

## Notes on Some Somerset Place-Names

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THE following notes are short extracts from a paper on Somerset Place-Names which was produced in June 1950. Owing to its length, this paper could not be printed as a whole, and it was felt that the publication of a few extracts in the form of notes would be of interest to Somerset readers.

This is not the place for a lengthy introduction, but two or three important aspects of the place-names discussed below should be noted. On the Celtic side, there are forms, such as Tarnock (from British *\*tarnāco-*) which are similar to certain place-names in Romanized Gaul. The first element in Tintinhull, from British *\*Tintinio-*, and *Fontanetum*, the ancient name for Wells, are names of the same sort, and provide us with a glimpse of the local place-nomenclature of the country in Roman times. Secondly, the numerous Cornish parallels of Celtic names in Somerset are useful pointers regarding the Celtic dialect which was once spoken in the County.

On the English side, fresh material has been drawn from the Codex Wintoniensis.<sup>1</sup> This material has proved to be of vital importance for the etymologies of many names in West Somerset, such as Chipley and Kentsford Farm, which are discussed below. Although this material was typed as a whole in an appendix of the original paper, lack of space prevented it being published here. As the relevant passages, which are all in Old English, are of considerable value for the early history of Taunton Deane, it is hoped that this material will be printed as soon as space is available.

### ABBREVIATIONS

(These include brief notes on some MSS.)

- AD. . . . *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*. (In progress.)  
Ant Glast. . . Additional MS. 22,934 (BM). William of Malmesbury, *De Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesiae*. A vellum MS. of the early fourteenth century,

<sup>1</sup> Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 15, 350.

- Ant Glast (T). MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. 724. A vellum MS. of the early thirteenth century, but containing numerous passages in later hands.
- ASC (A) . . . The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle; the Parker MS. Facsimile, edited by Robin Flower and Hugh Smith. (London, 1941.)
- ASC (E) . . . *Two Saxon Chronicles* (Parallel) Plummer: Oxford 1892.
- Ass. . . . Assize Rolls. Printed for Somerset in SRS vols. 11, 36, 41, 44.
- Bath . . . The Chartulary of Bath Abbey. MS. Corpus Christi Coll. Cambridge cxi. The chartulary is for the most part a MS. of the early twelfth century.
- Bath (SRS) . . . Chartulary of Bath Abbey (Lincoln's Inn MS.). Printed in SRS vol. 7.
- BBCS . . . The Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies (1923 onwards). University of Wales Press.
- BCS . . . Walter de Gray Birch: *Cartularium Saxonicum*.
- BM. . . . British Museum.
- Bret . . . Breton.
- Brit . . . British.
- Bruton . . . The Chartulary of Bruton Priory. Printed in SRS vol. 8.
- Buck . . . The Chartulary of Buckland Priory (Durstun, Somerset). A fifteenth-century MS. belonging to the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society at Taunton.
- Co . . . Cornish.
- coll . . . collective.
- CW . . . Additional MS. 15,350 (BM) (Codex Wintoniensis), folios 27b, 28, MS. dated 1130-50; the contents of folios 27b, 28 have not yet been printed.
- DB. . . . Domesday Book (Exchequer). Facsimile produced by the Ordnance Survey.
- DB Exon. . . The Exeter Domesday. (Domesday Book iii, London 1816.)
- DEPN. . . . *The Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*: Professor Eilert Ekwall. (3rd edition, 1947.)
- Dunster . . . *Records of the Honour of Dunster*: Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte. SRS vol. 34.
- EANC. . . . *Enwau Afonydd a Nentydd Cymru*: R. J. Thomas. University of Wales Press (1938).
- el . . . element.
- FA . . . *Feudal Aids* (6 vols.) 1899-1920.
- FF . . . Feet of Fines, Somerset: SRS vols. 6, 12, 17, 22.
- Fine . . . *Calendar of Fine Rolls* (in progress).
- Geld R . . . Geld Roll of 1084; Printed in DB iii; this includes the hundred lists. The date of the lists is also 1084.

