REGIONAL VARIATION IN SCANDINAVIAN PERSONAL NOMENCLATURE IN ENGLAND*

That the Scandinavian settlers in England came from different areas in Scandinavian itself is a commonplace which hardly needs repeating but the extent to which regional variations in the personal nomenclature of the Scandinavian origins which is found in English records and the extent to which such variations follow regional patterns in England have never been properly investigated. I do not propose to attempt a systematic analysis here - I merely intend to indicate some possible lines of inquiry.

In Scandinavia itself the evidence for the personal nomenclature is in use in the two main dialect areas, i.e. ÖWScad (Norwegian and Icelandic) and ØEScad (Danish, Swedish and Gutnish) during the Viking and early medieval periods is uneven and inadequate. For ÖWScad there is no reason to suppose that the landnamark, which records many of the names of the original settlers of Iceland, and the Icelandic literary sources relating to the Viking Age do not give an accurate picture of the personal nomenclature in use during this period, though of course, phonologically modernized in accordance with the state of Olcål at the time when the texts in question were committed to writing in the 12th and 13th centuries. In ØEScad there is a vast corpus of largely 11th century runic inscriptions - almost 1200 in the province of Uppland alone - which provides a good picture of the personal nomenclature in use in Sweden during the late part of the Viking period. In Norway and Denmark the runic material from the Viking period is much smaller but in the case of Denmark it can sometimes be supplemented by the personal names found in the first elements of place-names in -THORP, the bulk of which seem to belong to the period 900-1100. The early evidence can also be supplemented by medieval charter material but this would be used with care since it belongs to a much later period, only becoming frequent after the latter part of the 13th century.2

Within Vikings and early medieval Scandinavia two types of variation in personal nomenclature can be distinguished. The first can be designated 'horizontal' variation, that is, variation between different regions. Thus GRIMKELL and STINGRIM are characteristically ØWScad throughout the Middle Ages. RUNOLFR, SIGFUS and VIGFUS are typically Icelandic while SUMPARI only seems to have originated in the Norse settlements of the Western Islands.2000 and TREF are characteristically Danish in the Viking and early medieval periods and only spread later to Norway and Sweden. Typically Swedish are REGN, DALFIL and dithematic names in FAST-, -FASTR, HOLM- and KETIL.

The second type of variation can be designated 'vertical variation', that is, variation in nomenclature between different social groups. Thus in Viking Age Scandinavia such names as EIRIKR, HAKON, HALDAN, OLEFR (le Ánu-laibá; in the earlier Viking period the original nasalization was still apparent, cf. ANLAF in OE sources) and RÖKVALDR seems to have been confined to royal families and to the very highest aristocracy6 while names in ÁLÐFR, which are relatively young, having appeared late into use at the beginning of the Viking period, occur frequently among the upper ranks of the non-royal landowning classes - they are common in the Icelandic landnamark and in the Swedish runic inscriptions. It is significant that these two types of names occur among the names of the holders and sovereigns of the Danelaw in OE records and as the first elements of such Danelaw hybrid -TÖN names as Thurgarton and Throston. The popularity of the name element DÖR among the landowning and military classes of Viking Scandinavia from which the commanders of the Viking expeditions came and the relatively low frequency of personal names in DÖR, as the first element of the hybrid -TÖN place-names of the Danelaw would fit well with the theory that these place-names for the most part result from the re-naming of existing English estates seized by the leaders of the late 9th century Danish armies.

The Scandinavian pattern of onomastic distribution cannot be transposed onto the Danelaw. The Scandinavian pattern belonged to a relatively homogeneous population which was not subject to extensive penetration whereas in England the heterogeneous nature of the various elements involved in the social and historical developments which took place between the time of Alfred and the Norman Conquest implies a totally different situation.

