examples quoted provide a fascinating glimpse of the toponymic kaleidoscope of the province, against a background of comparatively recent settlement by people from a great variety of origins. What is perhaps most memorable is the speed with which the Ontario countryside has become saturated with almost 60,000 place-names, whether inherited, transferred from elsewhere, or manufactured locally.

Not every Canadian province is as densely settled as Ontario; on the other hand Ontario does not reflect several of the linguistic, ethnic and cultural influences which have left their mark on other parts of the country. In order to avoid unproductive repetition of the main features of the evidence encountered in Ontario, the remainder of the review intends to do some justice to other provinces, without expecting to do more than scratch the surface. Such an attempt is doomed to be fragmentary and less than satisfying in other respects since the *Dictionary of Canadian Place Names* unfortunately does not contain the kind of helpful overview which Rayburn provides in *Place Names of Ontario*.

The most obvious starting point for our journey is Ontario's neighbour Québec. Although Ontario has its stratum of French place-names (*Chute-à-Blondeau*, *Lac Seul*, *Bois Blanc Island*) Quebec for historical and modern-day political reasons is saturated with place-names of French origin (*Montréal*, *Trois Rivières*, *Saint Quentin*, *Anjou*, *Argenteuil* etc.) of which about 500 are included in the Dictionary. Some of them, like *Trois-Rivières*, are in their official form comparatively recent translations of former English names (*Three Rivers*) or, as might be a more relevant way of putting it, have replaced English with French usage, but many others have close connections with France or with important persons of French descent. However, the Dictionary does not include minor names which would speak even more convincingly to the fundamental linguistic situation in the province. Under varying conditions and at different times, French was of course spoken further east, notably in Nova Scotia (*Chéticamp* on Cape Breton Island, *Cape Sable* < *Cap de Sable*, *Baie Verte*) but also elsewhere (*Port aux Basques* in Newfoundland). *Acadieville* in New Brunswick is a reminder of the former regional name *Acadia*, an area from which French speakers were expelled in 1755, creating the Cajun culture of Louisiana as a consequence.

As, in my review of *Naming Canada* I stressed the 'unashamed youthfulness' of a large part of Canadian nomenclature and its receptiveness to names from abroad, it might be useful to take a look at the names coined by native tribes in order to redress the balance. For our purpose these have been chosen as not untypical from various parts of the country, starting in the east and moving westward.

Newfoundland: *Meelpaeg* (Lake) 'lake of many bays' (Mi'kmaq), *Kaumajet* (Mountains) 'shining top' (Inuktitut)

Nova Scotia: *Pubnico* 'dry, sandy place (Mi'kmaq), *Keijimkujik* (Lake and National Park) may mean 'swelled private parts' in reference to the exertion required to row across the lake, or 'attempting to escape' or 'fairy lake', as it was formerly called *Fairy Lake* (Mi'kmaq)

Prince Edward Island: *Cascumpec* (Bay) 'bold, sandy shore', *Malpeque* (Bay) 'big bay' (Mi'kmaq)

New Brunswick: *Caraquet* 'junction of two rivers' (Mi'kmaq), *Chiputneticook* (Lakes) 'great fork river' (Passamaquoddy)

Quebec: *Caniapiscau* 'rocky point' (Cree, Montagnais), *Kangisqsualujjuag* 'the very large bay' (Inuktitut)

Ontario: *Mattawa* (River) 'meeting of waters' (Algonquin (see p. 154 above))

Manitoba: (Lake) *Winnipeg* 'murky water' (Cree and Ojibwa), *Wawanesa* 'Whippoorwill' (Algonquin)

Saskatchewan: *Assiniboine* (River) < Siouan tribe 'one who cooks with hot stones' (Ojibwa), *Saskatchewan* (River) 'swift current' (Cree)

Alberta: (Fort) *Chipewyan* < Chipewyan nation 'pointed skins' (Cree),
Kananaskis (River) named after a Cree called Kineahkis.

British Columbia: *Chilcotin* (River), Athapaskan tribe 'ochre river people',
Clayoquot (Sound), a Nootka tribe 'different people' or 'people of a place
where it becomes the same even when disturbed'

Northwest Territory: *Auyittuq* 'place that does not melt' (Inuktitut; Baffin
Island), *Kugluktuk* 'place of rapids' (Inuktitut)

Yukon: *Aklavik* 'place where they hunt brown bears' (Inuktitut), *Klondike*
(River) 'hammer water' (Gwich'in), recalls the practice of driving stakes into
the river's bottom to catch migrating salmon.

Admittedly, this sample list is the result of lengthy and diligent searching and
panders more to the taste and interests of the reviewer, for the Dictionary is not
really designed for this kind of quest, although all sorts of thematic patterns can
be established on the basis of its reliable information if one is inclined to search
for them. Its alphabetical arrangement is the conventional one and its
concentration on individual names, with occasional cross-references where called
for, cannot be faulted, but it is obviously not a toponymic thesaurus. In contrast
to the native names, a large number of entries does not require the provision of
traditional etymologies and lexical meanings because they are unanalysed
transfers, either geographically or intra-onomastically, usually personal > place
name. It would have been helpful, however, if some guidance could have been
given with regard to the pronunciation of the native names in order to allow
penetration of their seemingly exotic visual garb by non-specialist outsiders.