- Gerard . . . *Gerard's Survey of Somerset* (1633). SRS vol. 15.
- Gest Reg . . . William of Malmesbury: *Gesta Regum Anglorum*, completed by 1125; MS. Reg. 13. D. ii (BM). A MS. of the late twelfth century.
- Glast . . . *The Great Chartulary of Glastonbury*. SRS vol. 59 (1947).
- Glast Feod . . . Feodary of Glastonbury Abbey; dated 1342-3. MS. Bodley, Wood Empt. I.
- GrSo . . . Dr. G. B. Grundy: 'The Saxon Charters and Field-Names of Somerset', *Proceedings*, 1935.
- Harl Gen . . . The Harleian Genealogies (MS. Harl. 3859, eleventh century). *Y Cymmrodor* ix. 180, etc.
- Holder . . . A. Holder: *Alt-celtischer Sprachschatz*. (Leipzig, 1896 ff.)
- Hundred R . . . BM. Additional MS. 24,775. A late transcript of Hundred Rolls, 13 Edward I.
- Ipm . . . *Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem* (in progress).
- KCD . . . J. M. Kemble: *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici*.
- MBret . . . Middle Breton.
- ME . . . Middle English
- Mont . . . The Chartulary of Montacute Priory. MS. of Trinity College, Oxford. Numerous entries in the chartulary are in an early fourteenth-century hand; but the text also includes entries in numerous other hands of a later date.
- Much . . . The Chartulary of Muchelney Abbey: printed in SRS vol. 14.
- n.d. . . . not dated.
- NLFr . . . Auguste Longnon: *Les Noms de Lieu de la France*. (Paris, 1920-9.)
- OCo . . . Old Cornish.
- OE . . . Old English.
- OW . . . Old Welsh.
- PNBk . . . *The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire* (EPNS), 1925.
- PND . . . *The Place-Names of Devon* (EPNS), 1931-2.
- PNEss . . . *The Place-Names of Essex* (EPNS), 1935.
- PNSx . . . *The Place-Names of Sussex* (EPNS), 1929-30.
- PNW . . . *The Place-Names of Wiltshire* (EPNS), 1939.
- RC . . . *Revue Celtique*.
- RN . . . Professor Eilert Ekwall: *English River-Names*. (Oxford, 1928.)
- Secr Abb . . . *Secretum Abbatis*: MS. Bodley, Wood Empt. I. Written c. 1340-2. A chartulary of Glastonbury Abbey.
- So Hist E . . . J. Armitage Robinson: *Somerset Historical Essays* (British Academy, 1921).
- SRS . . . Somerset Record Society Publications.

- Stog . . . Original charters of Stogursey Priory at Eton College.
- Taunton . . . Original documents (various dates) in the County Museum, Taunton.
- W . . . Welsh
- Wells (1) . . . Liber Albus I.<sup>1</sup> MS. dated *c.* 1240 for the older entries.
- Wells (2) . . . Liber Albus II.<sup>1</sup> MS. written *c.* 1500.
- Wells (Drok) . . . Register of Bishop Drokensford<sup>1</sup> (1309–27).
- Wells (RRS) . . . Registrum Radulphi de Salopia<sup>1</sup> (1327–63).
- Wills . . . *Anglo-Saxon Wills*. Ed. Dorothy Whitelock. (Cambridge, 1930.)

## PHONETICS

The phonetics used in these notes are identical with those used in the publications of the English Place-Name Society.

## 1. CHIPLEY in Nynehead and Langford Budville.

(*usque*) *ceappanleage* 854 (12th.) BCS 476, *oð cyppan leage* ? 854 (12th.). CW, *Cippelegh* ? n.d. (early 14th.) Mont, (*de*) *Chypppelegh* 1284–5 FA, 1285/6 Hundred R, (*de*) *Chippelegh* 1330 (15th.) Buck, *Westchippelegh* 1408–9 FF, *Chipley* 1591 Dunster.

'*Cyppa's* clearing'. The form in CW renders untenable Professor Ekwall's interpretation of the name.<sup>2</sup> For OE *Cyppa* or *Cippa*, which is not recorded in independent use, *v.* PNW 89, DEPN 100.

## 2. Curry.

## NORTH CURRY.

(*on*) *curig ie mære* 854 (12th.) BCS 475, (*usque ad*) *Curig* 904 (12th.) BCS 612, *æt Curi* 1066–88 (12th.) KCD 897, *Cori* 1084 Geld R, *Nortcuri* 1086 DB, *Nortchori* 1086 DB Exon, *North Cury* 1262–3 FF.

CURRY MOOR in North Curry.

*Corymore*, *Corymormede* 1262–3 FF.

CURRY MALLET.

*Curi* 1086 DB, DB Exon.

CURRY RIVEL.

*Curi* 934–9 (early 14th.) Much, *Chori*, *Couri* 1084 Geld R, *Churi* *Curi* 1086 DB, *Churi*, *Chori*, *Curi* 1086 DB Exon.

CURRYPOOL in Spaxton.

*Curiepol* 1086 DB, DB Exon, *Cornpol* 1285–6 Hundred R, *Curypol* 1310–11, *Coripol* 1331–2 FF, *Corypol* 1342 Glast Feod.

<sup>1</sup> MSS. in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

<sup>2</sup> In DEPN 100.

For a full discussion of this name, and the identical names Cory, Curry, Cury in Cornwall, Cory Brook, Coryton, etc., in Devon, v. RN 97-8.