In any examination of the regional differences in Scandinavian personal nomenclature can only be partial in view of the uneven distribution of the source material in the OE period. The bulk of OE charter material is from the south and the west. There is comparatively little from East Anglia and only a few records from the true Danelaw between the Tees and the Welland have come down to us. The moneyers' names are also of less value in this respect than might first appear to be the case since they reflect only a specific group in an urban milieu. Whether conditions were likely to have been different to those found in the countryside, the geographically uneven nature of the OE material has, however, one advantage in that it allows an impression of how far Scandinavians or men of Scandinavian descent spread into areas outside the Danebrog in the OE period. A few examples will suffice to illustrate this. Thus in a Cornish muniment of c. 960-1000 (Förster 30) two Cornish serfs, a woman Ongynelle and her son Gyviccel, were purchased at Purcile 'from Dublic' at Bodmin. Gyviccel's name represents a form of Gyanvil whose second element means 'kettle' in OE and was Anglicized through association with OE-cild as in the pers. n. LEOPFORD or the appellative OE cild n. 'child'. The same name also refers to one MACCOSS who is described as hundreds man, a designation which is used in the 10th century Haraldson's Ordinal to denote the chief of the Hundred.6 Von Felitzen (PND 323 and n. 1) took MACCOSS to be here Cornish in origin but it would seem rather to represent the Irish MACDUS, a name characteristic of the Hiberno-Norse areas around the Irish Sea. It would be plausible to suggest that Purcile and Maccosu were men from the Scand areas of England which had reached Co in the service of the West Saxons king. Similarly the will of Bishop Alfwald of Crediton (Crawf 10) drawn up between 1008 and 1012 includes a legacy to a kinman whose name is GRIMKETIL, an Anglicized form of ON GRIMKELL, and a legacy to a man with the Irish name MELPATRIK. Finally a list of seruities for the estate of Stuke Canoe D drawn up between 969 and 993 (R 47) contains the names CYTEL and DENIS. CYTEL represents a form of the common Scand pers. n. KETIL which has been Anglicized through association with OE (Wax) cytel m. 'kettle' while DENIS is an original byname formed from OE defenisc 'Danish'. The south-west is an area which one would not normally associate with Scandinavians yet we find here examples of both ØWScad and ØEScad pers. n. as well as of Irish names of a type plentiful in Y and in the other Hiberno-Norse areas of northern England. It is true that these Scand names are confined here to a narrow section of the upper class but this is all the more true of the mobility of Scand names already in OE in the period before the reign of Cnut. After Cnut's accession Scand landowners become widespread throughout England. Thus a charter of Bishop Ealdred of Worcester of the period 1046-1053 concerning Ditchford in Blackey GI (R 111) includes among its witnesses men with the characteristically Danish
largely Danish. This is to a large extent borne out by the evidence of pers. ns. Thus the typically Danish names BÖNDI and TÔKI are extremely frequent in medieval NF but are extremely rare in La while, on the other hand, the characteristic OEScand names STEINFORD, BÖNDI, and VALDI ÓF are not found at all in medieval NF but are common in documents from La. The situation is, however, nowhere clear cut. It is rendered difficult by the fact that only a relatively small proportion of the Scand. pers. ns. found in England can be assigned with any degree of certainty to any one Scand dialect area - some really common names such as AKSKEITIL, PORSTEIN and the like are known throughout Scandinavia. Nor are phonological criteria much help either. The morphologization of FrScand au and ei in OEScand to ë and ë respectively took place after the settlement of the Danes in Old England; it is true that the secondary mutation AS- resulting in OEScand ë- in such pers. ns. as ODAN ÅSBORN and ÄSÆR does occasionally occur in England where it is a consequence of the renewed Scand influence of the time of Cnut but the distribution of forms containing this feature does not follow any distinct pattern. I have noted examples of ODAN ÅSBORN in K, L, NF, Wo, and Y. The only reliable test is thus the lexical test using names and name elements which can be assigned with reasonable certainty to one dialect area or the other. Following this method there are interesting results to be obtained especially in the largely OEScand area of western La some specifically OEScand names have been noted, e.g. ODAN AÜT and ODAN, OSwed (runic) ULFKIL. In the largely OEScand area of East Anglia ONSTEINBRUN, which is one of the most frequent names in medieval English, I have confirmed its well represented in medieval 12th century Bury St Edmunds record contains several examples of the rare ON SÖNDBERG. 