In conclusion, here are three Dictionary entries which convey the flavour of
a reference book which successfully fills a long-standing gap:

Chipman NB A village (1966) on the Salmon River, northeast of Fredericton;
its post office was named in 1865 after **Chipman** parish. In 1835 the parish was
called after Ward Chipman Jr (1787-1851), chief justice of the province,
1834-50. About 1870 W.C. King tried to rename the place *Lillooet*, after a
schooner built by his brother George, which he had named after a place in
British Columbia, but by 1903 that name had almost been forgotten (p. 75)

L'Épiphanie QC A parish municipality in the original county of L'Assomption,
south of Johette, it was named in 1853 in honour of the visit to the Christ child
by the three wise men. The village of **L'Épiphanie** was separated from it in
1921 and became a town in 1967 (p. 213)

Oyster Bed Bridge PE On the Wheatley River, northwest of Charlottetown, it
was named after 1840, when local residents petitioned for a bridge. In 1765
Samuel Holland wrote 'Oyster Banks' on his map at the mouth of the river. The
place's post office was established in 1875 (p. 289)

<div align="right">W. F. H. NICOLAISEN</div>

THORSTEN ANDERSSON, EVA BRYLLA and ANITA JACOBSON-
WIDDING, *Personnamn och social identitet*, Kungliga Vitterhets Historie och
Antikvitets Akademien Konferenser 42, Stockholm 1998. 415 pp. No price
stated. (ISBN 91-7402-284-9)

Whether or not we would care to have the law of the land exercising such
surveillance over namegiving as exists in Scandinavia, we cannot but be envious
of the attention and respect given there to name-studies as an academic
discipline. Hand in hand goes a profusion of publication; systematic placename
surveys, popular pamphlets, and symposia, such that your reviews editor feels
bound to apologise for being unable to do justice to them all in the Journal of
the Society for Name Studies in our (less prolific) Great Britain and Ireland.

I am glad, therefore, to bring to our readers' attention this multi-discipline
conference held in Sigtuna in 1996 under the auspices of the Royal (Swedish)
Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities. The aim of these papers and the
discussions that followed each section is quite fundamental; to examine what
naming is for—how it gives the name-bearer a view of himself, and places him
in his social environment, family, caste, nation and aspiration. There are four
sections: Personal name and social category; Collective and individual identity;
Name and community; and Spirit—individual—name. The studies range widely
over time, place and method, from literary sources for the ancient world,
through the literature of the Polish-Jewish ghetto, to case-studies in Asia and
Africa. Such a variety in name practices emerges that Botolv Helleland in his
summing-up to the final section poses the question whether in each culture we
are really comparing the same concept at all.

The role of names in genealogy, i.e. family identity, is a connection that we
all recognise. Thorsten Andersson in the opening paper proposes that a shift of
emphasis took place in Germanic naming from identity with the warrior retinue,
shown in the dithematic, mainly war-vocabulary names which may originally
derive their form from heroic poetry, to a greater emphasis on the family,
expressed in variation of elements within the family group. By this means, he
argues, these originally aristocratic names moved out into a wider public. In
many Western cultures, at varying rates, family affiliation came to be denoted
by the patrilinear surname, which pattern we may be seeing breaking down
through individualism and other social forces. The strength of family identity in
other cultures, we are shown, may well eclipse the personal name as such,
which may be regarded as a mark of nonage, or even of insult or taboo, in
favour of designations of relationships—'mother of', 'father', 'sister' or the
name of the totem of the clan.

In a multi-cultural milieu, such as India, names transparently identify an

individual with his religion, ethnic origin, or caste. In late nineteenth century Poland, names branded the inhabitants of the ghetto. Among the Ndebele, some tribes enjoy greater prestige than others, and a person of mixed tribal descent may wish to use a name associated with the one of preference. The theme emerges of how someone may try to achieve social aspirations, or emphasise his or her preferred self-image, by thus selecting or changing part of his or her name, no less in modern Sweden than in tribal Africa, since there new surname laws allow people to affirm gender equality through metronyms, or to adopt an aristocratic surname providing the original family line is extinct, or to coin such a name from 'noble' elements.

The shifting nature of names in some cultures is explored, such as amongst the Sukuma people of Tanzania and the Punan Bah of Borneo where a person will take or be given a series of different names as they pass through various stages of their lives, which they may use or be addressed by—the distinction is important. Other groups may have different names for use in different circumstances, for example a pupil at a mission school may use a Christian name there but a tribal name at home, or a colonial or otherwise exogenic government which does not understand either the system or the pronunciation of names with which it is confronted, may impose names which are never used within the group but have to be employed for official purposes.

Three of the papers in the volume are in English, two dealing with Africa and one with Borneo; these would be sufficient to give a flavour of the kind of matters raised. All the papers have an English summary, which gives a more rounded access to the conference. Each section is followed by a discussion, which is summarised very shortly, and some readers could well find it worth while to acquire a translation. This whole field, a collaboration between the onomast and the social anthropologist—though one of the latter suggests that her colleagues would apply more quantification—is one that would certainly repay attention, since what happens in other cultures when names are given and used must challenge our own preconceptions.

VERONICA SMART

GREGORY TONER, *Place-Names of Northern Ireland*, general editor Gerard Stockman, vol. 5, *County Derry*, I, *The Moyola Valley*. Institute of Irish Studies, Queen's University of Belfast: Belfast, 1997. xix + 283 pp., £8.50 (paperback), £20 (hardback).

KAY MUHR, *Place-Names of Northern Ireland*, general editor Gerard Stockman, vol. 6, *County Down*, IV, *North-West Down / Iveagh*. Institute of Irish Studies, Queen's University of Belfast: Belfast, 1996. xxii + 422 pp., £8.50 (paperback), £20 (hardback).

FIACHRA MAC GABHANN, *Place-Names of Northern Ireland*, general editor Nollaig Ó Muraíle, vol. 7, *County Antrim*, II, *Ballycastle and North-East Antrim*. Institute of Irish Studies, Queen's University of Belfast: Belfast, 1997. xxi + 408 pp., £8.50 (paperback), £20 (hardback).

These three works represent the last volumes to be produced during the first phase of the Northern Ireland Place-Name Project, established in 1987 within the Department of Celtic at Queen's University, Belfast and funded mainly through the Central Community Relations Unit. Reviews of the first three volumes (all dealing with County Down) can be found in *Nomina* 17, 142–46. All the authors were members of the Project, funding for which ceased in 1997. Despite this, the commitment and enthusiasm of the research team will ensure the production of volume 8, Armagh City, by Mícheál Ó Mainnín. This same commitment has also effected the renewal of the Project in 1999, with a major grant of £100,000 from the Arts and Humanities Research Board to enable a smaller team of three to continue this important work.

