1. This article is an abstract of the author's Ph.D. thesis to be published shortly (in German) by Hans Carl Verlag, Nuremberg.

2. A comprehensive list of names is included in the work; in this article, however, not more than three examples will be given for each type of name mentioned.

3. Supplementary information has been obtained from printed parish registers.

4. Place-names to which an affix such as Great, North, King's, Lower, etc. was added have been dealt with under their principal form.

5. Closely related to this type of name, though not a locative surname in the strictest sense, is the patronymic type 'place-name + son', e.g. Claphamson, Clappinson (with assimilation /ms/ to /ns/) 'the son of a man from Clapham'.

6. There is also a locative surname with the phonetic spelling Nuttle.

7. The local forms of pronunciation of some place-names mentioned above are /biisfr/ for Beeford, /saepu:/ for Sawbridgeworth, /deintri/ for Daventry; /smarks/ for Seavmns is now obsolete, and an analogy to /mipsill/ is found in the local pronunciation for Heathfield So, which is /hefl/.

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Notes

STUDIES ON PLACE-NAKES AND ANGLO-SAXON MIGRATION: A COMPARISON OF -INGAS, -INGA- NAMES IN ENGLAND WITH THEIR PARALLELS ON THE EUROPEAN MAINLAND

The purpose of this thesis is to provide a list of parallels between the -inga- names found in the -inga- names in England and those found in the names of the Continental homelands. Some of these parallels have been noted occasionally, e.g. Poyning Sx (Pantingas 960), which goes back to a folk-name, OE Pantingas, and is, as Ekwall has shown, identical with Pfings, southeast of Minden, Westphalia (Pantingas 9th). Systematic investigation into the material provided by the volumes of the English Place-Name Society, Ekwall, Danmarks Stednavne, Furstmann, etc. reveals that the coincidence of a number of -inga- folk-names in England and the possible Continental homelands is too close to be a matter of mere chance. Accidental correspondence is particularly improbable if a folk-name occurs only once on both sides of the North Sea and is adjacent to similarly unique name formations. In the case of Poyning, which is a formation of an unrecorded personal name *Pon(a)l with the suffix -inga, its German cognate Pfings is situated near a place called "Tering" (lost) in Ascheberg, south of Münster, Westphalia (Terrwgen 12th), which shows similar early spelling to those of East and West Tarring Sx, not far from Poyning (E. Tarring: Terrlingen 1275; W. Tarring: Terrlingen 941 (c.1300)).

For another group of German place-names obvious parallels can be noted in E. Anglia. The area around the modern city of Lingen, north-west of Osnabrück, Lower Saxony, was known as "in pago Sahlingun" in a charter of the late 9th/early 10th century. "Sahlingun" is the dative plural of a folk-name, Gmc. *Sahalinga, and so exactly corresponds to OE Seaxsingas in the Norfolk place-names Saxlingham Nethergate, Saxlingham Thorpe (Seaxlingham 1046 (16th), Saxlingham 1163), and Saxlingham near Holt (Seaxsingaham, Seaxlingham 1086). It is worth noting that either within or at least in the immediate vicinity of this mid-Ems "pagus" there is a place called Messingen, southeast of Lingen (elicin Messingenhum 9th, Messing 1000). Its name goes back to a folk-name, Gmc. *Mæsingaz, which is identical with the folk-name, OE Mæsingas, in Great and Little Massingham NF (Mæssinghum 1067) and in Messingham Li Massingham 1067 (12th). About 25 kilometres south-east of Messingen we find the place-name Mettingen (Mettinga 1086); it corresponds to Mettingham NF (Mettingham 1086), near Bungay. A further parallel occurs in Erpen (Erpng 852) near Dissen, south-east of Osnabrück, and Erpingham NF (Erpinghama 1086), north of Aylsham.

Regarding the two concentrations of name parallels within fairly limited areas, the supposition of an accidental correspondence, based on the same linguistic background of the Anglo-Saxons in their Continental homelands and in Britain, becomes less and less likely. On the contrary, we may reasonably speculate that some name transfer may have taken place, such as can be observed in practically every modern migration process. If this turns out to be true, we may be in a position to locate at least some of the starting points of Anglo-Saxon tribal units more precisely than hitherto. One major difference from modern name transfers such as York - New York, Orleans - New Orleans, etc. has to be noted, however. In modern times emigrants have transferred established place-names, whereas the Anglo-Saxons seem to have taken the names of their tribal units with them.