It should be noted that definite forms of this name are confined to Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, and that it is unknown in Wales. Bearing this in mind, it is possible that *Co cur* 'limit', 'border', is derived from the same origin, for which a Brit \**curriā*<sup>1</sup> might be suggested. In ancient times boundaries were often made to coincide with the courses of brooks and rivers; cf. OE (ge)*māer(e)-brōc*, a topographical expression used in land charters. This etymology at least would account for the common occurrence of Curry, etc., as a stream name in the three south-western counties.

3. FIDEOAK (6") in Bishop's Hull Without. [fidiouk] *olim* [fidik] *fiduscaga* 854 (12th.) BCS 476, *fiduc scaga* ?854 (12th.) CW, *upp on Fiduc and lang landgemæres* 899-909 (c. 1500) BCS 610, (on, of) *fiduc forda* (sic MS.) 1033 (12th.) KCD 750, *Fidoc* 1208-09 FF, *Fydok* c. 1387, 1388, *Fydoke* c. 1388 Fine, *Fydok* 1391-2 FF.

Some of the above examples show that *Fiduc* was in the first place a stream-name. As Grundy pointed out,<sup>2</sup> it was the name of the lower part of the stream which flows from Buckland Wood on the Black Down Hills, and passing by Stoford, reaches the River Tone near Hele Hill in Bradford parish. But the name is now confined to Fideoak Farm, Mill and Weir (6"), all of which lie about three-quarters of a mile east of the point where *Fiduc* and Tone now meet. The River Tone must have changed its course considerably here, and in ancient times the stream *Fiduc* must have flowed round Hele Hill, and probably joined the main river in the neighbourhood of Fideoak Mill.

The name cannot be English. It is difficult to suggest an etymology, but *Co fyth*, *W ffydd* 'faith', derivatives of Latin *fides*, might be mentioned. Thus the general sense here might be 'faithful one, stream that never fails to give a copious supply of water'.

4. GLASTONBURY. (DEPN 188-9.)

*Ineswytrin* 601 (early 14th.) BCS 835, *Ineswitrin* 601 (12th.) BCS 836, *æt Glæstinga byrig* 688 ASC (A), (in) *Glastingaburghe* 705 (14th.) BCS 112, *Glasteie, Glastingeie* 725 (12th.) BCS 142, *Glastingaburgh* 744 (14th.) BCS 168, (in) *Glastoñ* 798 (early 14th.) BCS 284, *ipsa villa Glastoñ* (sic MS.) 944 (early 14th.) BCS 794, ?*Glasteric* ?ante 950 (c. 1100) Harl Gen, (into) *Glæstyngabyrig* 971-83 Wills, (on) *Glæstinga byrig* 1016 ASC (E), *Aecclesia Glastingberiae, Glastingberie* 1086 DB, *glastoniam sua (Britannica)*

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to Professor Kenneth Jackson of Harvard University, for the reconstruction of this form; he points out, however, that *Co cur* is irregular in not being *cor*.

<sup>2</sup> GrSo 39.

*lingua ineswitrim appellavit* 1125 (late 12th.) Gest Reg, *Glastonia id est Urbs Vitrea* (12th.) Carodoci vita Gildae 10, *Glastonia* 1199–1200 FF, *et passim*.

Although the place-name Glastonbury has been the subject of much comment in the past, this is perhaps the time to review the evidence at our disposal, especially in the light of fresh place-name material collected from Somerset and Cornwall. But at the outset two facts must be clearly realized.

Firstly, the forms of the name as we have them may be misleading, for we have no really early forms in original documents. The earliest example is in fact (*æt*) *Glæstinga byrig* 688 ASC (A), which presumably shows the form of the name as it was written towards the end of the ninth century. This is a common trouble with names for which early forms have to be supplied from Glastonbury documents, in which genuine early forms are rare. Secondly, the place-name was, for a number of centuries, the subject of popular etymology.<sup>1</sup> This began early, as William of Malmesbury himself had a hand in it; and he was followed in this respect by the numerous interpolators of his book *De Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesiae*.<sup>2</sup>

Phillimore, commenting on the form *Glastenic* in the Harleian Genealogies,<sup>3</sup> identified it with Glastonbury, and suggested Co, Bret *glastan(n)*, *glasten(n)* (coll.) 'oak-trees', as an etymology. In favour of this suggestion is the fact that Co *glastann* appears elsewhere in place-names at an early date; e.g., it is found in *Teglaston* 1086 DB, *Treglastan* 1086 DB Exon, *Treglasta* 1300–01 (early 14th.) Mont, the name of a place in Cornwall. Secondly, place-name elements which are common to both Cornwall and Somerset, but are rare or non-existent elsewhere, are not far to seek. Examples are: the river-names Curry (*supra*) and Parrett,<sup>4</sup> *Lantocai*, the

<sup>1</sup> We must dismiss the form *Ineswytrin*, etc., on these grounds; v. DEP N 189, Holder i. 2027. But v. EANC 180, where it is pointed out that *Gwydrin* might be a personal name; it is found as a place-name (*Gwydrin* on the Ordnance 1" Map) near Llanedwen in Anglesey.