The three volumes follow a well-tried and successful format, with certain sections common to them all. These latter are the 'General Introduction', Appendices A (on aspects of Irish grammar relevant to place-names) and B (on land units), a list of abbreviations and a glossary of technical terms. Volume 5 adds an Appendix C, an excellent and valuable survey of the sources relating to the place-names of the barony of Loughinsholin. A proper evaluation of sources is as important for place-name studies as it is for any other historical discipline, since it gives guidance as to how much weight can be attached to individual early forms. A County Introduction is common to volumes on the same county, while the Primary and Secondary Bibliographies share much in common, with relevant local additions. All volumes have two indexes: an index to Irish forms of place-names (with non-International Phonetic Alphabet pronunciation guide) and an index to English forms of place-names (with map references). Volume 6 adds a useful index of surnames in their anglicised forms (pp. 420–22). (The

existence of this index no doubt explains the curious appearance of 'Surname Index' in the running header in volume 7's index of English forms of place-names on p. 405.)

The General Introduction is divided into the following sections: 1 'History of Place-Name Study in Ireland', which traces the discipline from its literary origins in *dindsenchas* or place-name lore (literally 'lore of famous places'), through the military Ordnance Survey of the nineteenth century to the work of the Northern Ireland Place-Name Project itself; 2 'Method of Place-Name Research' on the methodology and approach adopted by the Northern Ireland Place-Name Project; 3 'Spelling and Pronunciation'; and 4 'How to use this series', which includes editorial conventions. In the section (2) on methodology a vowel position diagram is included (in volume 7 the central vowel ǫ is missing from this diagram). This diagram might perhaps be more relevant under the 'Spelling and Pronunciation' section. One of the many qualities of these volumes is their admirable accessibility to the interested lay public without compromising high academic standards. Seen in this light, the vowel position diagram might be seen as a slight lapse, in that it needs explanation for anyone who is not familiar with the study of phonetics. While a non-International Phonetic Alphabet is used for the index to Irish forms of place-names, the current local pronunciations of each place-name are given only in International Phonetic Alphabet. It would seem to this reviewer, therefore, that an extra section should be devoted to explaining the symbols used in the International Phonetic Alphabet, so that all readers can access the local pronunciations, and not just those who are familiar with this very specialised alphabet.

It is a maxim of toponymics that it should never ignore the secular and ecclesiastical administrative structures within and around which many place-names have grown up. As I already pointed out in my review of volume 3 (*Nomina* 17, 144–46), this maxim is perfectly observed in these volumes: the complex development of the baronies and parishes in which these place-names are embedded is carefully and clearly elucidated. The lay-out of each volume follows the same pattern.

Vol. 5, County Derry, I, The Moyola Valley.
This volume covers seven parishes in the Mayola Valley within the barony of Loughinsholin (*Loch Inse Uí Fhloinn*), a barony which occupies the south-east corner of Co. Derry or Londonderry. The addition of 'London' to the older name of Derry is discussed in the short 'Introduction to County Derry' section (p. xix). In 1610 the London Companies agreed to carry out the plantation of the old County of Coleraine, together with portions of neighbouring counties, and the newly created unit was called Londonderry to commemorate this

association. Without dwelling on the political ramifications of the use of Derry versus Londonderry, Toner gently points out the irony of the fact that the name London itself is of Celtic origin.

The seven parishes dealt with are those of Ballynascreen, Ballyscullion, Desertmartin, Kilcronaghan, Kilelagh, Maghera and Termoneeny. These are ordered alphabetically, while within each one are listed the constituent townlands, also alphabetically. The townland was the smallest unit in the nineteenth-century Irish administrative system, and is still locally recognised and cherished. A stated aim of the Northern Ireland Place-Name Project is to research the meanings of all the townlands of Northern Ireland (p. x). These seven parishes alone comprise a total of 173 townlands, distributed very unevenly: the parishes of Ballynascreen and Maghera each has thirty-eight townlands, while Termoneeny has only nine.

Within each parish, and following the section on townlands, is a section entitled 'Other Names'. These are the names not already discussed under parish and townland which appear on the 1:50,000 scale maps produced by the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland, equivalent to the O.S. Landranger series covering England, Scotland, Wales and the Isle of Man.

Of the seven parish-names listed above, five contain explicitly ecclesiastical elements. The first is *Baile na Scríne* 'territory of the shrine', the shrine being that containing relics of St Columcille (Columba). Of interest for the development and range of meaning of the element *baile*, often translated in an Irish context as 'townland', is that in the case of Ballynascreen the *baile* which supported the church of the shrine, including the shrine itself, can be shown to include six townlands, an area now referred to as (the) Sixtowns (p. 9). *Díseart Mhártain* 'St Martin's hermitage', contains the early ecclesiastical element which ultimately derives from Latin *desertum* 'desert place, place apart', and meant in Old and Middle Irish a hermitage or place of retreat, usually near a monastery. Both *Cill Chruithneacháin* and *Cill an Locha* contain the common Irish element *cill* 'church': the second element of the former is Cruithneachán, assumed to be the priest of that name who, according to Adomnán's *Life of Columba*, fostered the young Columba; while the specific of the latter is a topographic phrase 'of the loch', after nearby Killelagh Lough. Finally *Tearmann Eanga* contains the ecclesiastical element *tearmann*, a borrowing from Latin *termo* or *terminus*, which the glossary defines as land belonging to the Church, with privilege of sanctuary. The remaining two parish names also have strong church connections: *Baile Uí Scoillin* had the alternative name of *Inis Taoide* 'St Taoide's island', the site of the medieval parish church on an island in Lough Beg. It contains the name of the family who were believed to be the erenaghs of the parish's church lands. Again the glossary comes to the rescue of the reader unfamiliar with Irish

historical terminology and explains that an erenagh is a hereditary steward in charge of church lands, later a tenant to the bishop (Irish *airchinnech*). Finally *Machaire Rátha* 'plain of the fort' was originally *Ráth Lúraigh* 'Lúrach's fort', Lúrach being the sixth-century royal patron of the first church.

Vol. 6, County Down, IV, North-West Down / Iveagh.