In the case of "Sahlingun"-Saxlingham, the likely course of events would be that a folk name "Sahlinga, located in the mid-Ems region, is
split up in the migration period and some of its members migrate to Britain. While their settlement in Norfolk becomes known as "Hum of the "Uzeningen", the other part of the folk remains in the homeland, where its name is later used to define a certain region. In other examples, e.g. Messingen, the folk-name on the Continent may develop into the name of a village, and in this process it may even be compounded with an element completely different from the one with which its English cognate forms a place-name. The following examples are evidence of it. The folk-name "Sunninges" occurs in the lost "Sunninges" nr (675 (13th)) as well as in the Berkshire names Sonning (Sunninger 1066, Sunningan 1146), Sunninghill (Sunninghall) 1190), and Sunningwell (at Sunningwell 811 (c.1200)). It is also to be found in the possible Anglo-Saxon homelands in the place-name Ômûmîngânu (Sunninghausen) east of Beckum, Westphalia. The ËGîttîngan of Eaton Fm Sr (Gättingen 675) and possibly Yattendon Brk (Ñtingen Ð. 1086, Yettelingen 1220) are obviously contained in Gätting (Gättingerop 10th), south-west of Hâmster, Westphalia. Pangbourne Brk (at Pängen Ð. 1064 (c.1250)) is a compound with an OE *Pângan, a folk-name which also seems to be part of the place-name Pentruck (Pängthorpe 10th, Pângithorpe 10th-11th (12th)) about five kilometres south of Gättring. And finally, Tooting Sr (Göttingen 1087) may be associated with Titekem (Göttingen c.900) about ten kilometres south-west of Gättring.

Once again, therefore, we may note a collection of name parallels out of two fairly limited regions on both sides of the North Sea which allows the speculation whether the Continental area may not have been the starting point of a number of Anglo-Saxon tribal units during the migration period. The following list itemises some of the most characteristic parallels out of the mass of material collected for investigation.

**Selected List of Parallel Names**

Only one or two of the oldest spellings are given in each case. The names are numbered to indicate their location on the accompanying maps, the English material being cited first, then after the colon the Continental parallel(s).

1. ALDRINGHAM Sr, Alringham 1086, Alringham 1199: 1 ELLRINGAN (near Blekede), in Alringam 1082, Erline 1086. 2a BADINGHAM Sr, Badlingham 1086. 2b BEDINGFIELD Sr, Bedingfield 1086. 2d BÖDIGEN (nr Nordhausen, Harz), Badungen 9th. 3 BARDLINGE K, Beardingaleg 814: 3 "BARDINGE" (Lüneburg), Bârdinglepago 791. (Forms like Bardinge are to be interpreted as secondary folk-names in "Ingâns which were used to name the inhabitants of certain districts. The district in question is the Bardungs, the area around Lüneburg. See P. von Polenz, *Landschafts- und Bevoerungen im südhlichen Deutschland*, 1, Marburg 1961.) 4a BARKING Ess, to Berecning 692, in Berecning 1070, 6b BARKING Fm, Berecninge c.1030 (12th), Berching 1050 (12th): BÌRBÖNGEN (nr Worbs), Bürchen 1191, in Berckungen 1206.

5 BECKLINGE Fm, Bealing 1086, Bealing 1183: 5a BECKLINGE (nr Celle), Böckling 1231, 5b BECKLINGE (nr Blekede), Böcklinge 1186. 6 BEVERINGON Sr, Beverington 1086: 6 BEVERENGEN (nr Hûxter), Beverungen 9th. 7 CANNINGS W, Canninge 1086, Canninge 1091: 7 CANUN (E. Frisian), Canninge 1050. 8 COOKING Sr, Cuingers 1085: 8 RÜLINGEN (Braunschweig), Cuinges 12th/13th, Cuinges 1200. 9a COOLING K, Culinga gem. 778, Culinga, Culingabac 9th, 9b COOLINGE Fm, Culinges 1086, Culinges 12th, 9c COOLINGWORTH W, Culingaworde 1086, Culingaworth 1086: 9 "CULINGEN" (lost, nr Beverungen), Culingen 1000.

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