<sup>2</sup> On the *De Antiquitate* and later interpolations, v. So Hist E, 1–25. One of these interpolations is quoted below in full, as it illustrates how far this popular etymology went; the italics are my own; the source for the passage is Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 22,934, f. 10 (i): 'Haec itaque insula primo *ynsweytrin* a britonibus dicta, demum ab anglis, terram sibi subiugantibus, interpretato priore uocabulo, dicta est sua lingua *Glasteingbury*. uel de *Glasteing*, de quo praemisimus, eciam *insula auallonie* celebriter nominatur, cuius uocabuli hic fuit origo. Supradictum est, quod *Glasteing* serofam suam sub arbore pomifera iuxta uetustam ecclesiam inuenit, ubi quia primum adueniens poma in partibus illis rarissima repperit, *insulam auallonie* sua lingua, *i. insulam pomorum*, nominavit. aualla enim britonice poma interpretatur latine. uel cognominatur de quodam *aualloc* qui ibidem cum suis filiabus, propter loci secretum, fertur inhabitasse.'

<sup>3</sup> Y *Cymmrodor* ix. 180 (1888).

<sup>4</sup> v. RN 321.

pre-English name of Leigh in Street,<sup>1</sup> and the first el. in Tintinhull.

Bearing these facts in mind, I see no reason why Co *glastann*. Brit \**glastotannā*,<sup>2</sup> should not be the etymology. Later the OE suffixes *-ingas* or *īeg* 'island' were added to the Celtic form, as Professor Ekwall has suggested.

5. HALSWELL HOUSE in Goathurst.

*Hasewelle* 1086 DB, *Hasewilla* 1086 DB Exon, *Halswell* 1242-3 FF, *Haleswell* 1242-3 Ass, *Halswille* 1284-5, *Halleswelle* 1303 FA, *Halswell juxta Gothurst* 1313-14 FF, *Haleswell* 1318 Wells (Drok), *Halswell* 1428 FA, c. 1633 Gerard.

Formerly, OE *heals-wiell* 'spring by a neck of land'; for the first el., cf. *Halse* (DEPN 203). But this is not a combination that is common from the topographical point of view, and as suggested elsewhere<sup>3</sup> the first el. is probably OE *hæsel* 'hazel'—a much more likely epithet for a spring or well.

OE *hæsel* is found in modern Devon and Somerset dialect as *halse*, and the presence of such a form as *hals(e)* in ME dialect could equally well account for the ME forms given above. The meaning would be 'spring or well overgrown by hazels'. For an identical name, see Haswell in PND 304.

6. IDSON FARM in Stogursey.

*Edevestone* 1086 DB, *Edeuestona* 1086 DB Exon, *Edewston* 1242-3 Ass, *Edigheston* 1301-02, *Edustune* 1335-6, *Edeston* 1369-70, *Edyston*, *Ediston*, *Edistone* 1389-90, *Edeston* 1430-31 (c. 1500) Wells (2), *Edeston* 1431 FA.

'The tūn or farm of a woman named *Ēadgifu*'. The same personal name is found in Eddington, Berkshire (DEPN 153).

7. KENTSFORD FARM, on the boundaries of Watchet and Williton.

(*on*) *keanulfes forda*, (*on*) *ceanulfes ford* ? ante 959 (12th.) CW, *Kaneford*, *Caneford* 1244 Ass, *Keneford* 1280 Ipm, *Kanesford* 1282-4, c. 1330, *Kanesforde* 1406-07 Dunster, *Keynesford* 1444-5 FF, *Keynmysford* 1504, *Kynsford* 1627 Dunster, *Caynsford* c. 1633 Gerard, *Kensford* 1685 Taunton.

<sup>1</sup> This was *Lantocal* 680 (14th.) BCS 47, *De Leghe*. *Lantocay* 681, *Lantokay* 725 (early 13th.) Ant. Glast (T), *Lantocai* 725 (12th.) BCS 142, *Lantokay id est leng* 725 (14th.) Seer Abb, *Lantokai .i. Lege* n.d. (13th.) Ant Glast (T), (14th.) Ant Glast. 'Church of St. Cai', later Kea. Identical with Landkey in North Devon (*Landechei* in 1166, etc.), and Landegea in Kea, Cornwall, which was *Landighe* 1086 DB.