This volume covers eleven parishes in the Barony of Iveagh, Co. Down. These are Aghaderg, Annaclone, Donaghcloney, Dromore, Drumballyroney, Garvaghy, Magheralin, Magherally, Moira, Seapatrick and Tullylish, all of which contain a total of 229 townlands (a handful of which are shared between two parishes).

The first step in any analysis of a place-name is to define the place to which it refers, and the shifting administrative complexities of western Co. Down offer a daunting challenge, but one which is meticulously and unflinchingly taken up by Dr Muhr. To take one especially fiendish example: Drummiller. (Those of a nervous disposition should skip the following section and proceed immediately to the next paragraph). This is now the name of a townland shared between the parishes of Aghaderg and Tullylish. Aghaderg is mainly in the barony of Iveagh Upper, Upper Half, while Tullylish is in the barony of Iveagh Lower, Upper Half. However there are two townlands in Aghaderg, one of which is the shared townland of Drummiller, which are in the barony of Iveagh Lower, Lower Half. It would seem that it is only the Aghaderg part of Drummiller which is in the barony of Iveagh Lower, Lower Half: the Tullylish part of Drummiller is in the barony of Iveagh Lower, Upper Half, along with the rest of Tullylish parish.

Drummiller itself (*droim iolair* 'eagle's ridge'), on the Aghaderg side of the parish, has early forms such as *Ballylisdromiller* (1609). The appearance of *Bally* (Irish *baile* 'territory, land; townland') is a common feature in the early forms of the townland-names which now show no trace of it e.g. Annaghanoon (*eanach an uain* 'marsh of the lamb'), Donaghcloney parish, first appears as *Balliannaghonowen* (1611). This is such a striking feature that it needs to be commented on. One obvious place would be in Appendix B on land units, but it should also be alluded to in the analysis of every place-name in which it occurs. However, we have to turn to the appendix (C) unique to volume 5 (p. 238) on local sources to find a brief mention of this phenomenon, in relation to the barony of Loughinsholin, Co. Derry. 'While *Bally* is often used in seventeenth-century documents with no basis in local usage, simply as a townland marker, here [in three seventeenth-century documents under discussion] it undoubtedly reflects local practice for it is frequently accompanied by a correctly inflected form of the article and noun'. It is also mentioned as a townland marker in the discussion of Cloghanmurray, Ramoan parish Co.

Antrim in volume 7, where three seventeenth-century forms contain it.

This shortening of place-names, for whatever reason, is not confined to the loss of *baile*. The early forms of Drummiller, Aghaderg parish, also contained Irish *lios* 'fort or enclosure'. This is less likely to be simply a descriptive or epexegetic marker, as *baile* often seems to be, and is more likely to be an integral part of the place-name. But what of Cappagh (*An Cheapaigh* 'the tilled plot'), Annaclone parish, which first appears (in three apparently related early seventeenth-century sources) as *Killkappie*, where *Kill* represents Irish *coill* 'wood'? The author suggests that the modern pronunciation of the final syllable with a high, front vowel (/ï/) reflects the dative of *ceapach*, but could it not equally represent the genitive which developed after *coill*?

Many place-names also have aliases, mostly now lost, and these are subjected to the same rigorous analysis as the surviving name. These aliases are often explicitly stated in the sources, such as Tonaghmore (*Tamhnach Mór* 'big field'), Magherally parish, which appears in 1611 as *Tawnaghmore* alias *Loughcurran*. A few are in fact direct translations, such as Ballyknock (*Baile an Chnoic* 'townland of the hill'), Moira parish, which appears in 1631 as *Ballinknock* alias *Hilltowne*. And sometimes they have to be carefully teased out of the sources using tenurial evidence, such as Clogher, Magheralin parish (*Clochar* 'stony place'), which is probably now the name of the townland once called *Ballydentishewnie*.

Only once or twice do one of the many aliases slip through Muhr's net e.g. the alias of the townland Risk, Moira parish, which appears once (in 1661) as *Lisscorrane*, is not discussed at all, although I wonder whether it might be linked to Rough Fort, an archaeological site in the townland.

Vol. 7, County Antrim, II, Ballycastle and North-East Antrim.

Volume 7 covers the barony of Cary in the north-east corner of Antrim. This consists of the parishes of Armoy, Ballintoy, Culfeightrin, Grange of Drumtullagh, Ramoan and Rathline Island. The barony also includes part of the parish of Billy, but since the greater part of that parish lies in the barony of Dunluce Lower, it will be covered in a future volume. It lies in the centre of the territory of the *Dál Riata*, or Dalriada, the name of the people and kingdom on the Scottish (Argyll) side of the North Channel, whose nearest point in the Mull of Kintyre lies only twenty kilometres away from the Cary coast at Torr Head, Culfeightrin parish. Cary itself, we are told, derives from a people name *Cothraí*, earlier *Cothraighe* (found also in Counties Tipperay, West Meath and Carlow) and may contain Old Irish *coth* 'food, sustenance'; while the second element is clearly the suffix *r(a)ighe* signifying a group living under one king (p. 9). We are also told that it is unclear whether this people formed a

constituent tribe of the Dál Riata or whether the name was applied to a population group prior to the foundation of Dál Riata (p. 1). In this regard, it would be worth doing a search in Argyll for traces of this name. Argyll is one of the many areas in Scotland which has received scant attention from toponymists. A thorough and scholary study such as this one from Antrim, if undertaken for the place-names of Argyll, especially Kintyre and Islay,[1] might throw up all kinds of similarities between the two Dalriadas. Of course, any similarities will not necessarily go back to the early medieval period, given the ongoing contact between the two sides of the North Channel right up to modern times.

Considering the close and long-standing Scottish connections, Mac Gabhann might have consulted some accessible Scottish works such as Watson's *Celtic Place-Names of Scotland* more often. For example, under Templelastragh, Ballintoy parish, which contains the saint's name Lasair, he cites only a Co. Waterford example of a church-site containing this name (Killosseragh / *Cill Lasrach*). In Watson he would find mention of Killasser in Wigtonshire (p. 167) and Cill Lasrach in Islay (p. 307), both more within the early medieval cultural sphere of Cary than Waterford was.

