

their main form, and is certainly preferable. For *i/l* miscopyings, see p. 203.

DERIVATION. The word is British *\*lāno-* 'plain, level ground', cognate with Latin *planus*, etc., which is found also in British *Mediolanum*. To judge by information in Holder II. 142 and GPN 215, the present name is the only case of the use of this word uncompounded in toponymy, though GPN lists many Gaulish personal names which use it alone (*Lanus*, *Lana*, etc.). It would not be wise to place too much trust in the viability of this name; from experience of *Ravenna* in general, especially of its North British sections, it could be a corruption of something else or a fragment of a longer name misread from a map.

IDENTIFICATION. Unknown, but apparently in Scotland north of the Antonine Wall.

## LAVATRIS

### SOURCES

AI 468<sub>1</sub> (Iter II): LAVATRIS

476<sub>3</sub> (Iter V): LEVATRIS

*Ravenna* 107<sub>13</sub> (= R&C 135): LAVARIS, var. LANARIS

ND XL<sub>10</sub> (*pictura*): LAVATRES

XL<sub>25</sub> (text): Praefectus numeri exploratorum, LAVATRES

*Lavatris* is correct; for the locative plural, see ANICETIS. *E* for *a* and *n* for *v* are common miscopyings. Probably the -es of the endings in ND's two forms is a miscopying of -is.

DERIVATION. A British *\*layatro-* 'water-trough, tub, bath' (plural *\*layatři*), 'possibly referring to a Roman bath-house', is identified by Jackson in *Britannia*, 1 (1970), 75. This accords with the Celtic

bases listed by Holder II. 164: *\*lautro(n)* 'bath', earlier *\*loutro-*, *\*lovatro-*, cognate with Latin *luo*, *lavo*, *lavatorium*, *lavacrum*, etc., and with Greek λουτρόν. As to the sense, Jackson may be right, especially as Gaulish *lautro* is glossed 'balneo' in the Vienna Glossary; but it is hard to see why, if a Roman bath-house were in question, it was not called by Latin *balneum*, which has left abundant traces in Continental toponymy, rather than by a British word. Furthermore, every Roman fort had its bath-house, so one does not see that this could have been a sufficiently distinctive feature to warrant such a naming. This difficulty leads us to look at the senses of related Old Irish *lóathar*, *lóthur*, *lóthor*, for which there appear among glosses the senses 'canalis' (canal) and 'alveus' ('river-bed'). This last is reflected in the river-name *Lautra* cited by Holder. It seems better, then, to think not in terms of a Roman construction but of the latinisation (*Lavatris*) of an existing British name – that given by Jackson – whose sense was 'river-bed' with plural implications. Williams and R&C suggested this, supporting the sense with the note that 'the Greta [river]... brawls over many rock-beds near the fort'.

IDENTIFICATION. The Roman fort at Bowes, Yorkshire (NY 9913), on the river Greta (which is of Norse origin).

LAVOBRINTA of *Ravenna* 106<sub>40</sub> (= R&C 80): see *\*LEVOBRINTA*

LEGEOLIO of AI 475<sub>6</sub>: see LAGENTIUM

LEMANA (river)

SOURCE

Ravenna 108<sub>39</sub> (= R&C 266): LEMANA

DERIVATION. The next name (*Portus Lemanis*, is based on this river-name. Very numerous names either related to this or similar to it in form are listed and discussed by the Celtic philologists, notably Jackson *LHEB* 282, 486, 630, 672–73, and *Britannia*, 1 (1970), 78; Hubschmid *ELH* 1. 490; Whatmough *DAG* x–xi. In ancient times the only other British name recorded and related to this is *Lemannonius Sinus*, but modern derivatives related to the name, now Lympe [lim] (Kent), are listed by Jackson, Ekwall, etc.: the rivers Leam (Northants), Lemon (Devon), Lymn (Lancs), Leven (in Gaelic *Leamhain*: Scotland), Laune (Ireland). Another interesting example is the Lyvennet Beck of Cumbria, *Llwyfenydd* in the poems of Taliesin, for which Förster *FT* 682 postulated British *\*Leminēta*; this name and Yorkshire Leeming are discussed by A. H. A. Hogg in *Antiquity*, xx (1946), 210–11, and Ifor Williams in *The Poems of Taliesin* (Dublin, 1968), xlv–v. Abroad were *Lemannus Lacus* (Lake Geneva), *Limonium* (Poitiers: Vienne, France), *Lemausum* > Limours (Seine-et-Oise, France), river *Lemane* or *Limane* > Limagne (Puy-de-Dôme and Allier, France), *Lemovices* tribe > Limoges (Haute-Vienne, France); and a wide variety of names such as *Limia*, *Limana*, *Limonia*, extending from Portugal across France and Italy to Serbia and Russia, collected by Hubschmid *ELH* 1. 490.