<sup>2</sup> I am indebted to Professor Jackson for assistance here; he points out that Professor Ekwall's \**glastonia* is unlikely, as this would have become Primitive Co \**glassen* Prim. W \**glassein* or the like by the time the English arrived.

<sup>3</sup> PND (1) lviii.

'*Cynewulf's ford*'. It is tempting to connect the first el. in this place-name with the *Cenulf* who was granted land by King Edgar in 961 *æt piþiglea*,<sup>1</sup> probably Withiel Florey; in the same document we also find (*to*) *cynulfes treope*.

8. MEARE. (DEPN 304).

*terram quae dicitur Ferramere* 670 (14th.) BCS 25, *insula qui girum tingitur* (sic MS) *hinc atque illinc pallude cuius uocabulum est Ferramere* 680 (14th.) BCS 47, *Ferremere* 725 (12th.) BCS 142, *Ferlingemere* 725 (14th.) Secr Abb, *Ferramere* 971 (early 14th.) BCS 1277, *in stagnum Fearnigamere* 1016 (late 12th.) KCD 723, *insula quae uocatur Mere* 1086 DB, *Mera* 1086 DB Exon, *Ferramere* 1121 (14th.) Glast, *Ferramere* c. 1125 (late 12th.) Gest Reg, *Feringemere*, *Ferramere* 1129-39 (early 14th.) Ant Glast, *Ferramere* 1154-89, *Farningmere* 1168, *agua de Faryngmere* 1203 (14th.) Glast, *Farningmere* 1218-19 (c. 1500) Wells (2), *Faringmere* 1307-27 Secr Abb, *manerium de Mere cum toto stagno de Ferlyngmere* 1327-8 Wells (1).

The only example which represents the OE form accurately is (*stagnum*) *Fearnigamere* 1016 (late 12th.) KCD 723.<sup>2</sup> Formally, 'the pool of the *Fearnigas*, dwellers in a place abounding in bracken or fern'. But a personal name would be preferable; for this possibility, *v.* DEPN 167 under Farningham, Kent.

We may compare (*on*) *fearninga broce* 956 BCS 926, (*on*) *fearninga broc* 1045 KCD 781, the name of a stream near Southampton; and (*innan*) *fearninga lege* 961 (12th.) BCS 1076, a place at Easton near Winchester. If OE *fearn* 'fern' is the true etymology, I do not think that this is a very suitable place-name for the terrain round Meare, and it is likely that the Somerset *Fearnigas* came from another district; bearing this in mind, a connection with *Fearnigas* of Hampshire, etc., is a possibility to be considered.

Topographically, it is plain from BCS 47 and other documents that OE *Fearninga-mere* referred primarily to the swamps and lagoons near the island of Meare; but the name was also used for the island itself, as in BCS 25 and the Glastonbury Chartulary, perhaps from the earliest times.

9. MINEHEAD. (DEPN 312).

*æt Mynheafdon* 1046 (12th) KCD 1334, *Manehfue* 1084 Geld R, *Manheve* 1086 DB, *Manheua* 1086 DB Exon, *Manheafe* 1090-1100 (early 12th.) Bath, *Menheve* 1192-6, *Menhaved* 1198-1205 Bruton, *Menheved* 1259 Dunster, *Mynhevede* 1284-5 FA, *Menheved* 1287 Bruton, *Mynheved* 1313 Wells (Drok), *Mynhevede* 1340 Bath (SRS), *Mynheued* 1348, *Mynheued* 1352 Wells (RRS), *Mynhed* 1400, *Minehed* 1459 Dunster.

<sup>1</sup> BCS 1072.

<sup>2</sup> Needless to say, this is not a Glastonbury document; *v.* under Glastonbury *supra*.



The etymology of Minehead is bound up with that of EAST and WEST MYNE [mi'n], isolated farms situated on the lofty range of hills which rises steeply behind the town. These places were *Mene* 1086 DB, *Mena* 1086 DB Exon, *Menelond* n.d. (15th.) Buck. The range of hills (one summit of which reaches 1013 feet) was *Menedun* ' 1225 Ass.

Bearing in mind the early forms of East and West Myne, I do not think that the first el. in Minehead can represent Primitive W \**mānið*, Mod W *mynydd*, as suggested by Professor Ekwall. A comparison of the early forms of the name with those of Mendip confirms this: Mendip was *Menedepe* in 1185, *Mendep*, *Menedup* 1225 Ass, *Munedep* in 1235, *Minedepe* 1236 FF.<sup>1</sup> Here indeed it is probable that the etymology is Prim W \**mānið*, and it will be noticed that the final -*d* of this word is always apparent. This -*d* never appears as the termination of the first el. in Minehead; *v.* examples *supra*. As for the form *Menedun* ' (1225 Ass), this is *Mene-dūn* ' *Mene* hill ' ; cf. *Menelond* ' *Mene* land ' *supra*.