A closer analysis of the La evidence reveals the complexity of the various elements in medieval Scand personal nomenclature in England. An examination of medieval records, place-names, and field names has revealed 33 different Scand pers. ns. and one name (SINWARD) which can be either Scand or OEScand. Of these 32 names 33 can be described as 'common Scandinavian' that is, they appear in medieval records in both the OEScand and the OEScand areas, albeit with varying degrees of intensity. A further 8 (EYKRA, GUPTIR (f), GRIMHELI, HVARA_FILENO, IRUN (f), PORNBRAND, PORTLAUD and STÖNOLF) are OEScand and 4 (or 5 if SINWARD is regarded as OEScand) are OEScand (ALGU, AÜT, FLK and ULFKIL). A further R names (LÆTHMAN, LÆNGUS (f), LÆYINSINGI, LÍKOLF, LÍKOLF, SKOLDR, SÖNDBERG and TÖKI) are OEScand, names found on English that is, names formed on English, are OEScand elements. Of the 33 'Common Scandinavian' names, 3 (ÁSŒAÚT, BÖNDI and TÔKI) were confined to the OEScand area in the Viking period, while another 4 (HALVAR, HVARA, HVARÔL and STEINFORD) were largely OEScand. The issue is, however, complicated by the forms taken by some of these 33 'Common Scandinavian' names. Thus ON ARNÆKELL etc. is represented by a specifically OEScand form in the field names ARKILÆNÆKELL 1200-1225 (1268) Cockersand 1010 (f. n. in Dalton in Burton in Kendal) and ARKILÆNÆKELL c. 1290 (c. 1324) Whalley 619, 620 (f. n. in THORSHOLM near Marford in Rochdale) while the OEScand variant is found in the early forms of the stream name Artlebeck in Lonsdale H (ARKKÍELÍKÍH 1190-1215 (1268) Cockersand 926 etc.; see also PN La 168). ON ÅSKELL etc. occurs in its OEScand form in ASKELLÆNÆKELL 1180-1184 (1268) Cockersand 758, ASKELLÆNÆKELL 1186-1190 (1268) Ibid. 757, the old name for the site of Cockersand Abbey (see PN La 171), and is found in independent use as ÆSCHI, AKSKEITIL, AKSKEITIL and ASIND. The first of these represents an Anglicized form of an OEScand *ASKIL while the other three are all Norman

This brings one to the question of the distributional patterns taken by OEScand and OEScand elements in English sources. It is generally accepted that the predominant Scand element in the population in La, Cu, Wo, and parts of western W was Norre (or rather Hiberno-Norse) while in East Anglia and the East Midlands it is generally taken to have been
variants of the name. ON ÅSGAUTR etc. is only attested in an Anglized variant KELT in 1320. The name THURSTAND FILIOD OSGOTH (witn.) etc. and THORSTEINN is 570 (the document concerns Carston in Liverpool). The common Scand pers.

n. DORSTEINN is only represented by the Anglized THURSTAN and the Norman TURSTAN.

A further factor which comes into play is the quantitative factor. The most common Scand masc. pers. n. in medieval L is ON ÓMIR, ÓDan ÓMIR, ÓSwed ÖRMIRFER, whose use in L continued right up to the end of the 13th century. It is common throughout Scandinavia but in the Viking period it appears to have been more common in Norway and Iceland than in Denmark and Sweden. The most common Scand fem. name in L seems to have been SIGIR, which was also found throughout Scandinavia but was frequent in Northern Britain and Iceland and rare in Denmark. These statistics should not be regarded as in any way definitive since they are based on only a selection of the material available. Nevertheless the body of material excerpted is large enough to be called representative and it is probable that the broad picture is accurate enough. It might be significant that ÓMIR and SIGIR are also frequent in Y but are rare in L and hardly found at all in NF.

On the other hand, AMKIR, which is common throughout Scandinavia in the Viking and medieval periods, is well attested in NF and its immediate environs but hardly occurs at all in the northern Danelaw. Similarly the characteristically Danish BONDI, which is one of the most frequent Scand name forms in medieval NF, is only found sporadically in the northern and eastern Midlands. These variations in distribution do not follow a strictly dialectal pattern. It is true that BONDI is specifically Danish but its frequency in NF and its rarity in L, an area also largely settled by Danes, is remarkable.