Whatmough attempts to distinguish three possible roots which had sometimes been confused in the past:

(1) *\*lem-* ‘stag’, which he hardly fol-

lows up except for the possibility that the ethnicon *Lemovices* contains an emblematic animal-name ‘stag-fighters’, on the analogy of *Branovices*, etc., and that *Limonium* may be the ‘source du cerf’;

(2) *\*lem- \*lim-* ‘elm’ (Welsh *llwyf*; Old Irish *lem*, Irish *leamh*; cognate with Latin *ulmus*);

(3) *\*lim-* ‘marsh’, from a root *\*lei-* ‘to pour, flow’, cf. Welsh *llif* ‘stream, flood’ from *\*limo-*, and Greek λίμνη. Like other British authorities, Jackson unhesitatingly assigns the present name to a British *\*Leman(n)ā* ‘river in the elm-wood’, that is *\*lemo-* ‘elm’ with *\*-an(n)-* suffix, citing *Derventio* ‘river in the oakwood’ as a parallel. Whatmough equally, after long discussion, appears eventually to conclude that two of his possible roots may be dismissed, and all names assigned to his (2), *\*lem-* ‘elm’; in his view *Lim-* is for *Lem-* in such names as *Limonium*, *lem-* *lim-* being dialectal variations, allophones of a phoneme /i/ which was often written as *e*. L.-F. Flutre in *RIO*, ix (1957), 36–37, reaches the same conclusion about the *Lemovices* as ‘combattants de l’orme’. Hubschmid’s numerous names all have *Lim-*, so that his distinct etymology, (3) *\*lim-* ‘marsh’, could well hold for them.

The above is reasonable. However, it must be doubted whether the elm has ever been sufficiently common, or has ever formed large enough woods, for so many ancient places and especially rivers to be named from it. In this it is surely distinct from the oak (*Derventio*, etc.). This ecological point occurred to A. G. C. Turner in *BBCS*, xxii (1966–68), 116–19, who was not satisfied with the accepted origin of the West Pennine name Lyme in *\*lem-* ‘elm’: ‘The elm does not seem to have been a particularly common tree in the north of England in early times (any more than it is

today)...’ Hence ‘formally ME *Lime*, OE \**Līm* are more easily derived from British \**Līm*- identical with Welsh *llif* “stream, flood”, found in Dorset R. Lyme; also found as a stream-name in Wales.’ But after proposing this interesting idea, Turner appears to settle for the accepted ‘elm’ meaning or alternatively for ‘bare place’ (Celtic \**lummo*-), which can hardly be a possibility here. If the elm was not common enough to give rise to place-names, the possibility is that a single sacred elm could be a reason for naming; but Alqvist in *Arctos*, VII (1972), 12, discussing Ptolemy’s *Λίμιοι ἄλσος* in Silesia (II, 11, 13), remarks that ‘Although tree-worship is well attested among the Celts, I have found no specific instance of elms for cult purposes’, and the tree does not seem to have the magical or folkloric associations that the oak, for example, still has.

Apart from the *Lemovices* with their emblematic name, all the other names listed could readily – and from a semantic point of view, much more easily – be from \**lim*- 3), yet another water-name of the kind so often encountered, with senses ‘marsh, flooded area, marshy river’, etc. This is the view of Flutre (see above): ‘Il est plus probable que ces deux derniers noms [*Limagne*, *Limagnole*, river-names of Lozère], comme celui de la *Limagne*, région du Puy-de-Dôme, dérivent du radical \**lim*-/\**lem*- “boue, limon”, lequel, suivant Dauzat, était latin (et aussi germanique), et a du être aussi gaulois, italo-celtique, sinon celtique, comme l’indique, en face de *Limagne* (évidemment “le bas pays marécageux”) le nom *Lemannus* qu’on ne peut expliquer par “lac des ormes”. Le radical \**lim*- est grec également: λίμνη “marais”...’ And Flutre cites British *Lemana* as a further case in the same category of

‘marsh’ names. Given Whatmough’s discussion of *e/i* as allophones, and of phoneme /i/ often written *e* (with *e* > *i* in French names of Gaulish origin, *Lemovices* > *Limoges*, *Lemausum* > *Limours*, etc.; see further E. Jung in *REL*, XLVII (1969), 451), there seems to be no difficulty about deriving the present name and many related to it from \**lim*- ‘marsh’ (and similar senses). See also Pokorny in *ZCP*, XXI (1940), 119–20.