In the discussion of Grange of Drumtullagh, mention is made of the early bishop Ném of Telich (modern *tulach* 'mound, hillock') of the kindred or tribe of Angus (*Ceniúil Oingosso*). Mac Gabhann rightly states that this kindred is closely associated with Islay, and it may be relevant to point out Kilnave (*Kilnew* 1616) in Islay.[2]

Culfeightrin is by far the largest of the parishes in Cary barony, and the one closest to the British mainland. It first appears in the Tripartite Life of Patrick written *c.*900, when we are told that St Patrick founded a church in Culfeightrin (*iCuil Ectrann*) and left in charge of it a bishop called Fiachra. *Cúil Eachtrann* (Culfeightrin) means 'corner of the foreigners', and it would be good to know who exactly these foreigners might have been. Mac Gabhann, perhaps wisely, in his discussion of the name (pp. 106–08) does not speculate. One thing is

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[1] In this regard it is worth pointing out that there now exists a database of 6000 Islay place names recorded in the Ordnance Survey name books, with grid references. The modern day spellings are also given, as well as earlier variations recorded in a remarkable series of rentals and other documents extending back to the fifteenth century. More information on this database can be obtained from Dr David H Caldwell, National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF. Tel 0131 247 4068 <dhc@nms.ac.uk>.

[2] I am grateful to Gilbert Márkus for bringing this to my attention.

certain: they were well established in this north-east neuk of Ireland by *c.*900 AD.

Maps
These volumes contain three kinds of maps: the most general is that of the baronies in the respective county, with a shading showing the area covered by the particular volume. This is very useful, but it is to be regretted that no rivers are marked, despite the fact that they play an important part in defining the boundaries shown on the map, and figure prominently in the accompanying text. Even the huge and important Lough Neagh is unnamed, and indicated only by a wandering unexplained line in the south-west corner of the map of Co. Antrim in volumes 4 and 7, or a smaller but equally mysterious line in the south-east corner of the map of Co. Derry in volume 5.

The next most detailed map is that of the actual area covered by the volume in question, with the full panoply of county, barony and parish boundary clearly shown, but again drained of water-features. Volume 5 does show Lough Beg and the relevant corner of Lough Neagh, as well as the important boundary river Bann, but surprisingly does not show the Moyola, despite the fact that the title of the volume is *Moyola Valley*. In volume 6 two barony boundaries are shown between the parishes of Aghaderg and Tullylish but it is not clear where the parish boundary runs. To be fair, this is trying to reflect a very complicated situation, for which see above, in the discussion on Drummiller.

The most detailed map of all is that which precedes every parish, naming each townland and clearly showing their boundaries, the boundaries of neighbouring parishes and townlands, as well as the chief town. The same dry criticism applies. For example in volume 6 on p. 301, in the introductory section on the parish of Seapatrick, there is much discussion of the role of the River Bann in the political geography of the area, and absence of any trace of it on the parish map on p. 300, facing this text, makes the complexities of this section more difficult to follow.

Similarly in volume 7 in the introductory section on the parish of Armoy (*Oirthear Maí*), we are told that the Bush River, which cuts through the parish, was formerly the boundary between the early territories of Dál Riada and Dál nArai, and later between the baronies of Cary and Dunluce Upper. The parish map facing this text, however, does not show this important feature.

Another suggested improvement to these parish maps would be an exact indication of the position of the medieval parish church.

On a more positive note, volume 6 (p. xxii) has the welcome addition of Richard Bartlett's map of the barony of Iveagh (complete with rivers!), and including the area covered by the volume, dating from 1603, another version of

which appears on the handsome cover.

Elements

It is to be regretted that there is no elements index. This would be of great benefit to users of these volumes who are studying individual elements over a wide area (including Scotland and the Isle of Man). I would further suggest that such an index contain a general discussion of each element. Such discussion is dealt with in a somewhat haphazard fashion in all the volumes: sometimes an element is discussed under one of the names in which it occurs, and there are usually (although not always) cross-references under other place-names which contain the same element; sometimes the information about an element is spread out over several entries. In volume 5, for example, the important discussion of the ubiquitous element *baile* is buried without a cross-reference in the discussion of Ballynascreen (volume 5 pp. 8–9).

Hybrids

I would like to take issue with the use in all three volumes of the frequently occurring term 'hybrid'. This is a dangerous and difficult term in the field of place-name studies, and much sensible light has been thrown upon it recently by Richard Cox in two *Nomina* articles: 'Questioning the value and validity of the term "hybrid" in Hebridean place-name study', *Nomina* 12 (1989), 1–9 and '*Allt Loch Dhaile Beaga*: place-name study in the West of Scotland', *Nomina* 14 (1990–91), 83–96. Although about western Scotland, his comments are generally applicable. I would suggest that future volumes produced by the Project take on board the salient point which he makes there: that a place-name which consists of elements taken from different languages is very rarely a true hybrid in the sense that there was a synchronic mixing of languages. Rather, what is often misleadingly referred to as a hybrid is in fact one language taking an existing place-name and using it to construct a new place-name. Ranaghan Bridge, Maghera parish Co. Derry is no more of an Irish-English hybrid than Gomorrah Wood, Auchterderran parish, Fife is a Hebrew-Scots hybrid. It is true, the Project, in its usual thorough way, does take the trouble to define 'hybrid' in the General Introduction: 'Names which are composed of two elements, one originally Irish and the other English or Scots, are described as hybrid forms.' But already this definition begins to tremble under foot, as the next sentence goes on: 'An important exception to this rule is names of townlands which are compounded from a name derived from Irish and an English word such as "upper", "east" etc.'

Certain inconsistencies arise even within the Project's own terms. The Stonybatter, Magheralin parish Co. Down, is called a hybrid form, even though

it is stated in the analysis that it contains a loan-word from Irish into the English used by the early English-speaking settlers (Irish *bóthar* 'road' becoming *batter*). The Stonybatter then, strictly speaking, is an English or Hiberno-English form, but in the Project's own terms it is a hybrid. But Blind Lough in the parish of Magherally, Co. Down is called 'an English form'. I would agree, but according to the Project's own definition, it should be called a hybrid.