I suggest Co *min* <sup>2</sup> W *min* ' edge, brink, lip ' as the etymology;<sup>3</sup> the vowel in Co *min* was long, as it is in Welsh.<sup>4</sup> The range of hills mentioned above has a precipitous northern face which drops about 800 feet steeply down to sea level. West Myne stands on the very brink of this cliff, and East Myne is only about a quarter of a mile from it.

The second el. is OE *hēafod* ' head ' here used in the sense of ' headland ' or ' hill '. In the OE form of the name (KCD 1334 *supra*) this el. is plural.

10. MONTACUTE, and BISHOPSTON (6"), a tithing in that parish (DEPN 314).

*Logderesbeorgum* 851 (early 13th.) Ant Glast (T), *Lodegaresbergh* 854 (14th.) Glast, *munt acuhit* 1066-87 (13th.) Wells (1), (*in*) *monte accuto* 1084 Geld R, *Ipse comes (Moritonensis) tenet in domanio Biscopestone et ibi est castellum ejus quod uocatur Montagud* 1086 DB, *Bisobestona*, *Montagut* 1086 DB Exon, *Biscopestuna* 1091-1106 (early 14th.) Mont, *Certe Logor is pro uero asseritur esse de cuius nomine quondam Legperesberh dicebatur qui nunc Mons Acutus uocatur c.* 1125 (late 12th.) Gest Reg, *Loggaresbeorg .i. Muntagu*, *Legderesbeorgum* n.d. (early 13th.) Ant Glast (T), *Logpor*, *Logpores-beorh*, *Legderesbeorgum*, *Loggaresbeorg .i. Muntagu*, *Legderesbeorgun* 1129-39 (early 14th.) Ant Glast, *Montagu* 1309-27 Wells (Drok), *Bisshopeston juxta Mountagu* 1399-1400 FF.

<sup>1</sup> DEPN 306.

<sup>2</sup> The OCo form would be identical.

<sup>3</sup> For *min* as an el. in place-names, *v.* RN 292-3; cf. also *Mingeli* 1086 DB, DR Exon, the name of a place in Cornwall.

<sup>4</sup> I am indebted to Professor Jackson for this information.

The first el. in the forms *Lodegaresbergh*, *Loggaresbeorg*, etc., is found in the following place-names: Ludgershall in Buckinghamshire (*æt Lutegareshale* 1015 KCD 722),<sup>1</sup> Lurgashall in Sussex (*Lutegareshal(e)* in 1224),<sup>2</sup> Ludgershall in Wiltshire (*Lutegareshal(e)* in 1166),<sup>3</sup> Luggarshall in Owlpen in Gloucestershire (*Lutegareshale* in 1220),<sup>3</sup> and in *Lotegoreshale* 1293 AD ii, a lost place-name in Saffron Walden, Essex.<sup>3</sup> In spite of the occurrence of this el. five times in conjunction with OE *healh*, and only once with OE *beorg* 'hill' the only explanation which is at all satisfactory is to regard it as a personal name *Lut(e)gar*; <sup>4</sup> the el. *Lut-* in a personal name is also found in *Lutsige* 11th. KCD 1334.

William of Malmesbury may have used corrupt forms in his explanation of the name,<sup>5</sup> but there can be no doubt that he had very ancient sources at his disposal relating to the early history of Glastonbury. Of *Bregored*, described by W. of M. as a British Abbot of Glastonbury, we have a trace in *Bregedeswere*, *Bregedeswere* 801 (14th.) BCS 300, the name of a place near Butleigh, now lost.<sup>6</sup>

The name *Bishopston* is probably to be connected with the *Tumbeord Episcopus* mentioned in the list of contents of the ancient *Liber Terrarum Glastoniae*.<sup>7</sup> This list is found in MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. 724, and was drawn up c. 1247; the relevant entry is as follows: *Tumbeord episcopus de Logderesdone .i. Montagu G(lastoniae)*. Bishops of the name of *Tunbeorht* held the sees of Hexham (681-4), Lichfield (842-63), and Winchester (c. 875-c. 879).

#### 11. STOGURSEY (DEPN 424).

*Stoche* 1086 DB, *Estocha* 1086 DB Exon, *Suntinstoch* ante 1107, (*de*) *Sutinstoche* ante 1160, (*de*) *Stoche*, *Stoch'* ante 1171, (*de*) *Stochiis* ante 1187 (*de*) *Stoke Curci* ante 1189 *Stog*, *Stoke Curcy* c. 1224 (15th.) Buck.