IDENTIFICATION. The river East Rother (formerly *Lympne*) of East Sussex and Kent – in preference to other possibilities because it immediately follows *Durbis* in the *Ravenna* list.

## LEMANIS, PORTUS LEMANIS

### SOURCES

*AI* 473<sub>6-7</sub> and 473<sub>10</sub> (Iter iv): AD PORTUM LEMANIS

*Ravenna* 106<sub>35</sub> (= R&C 70): LEMANIS  
TP: LEMANIO (possibly LEMAUIO)

ND xxviii<sub>5</sub> (*pictura*): LEMANNIS

xxviii<sub>15</sub> (text): Praepositus numeri  
Turnacensium, LEMANNIS

DERIVATION. The name is a fossilised locative, for which see ANICETIS; this fixed form was not affected by the use of *portus*, as *AI* shows. The name is based on the river-name in the previous entry. Jackson in *Britannia*, I (1970), 78, examines the process:

‘The Anglo-Saxon name of *Lympne*, *Liminas*, derived from this [*Lemanis*, plural], was also plural; *Lemanis* may therefore represent a British plural, perhaps \**Leman(n)jā*, plural of a derivative \**leman(n)ion* or the like, though the force of a plural is less clear here than in the case of Dover. Alternatively, *Lem*-

*anis* may represent a British *i*-stem nominative singular, as in the Scottish Leven and Irish Laune, from \**Lemanis*; but understood by the Romans as a locative plural, and by the Anglo-Saxons following them.'

Perhaps if the base \**lim*- with plural termination and a sense 'marshes, flooded areas' (discussed in the previous entry) is borne in mind, the question of the plural to which Jackson alludes is answered.

IDENTIFICATION. The Roman fort of Stutfall Castle, Lympne, Kent (TR 1134). The Royal Military Canal, which runs past it and was constructed during the Napoleonic wars, follows the old course of the East Rother (formerly Lympne) river.

## LEMANNONIUS SINUS

### SOURCE

Ptolemy II, 3, 1: Λεμαννόνιος κόλπος (= LEMANNONIUS SINUS), vars. Λελαανόνιος (= LELAANONIUS), Λεμαανόνιος (= LEMAANONIUS), Λελμαανόνιος (= LELMAANONIUS)

II, 3, 8: τοῦ Λεμαννονίου κόλπου (= a LEMANNONIO... SINU) (with further vars.)

DERIVATION. The name is based on one of the roots discussed under LEMANA, traditionally \**lem*- 'lim-' 'elm' but possibly \**lim*- 'marsh' or a further sense connected with water in some form. The closest analogue is *Lemannus Lacus* (Lake Geneva), both having the \*-*an(n)*- suffix. The present name has a further suffix which is a latinisation of British \*-*onjo*- (see CANONIUM). Bradley thought the name had left a descendant in that of Loch Lomond, and that both the *sinus*

and the Loch reflected a tribal name. Watson CPNS 119 supports part of this, observing that 'the name of the river from Loch Lomond is *Leamhain*, genitive *Leamhna*, Leven, meaning "Elm-water". Its plain, the Vale of Leven, was *Magh Leamhna*, and Loch Lomond was of old *Loch Leamhna*.' On p. 71, Watson gives *Argoed Llwyfain* as the Welsh name for a similarly named bay in Scotland (i.e., also originally bearing a name like *Lemannonius*).

IDENTIFICATION. Loch Long which, as Watson CPNS 19 points out, bounds Lennox (*Leamhnacht*) on the west.

## LETOCETUM

### SOURCES

AI 470 (Iter II): ETOCETO

Ravenna 106<sub>48</sub> (= R&C 94): LECTO-CETO

Of AI's form the editor notes 'ante *etoceto* una littera (fortasse *e*) erasa' in one MS. *Ravenna*'s form shows a copyist's assimilation to Latin *lectus* 'bed'.