An example of a name element which appears to follow a clear regional pattern in English sources is that of OScand -KÆTTIL as a second element of dithematic pers. n. In Scandinavia itself the full form -KÆTTIL is found in Norse skaldic verse and in Swedish runes inscriptions but the syncopated form, ON -KELL, OScand -KIL, is much more frequent. At the time of the initial Scand settlements in England in the last quarter of the 9th century the full form seems to have still been usual in Scandinavia, cf. Anglized OSCYTEL 875 (c. 900) ASC (A), BURCYTEL 918 (c. 925) ASC (A). The syncopation of -KÆTTIL> -KELL, -KIL began early in the 10th century and it was earliest and most frequent in Danish.17 In the north and the east Midlands in such names as ARNÖKÆLL, BORKÆLL and ULFÆKÆLL the syncopated forms are usual and the more conservative full form appears extremely sporadically except in the case of ÅSKÆTTIL where its survival was doubtless due to the influence of the Norman forms ÅSKÆTTIL, ANNÆKÆLL etc. In NF, however, the full form, usually Anglicized as -CHÆTTIL, -KÆTIL is the rule. This distinction between NF and the northern Danelaw has a remarkable consistency. There is, it seems, a few examples of an OScand -ASKIL in NF but the only name showing a fairly substantial collection of forms with the syncopated -KIL in NF is OScand BURKÆLL. These forms doubtless reflect the renewed Scand influence of Cnut's time. In general, however, the conservatism of East Anglia as regards the prevalence of the full form -KÆTTIL in records of the ME period would suggest that there was little further contact with Scandinavia after the initial invasion and settlement at the end of the 10th century. The popularity of BURKIL might be plausibly explained as a result of the fame of the Viking leader Rurik the Tall who was for a time Cnut's earl of East Anglia whereas in the northern Danelaw close contacts with Scandinavia lasted long enough for the full form -KÆTTIL to be generally supplanted by the syncopated -KELL, -KIL.

It is noteworthy that in Normandy, where there was no substantial Scand settlement after the earlier part of the 10th century, the full form is almost universal.

These examples show that certain regional variations do exist in the Scand personal nomenclature found in English sources but it could be argued that the fact that the form of usage was not overtly influenced by certain names such as ÆSKELL, GAMALL, BORSTEINN and ÓLFR are found throughout the Scand areas of England and also in areas which never saw extensive Scand settlement. Anglicization is found everywhere - the Ascan forms ÓSGOTR < ON ÓSGAUTR etc. and THURSTEIN < ON ÓDORSTEIN etc. are found from Lincoln to Exeter and also in the areas west of Walling Street where there was never any large scale settlement of Scandinavians. An interesting example of Anglicization is provided by OSCYTEL/ÓSKÆTTIL, an Anglized variant of the Scandinavian ÔSKÆTTIL ÓSKÆTTIL, as mentioned above, occurs also in the form of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle sub anno 875, where it is used to render the name of one of the leaders of the Danish armies in England. It is a completely Anglicized form of the Scand name, the first element having been replaced by the correspondingly OE ÓS- and the second element having been modified through the influence of the appellative OF ÓSax cytel. This specifically WSax form occurs in OE sources as the name of a famous 10th century Archbishop of York who seems to have belonged to an Anglo-Danish family from the eastern Danelaw.18 It also appears as the name of moneyers at Chester, Cambridge and London in the time of Æthelred the Unready19 and is found (as ÓSKYTEL) in an 11th century Bury St Edmunds record (R 104). After the Conquest the WSax standard disappears and this Anglicized form seems to have disappeared, ÓSKÆTTIL (with Anglized -KÆTIL) modified in the second element.

It should be noted that this specific form of ON ÅSKELL etc. is almost entirely confined to NF and SF in the post-Conquest period.

It is also noticeable that Anglicized forms of Scand pers. ns. are common as the first elements of the hybrid -TÜN p. ns. e.g. ASGAR < ON DREGÆR etc. forms the first element of Thurgarton NF and NT, ASCAN BURMÖD < ON DÖRFÖRM etc. forms the first element of Thurmonton LEI, Thurnorton NF and the last NF THURMÖSTUN (1202 FF. 454). In this context it is interesting to note that ON DÖRFÖRM etc. is also contained in Thurnmony NY, the OE forms of which, TURMÖZ-, TORMÖSTI, were taken by Ewale (IPN 62) to reflect the original Scand genitive (OScand DÖRFÖRST). Anglicized variants often co-exist with spellings which retain the original Scand form in the corpus of Scand pers. ns. found in English records. Thus in NF ON STEYNIR is represented by forms which preserve the original Scand diphthong ey and by Anglicized forms showing the replacement of ON STEYN- by the corresponding OE ÓSTEIN-. The p. n. Dagbycy ÓSTEIN, which contains ON ÅSGAUTR etc., has early forms with Scand AYS, OE OE- and Norman AN- in the first element (PN NY 104).