The first el. in the form *Suntin-stoch* is identical with that found in Sompting in Sussex, which was (*to*) *Suntinga(gemære)* 956 BCS 961.<sup>8</sup> This is OE \**Sunt* 'marsh' or 'pool'; v. DEPN 410. The same el. is also found in Sunte House (*ihe Sonnte lande* in 1522)<sup>9</sup> in Lindfield in the same county, and there is a *Sunt Copse* (6") (*Sunt Coppice* in 1678)<sup>10</sup> in the parish of Redlynch in Wiltshire.

<sup>1</sup> PNBk 104-6.

<sup>2</sup> PNSx 111.

<sup>3</sup> PNW 367-8.

<sup>4</sup> Ib. 368.

<sup>5</sup> The forms in Gest Reg are the historian's own; but those in Ant Glast (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 22, 934) and Ant Glast (T) (MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. 724) cannot be free from suspicion, as these versions of the *De Antiquitate* suffer from drastic alteration and interpolation of a later period.

<sup>6</sup> v. So Hist E 27, note 2.

<sup>7</sup> On the *Liber Terrarum*, v. So Hist E 44-7.

<sup>8</sup> v. PNSx (1) 201 for further forms.

<sup>9</sup> An account of the topography of these places is given in PND (2) x.

<sup>10</sup> PNW 397.

This etymology suits the topography of the Stogursey Brook, which in its lower reaches at least flows through marshy ground. Lower down on its course in ZINE (6") [zain] which was *la Sunde* 1329-30, *le Seynne* 1371-2, *Synde* 1388-9, *la Synde* c. 1392, *La Seynd* c. 1409, *Sende* 1429-30 (c. 1500) Wells (2). This appears to be identical with Seend in Wiltshire (*Seynde* 1249 Ass, etc.),<sup>1</sup> and so cannot be connected with the el. *sunt* discussed above; but it should be noted that the etymology suggested in PNW (OE \**sænde* 'sandy place') is not suitable for Zine, where the soil is anything but sandy.

The meaning of *Suntinstoch* would be 'stoc near a marsh or pool'. For the el. *-in(g)-* cf. Steyning Farm (6") in Stogursey, which was (*apud*) *Staninges* ante 1181 Stog.

## 12. TARNOCK in Badgworth.

*Ternuc* (or *Termic*)\*\* 693 (14th.) BCS 121, *Biddesham quod Tarnuc proprie appellatur* 1065 (c. 1500) Wells (2), *Ternoc* 1086 DB, DB Exon, *Tornuc* (or *Tormic*)\*\* 1129-39 (early 14th.) Ant Glast, *Turnok* 1303, 1346 FA, *Tornok* 1370 FF.  
(\*\* Ambiguous in the MS.)

This name is discussed by Professor Ekwall in RN 392, but another etymology can be suggested. Professor Jackson has drawn my attention to the stem *tarn-* 'to dry, wipe, rub', but also 'to turn'.<sup>2</sup> In this case, a Brit \**tarnāco-*, which would give OE \**tearnoc*, can be suggested; cf. *Tarnācus*, found in Tarnac,<sup>3</sup> in the department of Corrèze, France. If the name is primarily that of a place, it could mean 'dry place', in contrast to the surrounding marsh; or if it was in the first place a river-name, the sense would be 'turning or winding stream'. Both these renderings would be apt for Tarnock, which lies in a very marshy district.

## 13. TINTINHULL [tintnəl] (DEPN 453).

*Tintanhulle* c. 965 (early 13th.) Ant Glast (T), *Tintenellae*, *Tintehellae* (obl) 1084 Geld R, *Tutenelle*, *Tintehalle* 1086 DB, *Tintenellae* (obl), *Tintehella*, *Tuttehella* 1086 DB Exon, *Tintenelle* 1091-1106, (*de*) *Tintenella* 1107-1122 (early 14th.) Mont, *Tintanhulle* 1129-39 (early 14th.) Ant Glast, *Tintenell'* c. 1155, *Tintenella* c. 1155 (early 14th.) Mont, *Tyntenhull* 1242-3 FF, *Tyntenhille*, *Tyntenhulle* 1273 (c. 1500) Wells (2), (*de*) *Tyntenhulle* 1284-5 FA, *Tyntenhull* c. 1311 Wells (Drok), *Tyntenhull* 1316 FA, *Tyntenhull* 1350 Wells (RRS).

The first el. in this name is identical with TINTEN, the name of a farm in the parish of St. Tudy, Cornwall; this was *Thinten* 1086 DB,

<sup>1</sup> For additional forms, v. PNW 131-2.

<sup>2</sup> *Tarn-* is found early in Welsh; OW *tarn-etor* 'is reckoned', a form which occurs in the tenth century *Computus Fragment*. For a discussion of this el. v. BBCS (III) 263-5.

<sup>3</sup> Holder ii. 1735.