Both Milltown and Milltown Burn (Maghera parish Co. Down) are described as 'an English form'. The first certainly looks English, while *burn* is surely a Scots word. By the Project's own definition of hybrid the second should be so-called; but by the revised definition which I offer above the first name is English, the second Scots.

It is the duty of a reviewer to be critical, and this I have tried to do, without, it is hoped, appearing to be hypercritical. It has not always been easy, as the outstandingly high quality of all three volumes constantly puts this reviewer in a frame of mind which would rather celebrate a magnificent achievement than find minor fault with it.

SIMON TAYLOR

Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland

Essay Prize

1. A prize of £50 will be awarded annually for the best essay on any topic relating to the place-names and/or personal names of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Man or the Channel Islands.

2. Submissions are invited from all students and other researchers. The prize will normally be awarded to those who have not hitherto had work in onomastics published.

3. Essays should be about 5,000 words in length.

4. Essays should in some way make an original contribution to the subject.

5. Two copies of the essay should be submitted in clear typescript, double-spaced, and including a bibliography of source-material used and of books and authors cited.

6. Entries will be judged by a panel appointed by the Chairman of the Society, and may be considered for publication in *Nomina*.

7. Entries must be submitted by 30th June each year. Provided an essay of sufficient merit is forthcoming, the winner will be announced in October of the same year.

Entries should be sent to:

> Dr C. Hough
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Nominal value, VI

by Ratoun

Jumpers Common: a Leap of Faith

In Richard Coates' book *The Place-Names of Hampshire*,[1] the author offers a naive swing of the bat in lieu of an etymology for the name *Jumpers Common* in Christchurch, Hampshire/Dorset, for which no early records exist; namely that the place-name was 'apparently from a surname'. The basis for this view seems to have been the fact that J. E. B. Gover, in his unpublished typescript book *The Place-Names of Hampshire*, records in relation to the place in Christchurch an unpublished deed of 1547 mentioning one William Bailey 'alias Jumper'.[2] This deed cannot at present be traced, and it is unknown whether it was actually a Christchurch deed; no other form is taken from a deed of this date in the whole of Gover's analysis of Christchurch hundred. Its relevance is, however, called into question by the existence of a landowning William Juniper possessed of the supposed 'manor of Milton or Coped Hall' in Milton, the adjoining parish, in 1570.[3] With due respect to Gover, a misreading seems possible, the more so since (a) no surname *Jumper* exists, so far as Rats know, and since (b) the status of any by-name in an alias-expression must be highly abnormal; no sixteenth-century cases turned up in a text-search on 'alias' done for me on the *Oxford English Dictionary* on CD-ROM by Mr Leslie Dunkling. A further difficulty is that the lexical word *jumper* is not on record before 1611 and is rare before the second half of the eighteenth century; and indeed the base verb *jump* is not a century older in any of its senses. But as we shall see, if there has been a misreading it may not be exclusively Mr Gover's.

In November 1990, Mr C. J. Spittal of Frampton Cotterell, Glos./Avon, kindly wrote to me presenting what appeared to be evidently the basis of the correct explanation of the name. I thought his account was very interesting, and with his permission, I wrote it up in an expanded form for its intrinsic value. Here goes:

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[1] R. Coates, *The Place-Names of Hampshire* (London, 1989), p. 102.

[2] J. E. B. Gover, *The Place-Names of Hampshire* (unpublished typescript, *c*.1961), p. 222, tucked inconspicuously on the verso.

[3] *Victoria History of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight* vol. V, edited by W. Page (London, 1912; repr. 1973), 125.

At Hordle Grange, near Christchuch, from 1872–75, lived a community of religious eccentrics under the leadership of a Mrs Mary Ann Girling, who came originally from Suffolk. One of their previous abodes had been Walworth, Surrey/Greater London, where they had acquired the nickname *The Jumpers*. This name, which is in the tradition of that of the Quakers and the Shakers, originally attached to certain sectaries within the Welsh Methodists in the mid-eighteenth century (and was mentioned by Barham in *The Ingoldsby Legends*, in fact). Like them, the Walworth group earned it because ecstatic saltations were one of their manifestations of faith, though these were never actually observed by their chronicler C. M. Davies.[4]

After spells in various other places in London, including Chelsea, they arrived in 1872 at Hordle Grange, alias New Forest Lodge, Vaggs Lane, Hordle, from which they were ejected in 1875, ostensibly for mortgage arrears. After the eviction, they moved from one local farm building to another till finding a base at a farm at Tiptoe, also in Hordle.

Wylie[5] and Hardy[6] do not refer to them as the Jumpers, but as the New Forest Shakers. Hardy's omission of any reference to their clearly-recorded earlier name is the more surprising as he claims to record place-name evidence for the activities of the communities he studies.[7] Although they called themselves 'Bible Christians' or 'Children of God', both names now appropriated by other sects, they could have brought their soubriquet with them, whether deliberately as a badge of honour, or involuntarily through being notorious. The coincidence of erstwhile Jumpers at Hordle and the name Jumpers Common (and House, Avenue and Road) at Christchurch, a mere seven miles away, opens the suspicion that the place-name alludes to the sect. The place-name appears to be evidence that their earlier name really did come with them, unless it was reinvented by local observers of their worship. How precisely the westward shift of the name might have occurred is a small mystery. A possible explanation might be that the Jumpers went to the common between the Avon and the Stour during their wanderings between their periods of residence at Vaggs Lane and Tiptoe. Hardy notes that they 'remained in the

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[4] C. M. Davies, *Unorthodox London, or, Phases of Religious Life in the Metropolis* (London, 1873; 2nd edn 1874), esp. pp. 89–108.

[5] T. A. Wylie, 'The New Forest "Shakers"', *Milford-on-Sea Record Society: an Occasional Magazine*, June 1927.

[6] D. Hardy, *Alternative Communities in Nineteenth-Century England* (London, 1979), pp. 145–50.