English records also sometimes show chronologically distinct variants of the same name. The earlier mentioned -KÆTTIL/-KÆL/-KIL group illustrates this. This group's common point is ON ÓMIR etc. This name also has further contact with Scandinavia after the initial invasion and settlement at the end of the 10th century - the popularity of BURKIL might be plausibly explained as a result of the fame of the Viking leader Rurik the Tall who was for a time Cnut's earl of East Anglia whereas in the northern Danelaw close contacts with Scandinavia lasted long enough for the
true of ALEIF, ALEOF, the name of one of the Confessor's York moneyers. 20
The final form, OLOF, which appears in areas as far apart as Du and 0, probably
perpetuated a name of early Scand. origin, but it is highly
likely merely a reflection of the popularity in England of the cult of
St Olaf of Norway (ob. 1030).

A differentiated approach is also necessary with MAGNÖS. MAGNÖS first
appears in Scandinavia in the 11th century and its appearance in 12th century
L was taken by Stenton (OCH cviii and n. 7) to reflect continuing contact up
at least the 11th century between England and Scandinavia. The appearance of
the L however, probably reflects the fame of the first
Scand. bearer of the name, King Magnús the Good of Norway (ob. 1047).
The first recorded English bearer of the name was a son of King Harold II
Godwine and is highly likely that he was named after Magnús the Good.
On the other hand, the name itself is recorded in the first
ROMANIC
which is an original byname denoting a man who had made a pilgrimage to Rome,
to be evidence of relatively late English contacts with Scandinavia since
the concept of pilgrimage to Rome in Scandinavia cannot predate the conversion
to Christianity in the 11th century.

The picture I have given here of various aspects of Scand personal
nomenclature in the different regions of England is of necessity fragmentary
and incomplete. There are questions which I have not examined such as that
of the specifically AScand pers. ns. - here too there are regional differences,
e.g. LEYSING, LEISING < ON leising 'freedman' is common in the north but does
not appear in NF and is rare in L, whereas BRUNSEIN is confined to NF. It is not
possible to divide the Danes into onomatopoeic zones on a rule
so it is possible to say that the personal nomenclature patterns in Y and LA are
closer to each other than to the regions south of the Humber.
It is clear that the Scand settlement in certain areas was far-reaching and
dense. This is proved by the place-name and field-name evidence, by the
survival of Scand inflections in place-names and by the vitality of the Scand
name-giving tradition which led to the formation of the specifically AScand
name formations mentioned above. On the other hand, the appearance everywhere
of Anglized forms shows that the importance of the English element, even
in the most heavily Scandinavian parts of the Daneshall, should not be underestimated.
The appearance of a not inconsiderable number of Scand pers. ns.
in the ME period in areas outside the Daneshall might be interpreted as
suggesting that mobility of individual Scandians, especially in the
landowning classes, in the OE period might have been greater than would at
first appear. On the other hand, these names might well be merely a relic of
the prestige undoubtedly enjoyed by Scand pers. ns. among the landowning
classes in the reign of Cnut. Much remains to be done in the field of Scand personal
nomenclature in England but it is clear that it cannot be regarded as
a merely linguistic problem. The lexical and phonological problems
assumed with these names are, of course, essential for their elucidation,
but they must be treated as part of a whole which includes the historical
factors which are of equal importance.

NOTES

*This is a slightly modified version of a paper delivered at the eleventh

1. This evidence must be used with care, however, since it is possible
that in some cases the pers. ns. which form the first elements of these
p. ns. when they first appear in medieval records have recorded earlier
pers. ns. or appellatives. For actually documented examples of such
change in the first elements of Danish p. ns. in -THRUP see C. Lisee,
'Gkastorp qvad nume Knutstorp dicturn. Om middealdigerne
landsbynavneskrifter', Festskrift til Kristian Hald (Copenhagen 1974),
117-127.

2. The source material for the personal nomenclature of Viking and
medieval Scandinavia see the articles of E.F. Halvorsen, R. Oterbjonk,
K. Hald, K. Viklun and C.-E. Thors, KLNM 13. 199-226, 229-234,
and Pers. nawm.