*Tinten* 1086 DB Exon. For this form a Brit \**tintinio-* is a likely origin; we may compare *Tintini-ācum*,<sup>1</sup> *hodie* Tintigny, in Belgium. The el. is obscure in meaning, but might be a topographical term. *Tintinhull* and *Tinten* are both situated near the sources of small brooks. The second el. is OE *hyll* 'hill'.

14. TORWESTON in Sampford Brett.

*Turvestone* 1086 DB, *Turuestona* 1086 DB Exon, *Torveston* 1282-4 Dunster, *Thorveston* 1284-5, *Torveston* 1303 FA, *Torueston* 1336-7 FF, *Torreston* 1410 Dunster.

'*Purferð's tūn* or farm'. Identical with *Turweston* in Buckinghamshire, which was *Turveston(e)* 1086 DB, 1284 FA, etc.<sup>2</sup> *Purferþ* (representing ON *Þorrorðr*) is found as the name of a Danish jarl at Northampton in 921.<sup>3</sup>

15. WELLS (DEPN 481).

*Fontineto* (obl) 725 (12th.) BCS 142, *Fontanetum* 725 (14th.) Secr Abb, (*monasterium*) *juxta fontem magnum quem vocitant Wielea* 766 (c. 1500) BCS 200, *æt pyllan* (sic M.S.) c. 1050 (late transcript) KCD 837, *Welle* 1086 DB, *Ecclesia Wellensis que alio nomine antiquitus uocabatur Fontanensis* post 1243 Wells (1).

As long ago as 1840 Hardy, in his edition of *Gesta Regum Anglorum*, pointed out that *Fontanetum* referred to Wells; this has not received the attention it deserves. *Fontanetum* was a common place-name in Gaul, and is found today in the forms *Fontenoy*, *Fontenay*, and *Fontanet* in various parts of France.<sup>4</sup> It is also found in Italy north of the River Po; cf. *Fontaneto d'Agogna*, in Piedmont, and *Fontaneto da Po*, 15 miles S.W. of Vercelli.

The first el. is identical with the late Latin *fontāna* 'spring, fountain'. The suffix *-ētum* is probably Latin, but it was plainly in common use in Celtic countries which had been overrun by the Romans. It is also found in Gallo-Latin place-names compounded with the names of trees or plants.<sup>5</sup>

It may be argued that the forms occur only in documents which are copies of the charter known as the *Magnum Privilegium Inae Regis*, which was a blatant forgery. In reply to this criticism one can point to the undoubtedly ancient names which appear elsewhere in the same document, such as *Lantocai* (4 *supra*) and *Poelt*.<sup>6</sup> Like

<sup>1</sup> Holder ii. 1854.

<sup>2</sup> PNBk 49, DEPN 446 (on Thoroton), and 460.

<sup>3</sup> ASC (A).

<sup>4</sup> Fontenoy (Aisne, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Vosges, Yonne); Fontenay (Aube, Calvados, etc.); Fontanet (Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Puy-de-Dôme); v. NLFr 673, RC x.231.

<sup>5</sup> E.g. *Alnetum* (alnus) > Aulnay, *Fraxinetum* (fraxinus) > Frayssinet, Freycenet, etc., *Spinetum* (spina) > Épinoy; it is also found with Celtic *uerno-* 'alder' in *Vernetum* > Vernois, etc. v. NLFr 612-633, RC xiii. 363.

<sup>6</sup> v. DEPN 352, under Polden.

most other forgeries of the period, this charter contained material of much greater age than the document itself.<sup>1</sup>

It seems likely that we have here the pre-English name for Wells referring, of course, to the spring which also gave the place its later English name. Central Somerset was a highly civilized land in Roman times, and a provincial Latin place-name of this sort would not be out of place in the district.

16. WIGBOROUGH in South Petherton.

(*æt*) *picgan beorge* 851 ASC(A), (*æt*) *Wicgean beorge* 851 ASC(E), *Wincheberie* 1086 DB, *Winchinberia* 1086 DB Exon, *Wigeburgh* c. 1206-07 Bruton, *Wiggeberg*' 1225, *Wyggebergh*' 1242-3 Ass, *Wyggeberegh* 1284-5 FA, 1285-6 Hundred R, *Wyggebergh* 1285-6 ib., *Wygebeare* 1326-7 FF, *Weekburghe* c. 1633 Gerard.

'*Wicga's* hill or barrow.' Identical with Wigborough, Essex.<sup>2</sup> The identification of (*æt*)*picgan beorge* with Wigborough was first suggested by W. H. Stevenson.<sup>3</sup> The place is situated near the Fosse Way, about 12 miles from the Devon border.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Dean Armitage Robinson's remarks on BCS 25, 47. : So Hist E 47-53.

<sup>2</sup> PNEss 323, DEPN 493.

<sup>3</sup> *Asser's Life of King Alfred*, 176.