[7] *ibid.*, Preface.

district, leasing barns'[8] during this period, but nothing more definite can be discovered. They were well enough known to attract large crowds,[9] and a permanent mark on the onomastic landscape from so brief a stay is not beyond belief.

The Jumpers allegedly professed immortality after conversion; but Mrs Girling has been decomposing in Hordle parish churchyard since 1886, sharing a row of plots with eleven of her followers. Interested readers may discover more about them in C. Maurice Davies's two articles from the *Daily Telegraph* reprinted in his *Unorthodox London*; in Wylie;[10] and in Hardy.[11]

However, things are not quite so simple. The Christchurch parish registers for 1598 mention one John *Jumper* or possibly *Juniper*—it cannot be decided which from the reproduction in Alan White's booklet on Jumpers House.[12] (But remember that the word *jumper* is not recorded before 1611.) And between 1820 and his death in 1824, Benjamin Bullock, owner of Jumpers House, added a fourth codicil to his will in which his property is named precisely that. This is also noted by Alan White. A burial ground was opened in Jumpers Road in 1858.[13] It is therefore clear that the name after all precedes the arrival in the district of Mrs Girling and her bouncing Bible-bashers. We cannot at present say for certain whether *Jumper* is an authentic and rare local surname, or whether the name of the property (which evidently gave its name to the other *Jumper* sites in the neighbourhood) depends on a misreading of a written document containing the well-known surname *Juniper*. At all events, it is clear that Mr Gover was right in principle to believe that the place-name contained a proper name designating a person.

The small chasm of uncertainty over which we have leapt makes it desirable to mention some other possibly pertinent facts. In Hartfield, (East) Sussex, is *Jumper's Town*. Roger Penn notes that it originated as a squatter settlement (or 'grab enclosure', as he puts it) on the fringes of Ashdown Forest.[14] He regards this as a name that 'speaks for itself'. In saying this he is presumably reflecting on the late-eighteenth- and nineteenth-century transitive usage of *jump* to mean

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[8] *ibid.*, p. 150.

[9] Wylie, 'The New Forest "Shakers"'.

[10] 'The New Forest "Shakers"'.

[11] *Alternative Communities in Nineteenth-Century England*.

[12] A. White, Booklet containing material about Jumpers House (details unknown). [In Christchurch Library]

[13] *Victoria History of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight* vol. V, 84.

[14] R. Penn, *Portrait of Ashdown Forest* (London, 1984), 184.

'set on and rob',[15] much as Tigger—another Hartfield resident, of course: is there no limit to coincidence?—*bounced* Eeyore. *Jumper* in the sense of 'squatter' is unknown to me (but see sense 9.b. of the verb just mentioned), but the fact that the word appears in relation to once-common land in both Christchurch and Hartfield gives further pause for thought about seductive coincidences.

More ratiocinations in the fullness of time.

<div align="right">
RATOUN
School of Onymy
Namier University
</div>

Acknowledgements

I am very grateful to Mr C. J. Spittal for providing the impetus for this note; to Ms Louise Warwick of Christchurch Library for her good offices; to Ms Sue Newman of Christchurch for providing early references to these names and discussing them with me; and to Mr Leslie Dunkling for responding to my request on the ANS–L electronic list for information about aliases. None was aware they were communicating with a Rat.

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[15] See e.g. E. H. Partridge, *A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, many editions, *OED*-2 s. *jump* vb., sense 9.a.; and sense 9.b. 'to seize (an abandoned [mining] claim)'.

The Editorial Board of *Nomina* will be pleased to consider for publication scholarly articles or notes dealing with topics relating to name studies in Britain or Ireland. We regret that no item in a language other than English can be considered.

Intending contributors should provide their text initially in hard copy, but are requested also to supply a copy on computer disc (3½" PC-compatible, preferably in WordPerfect, Word or ASCII). The disc copy should be supplied only after the article has been accepted for publication and any changes which the editor may suggest have been made.

An article should normally be less than 5,000 words long, exclusive of essential notes and appendices. It must be printed or typewritten, on one side only of A4 paper, and must be presented throughout with wide margins and double spacing. The right-hand margin should be unjustified, and the splitting of words at line-ends should be avoided. Sheets should be numbered, in a single sequence of arabic numerals, in their top right-hand corners. Maps and diagrams should be submitted with the text and should be in a finalized state capable of being reduced to the *Nomina* page-size without loss of clarity or legibility.

Presentation

Presentation should in general follow the *Style Book* of the Modern Humanities Research Association (MHRA) except where it conflicts with what follows here.

Primary quotation-marks should be single; secondary ones double. A quotation that occupies more than three lines should be given a paragraph of its own (and will be set as an indented block, but should not be so typed); such a block should not be enclosed in quotation-marks. Beginnings of paragraphs should be indented. Specimen names, words, elements and fragments of words should be set in italics or underlined; note that this rule does **not** apply to current forms of place-names (thus 'Ecclefechan is shown by its early form Eglesfeghan to be derived …'). Personal names under discussion will normally be italicised whether the form is a current or an early one. Note, also, that italics, not bold type, are used for place-name elements. Italics or underlining should not normally used as a means of rhetorical emphasis. Translations given for name-elements and other items should be in roman type, and enclosed within single quotation-marks: e.g. Old English dūn 'upland', Old Norse á 'river', Old Irish áth 'ford'. Care must be taken to distinguish between names quoted as specimens and those used for referring to actual people and places: e.g., 'The continuing popularity of the Middle English name Edmund (Old English Ēadmund) probably reflected the widespread veneration of St Edmund, king and martyr.' It is normally appropriate to supply a translation of any material quoted in a language other than Modern English.

Whenever unprinted material is transcribed, the conventions observed must be specified (e.g. whether or not abbreviations have been silently expanded). Old English and Old Norse characters are available (except for OE *wynn* at the moment), and these should not be transliterated by modern equivalents, but post-medieval *thorn* (*y*, for *th*) should be transcribed as *th* unless the argument turns upon the exact form. Phonetic transcriptions should use the International Phonetic Alphabet, and be enclosed within square brackets (or, if phonemic, between slash brackets, e.g. /ð/).