3. For personal nomenclatures in the personal nomenclature of Viking and
medieval Scandinavia see E. Wessel, Nordiska namnstudier (Uppsala
Universitets Årskrift 1927:3), 97-109, and KLNM 13. 199-226, 229-234,

4. Dannebrog is the name of E. Wessén, Sveriges Runinskrifter 7 (Stockholm

5. For the pers. n. element PÆR see E. Wessén, Nordiska namnstudier,

6. The text of the Hundred Ordinance is printed by F. Lieben, Die
Ge-setze der Angelsachsen, i (Halle 1903-1916), 192-195.

7. Both these names are Scand. CARC is ON KÁRI, ÓDan KÁRI, OSwed KÄRRE,
a name which is more common in OSwed than in OScand, while TÖKIES
(gen.) represents the typically Danish TÖKI.

and examined by Dorothy Whitelock, with Neil Kir and Lord Kennell, for the
Rexford Club (Oxford 1968).

9. For Tochi son of OULT see PND 315 and n. 5 and the references given
there. For The thegn Aslac of Nonintro on Trent see F.M. Stenton,
'The History of Memorial Structure in the Northern Daneslaw (Oxford 1910),
58-59, 64.

10. Edited by D.C. Douglas, Feudal Documents from the Abbey of Bury St.
Edmonds (London 1932), 5-44.

11. The form TURLACH represents ON TÖRLÁK, ÓDan, OSwed THÖRLÁK, AScand
TURLÁK.

12. A.L. Poole, The Obligations of Society in the XII and XIII Centuries
(Oxford 1966), 52 and n. 1.

13. For the son of Allward and his descendant see W. Farrer, Lancashire
Pipe Rolls and Early Lancashire Charters (Liverpool 1902), 403-406.
The pers. n. ØRM in ON ØRM, ØDan, OSwed ØRMM, while ALLWARD is
the normal ME form of NF AEMFURMO.

14. For the monophthongization of ÓScand au and æi in OScand see J.
Brondum-Nielsen, Gamdeldansk Grammatik i (2nd ed.) (Copenhagen 1950),
330-333, and A. Noreen, Al terskens Dansk Grammatik (Halle 1904),
114-117.

15. For the OScand secondary e-mutation see A. Noreen, Al terskens
Danmarks Grammatik (2nd ed.) (Halle 1923), 78-79.

16. For examples of ÓDan AUT and ÓDan, OSwed (runc) ULKÍKL in LA and of
ON SÖNLÍFR in SF see J. Insley, 'Medieval Settlement: the Inter-
disciplinary Approach', Journal of the English Place-Name Society II

17. Cf. Bröndum-Nielsen, Gammdansk Grammatik 1, 248, and H. Andersen,
'Noele runedanske Navneled', Nømm och Bygd 24 (1936), 84-85.

18. For the family connections of Archbishop Boscel of York see D.
Whitelock, 'The Conversion of the Eastern Daneslaw', Saga Book of
the Viking Society 12 (1937-1945), 166-170, 174-175, and D. Whitelock,
'The Dealings of the Kings of England with Northumbria in the Tenth and
Eleventh Centuries', The Anglo-Saxons: Studies in some Aspects of their
History and Culture presented to Bruce Dickins, ed. F. Elmore (London
1950), 75-76.

20. For this moneymen see E.J.E. Pirie, Sylluge of Coins of the British Isles 21 (London 1975), xlviii, xlix.

ABBREVIATIONS

ASC The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle(s); Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel, ed. J. Earle and C. Plummer (Oxford 1892-1899).

C1 The Cartulary of Castle Acre Priory (British Library, Harley 2120).


f, fem. feminine.


fol. folio.

H Hundred.

KLN Kulturbistisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder (Copenhagen 1956 ff.).

mas. masculine.

PDB 0. von Feilitzen, The Pre-Conquest Personal Names of Domesday Book (Upsala 1937).

R A.J. Robertson, Anglo-Saxon Charters (Cambridge 1939).

SPNL 0. Fellaun Jensen, Scandinavian Personal Names in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire (Copenhagen 1960).


witn. witness.

All other abbreviations follow the usage of the publications of the English Place-Name Society. In the present article the page or column number is given except in the cases of Crawf, FF, Förster and R, where the number of the document is given.

JOHN INSLEY

Bad Königshofen im Grabfeld.