Numbers up to and including one hundred should be spelt out in full (unless percentages or statistical data are involved). In prose, 'the twelfth century' and adjectivally 'twelfth-century' should not be contracted; but in notes the abbreviation 'twelfth cent.' may be used, and in lists of dated name-forms '12th c.' should be used. In indicating approximate dates, *circa* should be abbreviated to '*c*.', e.g. '*c*.1200'. (Note: *c* underlined or italicized; no space between *c*. and the figure.) To indicate a single date (e.g. of a charter) within known outside limits, the formula '1129 × 1146' should be used (note: spaces between both figures and '×'). A continuing run of time between two limits should be indicated by an en-dash (double hyphen: see below): e.g. 'reigned 1100–35'.

For hyphenated words, a single typed hyphen is adequate. Please avoid ambiguous breaking of hyphenated words at line-ends. Between figures, such as page-numbers or dates, an en-rule (–) should be used, thus pp. 268–75 (not 268-75); and as a punctuation-marker an em-rule (—) should be used—as here. These are all available in most word-processing software; but if they cannot be used, then a double hyphen may be used instead of an en-rule, and a triple hyphen for an em-rule. All of these should be used with no word-space on either side of them.

References

The 'Harvard system', with parenthesized references in the form 'Smith 1980d: 12–18', should not normally be used. Contributors should place references, as succinctly as possible, in a series of end-notes, with number-references in the text. These numbers should be in a single sequence, not page-by-page, and whenever possible the textual reference should be at the end of a sentence (*MHRA Style Book*, pp. 31–32, §9.3). References should be presented all together as endnotes, although they will actually be printed as footnotes.

References should be kept to a minimum; and the notes should be used only for documentation and ancillary explanation of an extremely functional type, not for general bibliographies or for tangential discussion. Acceptable notes, other than references, are of the form, 'Emphasis [or 'italics'] mine', or 'The date for this form is that suggested by ...'. One beginning, e.g., 'Whether this sound-

change occurred before or after the Norman Conquest is a difficult question. Personally I believe that ...' is not acceptable.

For printed materials, the forms of references at first mention are as follows:

A. Scholar, English Naming, 2nd edn, 3 vols, Onomastica Anglica, 22–24 (Barchester, 1981–83), III, 105–07, 116–17 and 166–69.
[*Note: initials only for authors of books and articles, however they appear in the work (exceptions may be made in cases of common surnames such as Smith or Jones); title of series is not italicized; volume numbers in series in arabic numerals, but volume numbers of a multi-part work in roman numerals; volume and part-numbers are not part of the title of a book and should not be italicised; do not cite publisher, only the place of publication; 'p.' or 'pp.' is omitted after volume numbers, whether those are volumes in a periodical or volumes of a multi-volume work; in a series of page-references, the last is preceded by 'and'.*]

Three Twelfth-Century Barset Surveys, edited by A. N. Editor and A. Collaborator, Publications of the Barchester Record Society, n.s. 41 (Barchester and London, 1985), pp. 123–27 (cf. pp. lxi–lxix).
[*Note: volumes 'edited by' have title before editor's name; 'edited by' is not abbreviated; spaces between initials of authors or editors; single-volume works have 'p.' or 'pp.' for the page-references. A number of a volume in a series does not count as a 'volume number' for this purpose, as it is simply part of the description of the book.*]

A. Student, 'The Place-Names of Barset' (unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Barchester, 1987), p. 27.

A. Scholar, 'Thoughts upon English naming', Barchester Journal of Onomastics, 11–12 (1984–85), 6–17 (pp. 14–15).
[*Note: capital letters in article-titles used only for words which require it in normal prose, not for all significant words of a title; as before, no 'p.' or 'pp.' after volume numbers (here of a journal); full page-numbers of article, then (in brackets) the particular page(s) to which reference is being made.*]

A. Scholar, 'Further thoughts on English naming', in Festchrift for John Honorand, edited by A. N. Editor, Barchester Studies, 3 (Barchester, 1985), pp. 12–19 (p. 15).
[*Note: title of book before name of its editor; full page-numbers of article, as before; 'pp.' before page-numbers because it is a single-volume book.*]

An item in a language other than English should be cited in accordance with the conventions of capitalization, etc., normal in the language concerned; titles of books, series, periodicals and articles must be given in the original form. Names of places of publication may be spelt either according to usual English usage or as they appear on the title-page, but consistency within a given article is desired. Except for books under review, and in the annual bibliography, names of publishers should not be given.

For references after the first citation, short-titles should be given that combine brevity with transparency: e.g., for the examples above: *Barset Surveys,* edited by Editor, p. 34; Scholar, 'Further thoughts', p. 17.

Abbreviations

Apart from short-titles, contributors are asked to avoid abbreviations as much as possible. This is because *Nomina* has a readership which is exceptionally wide in its fields of interest, and in the nationalities of its readership and of works cited. For the same reason, the 'standard' abbreviations listed in *Nomina*, 10 (1986), and the supplementary list of Scottish abbreviations given in *Nomina*, 11 (1987), are no longer used. Please give all references, even to works very well-known among one section of the scholarly world, in the form requested above. In the case of county surveys of place-names, whether of the English Place-Name Society or other, the short-title on second and subsequent citations may take the form 'PN [space] county name (which may be abbreviated if a transparently self-evident county abbreviation is readily available and in common use): e.g. 'PN Lincs'; but 'PN Aberdeenshire'. Grammatical and other linguistic abbreviations should be eschewed; abbreviations for languages (e.g. OIr., MlWe.) should similarly be avoided, unless they are used very frequently in an article, in which case they may be used but must be explained on the first occasion (e.g. 'Old English (OE) dūn').

References to manuscript material should follow normal conventions, giving first the place of the deposit (if necessary: this may be omitted in second or later references to very well-known repositories such as the National Library of Wales or the Bibliothèque Nationale), then the repository, followed by 'MS' and the call-number.

Contributions, prepared in accordance with the above guidelines, should be sent to: Dr Carole Hough, Editor, *Nomina*, Department of English Language, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ Scotland UK.