DERIVATION. Jackson in *Britannia*, 1 (1970), 74, gives the name as British \**Lētocēton*, earlier \**Leitocaiton*; the meaning is 'grey wood'. The first element is \**leito*- 'grey' (Welsh *llwyd*, Irish *liath*), seemingly not present elsewhere in ancient toponymy. The second is \**caito*- 'wood' (Welsh *coed*, Cornish *cūz*, Breton *koat*), cognate with Germanic \**haitha*, German *Heide*, English *heath*, and probably with -*cetum* as in Latin *quer[cu]cetum* 'oakwood', etc. (Holder I. 1002). The element is not common in ancient toponymy: examples are *Cetobriga* > *Xetubre* > *Setúbal* (Portugal), \**Borvo-cetum* > *Borcetum* > *Burtscheid* (near Aachen, Germany); but it is found in more recent

names in Wales, Scotland, and in England Pencoyd, Penketh, etc. (Ekwall, *EPN*). For the development of the name in Anglo-Saxon (*Lyccid*, later *Lyccid-feld* > Lichfield) see Jackson *LHEB* 332, 563, etc. The Welsh name is *Caer Lwytgoed* (Jackson), but Bede mentions the bishopric under the name of *Licidfelth* (IV, 3) and its bishop as *Alduino Lyccitfeldensi* (V, 23).

IDENTIFICATION. The Roman town at Wall, Staffordshire (SK 0906),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Lichfield. On the difficult problems surrounding the transfer of the centre of settlement from Wall to Lichfield in post-Roman times see C. C. Taylor, *Transactions of the South Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Society*, x (1968-69), 43-53.

## LEUCA

### SOURCE

*Ravenna* 108<sub>29</sub> (= R&C 246): LEUCA  
108<sub>30</sub> (= R&C 248): LEUGO-  
SENA

*Ravenna*'s second entry conflates *Leuca* and *Sena*; the latter follows as an independent name in the list at 108<sub>41</sub> (SENUA), so the muddle involves double duplication as well as conflation. However, it is remotely possible that *Ravenna*'s entries might be correct after all, the two above relating to different rivers: one perhaps the upper reaches or a tributary (*Leuca*), the other a broader or a main stream (*Leucosena* 'senior partner, old one (of the pair)').

DERIVATION. The base is Celtic *\*leuco-* 'bright, shining, white', documented by Holder II. 195, with derivatives in Welsh *llug* and Irish *luach*. Cognates include Latin *lūx*, *lucēre*, also *lucus* 'small wood',

Greek λευκός 'light', etc. From Gaulish *\*leuca* and from *\*leuco-* of the Celtic of Spain there was formed in late Latin (St Jerome: in *Ioel* III, 18) *leuco*, which has left Romance descendants: French *lieue*, Spanish dialectal *lleco*, *lieco* 'clearing, clear land, treeless land left uncultivated' (a sense which is important for British *Leucomagus*); one may compare the English cognate *lea*. (See Dottin *LG* 265, J. Hubschmid *ELH* I. 141.)

In addition to the three following British names and *Verlucio*, Celtic *\*leuco-* is widespread in Continental toponymy: e.g. *Leuciana* AI 438<sub>5</sub> now Santa Cruz del Puerto (Toledo, Spain), Τρίλευκον a promontory in N.W. Spain (Ptolemy II, 6, 4), Λευκάριστος in Germania Magna (Ptolemy II, 11, 13). *Leucus* is known as a personal name. The *Leuci* people of Gallia Belgica had their capital at *Tullum Leucorum* > Toul (Meurthe-et-Moselle, France). The root is also present in the divine name *Leucetios*, god of lightning, equated with Mars in e.g. a Bath inscription to *Loucetio Marti* (RIB 140); see Ross (1967) 174-75. A number of place-names in S. Italy, the Aegean, etc., are formed from Greek λευκός and cognates: *Leucopetra*, *Leucadia*, *Leucae*, etc.

The sense of the British river-name is thus 'shining one'.

IDENTIFICATION. The river Loughor, south Wales.

## LEUCARUM

### SOURCE

AI 484<sub>1</sub> (Iter XII): LEUCARO

DERIVATION. This name, basically that of a river *\*Leucara* transferred to a fort on its banks with change of declension, consists of British *\*leuco-* (as in the

## Alphabetic List of Names

previous entry) with the *\*-ar(a)* suffix. Evidently the Welsh river which is now the Loughor had two slightly different names, *Leuca* (previous entry) recorded by *Ravenna*, and *\*Leucara* whose fort *Leucarum* was recorded by *AI. Watson CPNS 433* and Jackson in *JRS, xxxviii* (1948), 57, associate with this the Ayrshire river Lugar, from an identical *\*Leucara*.

A problem of Celtic phonology is pointed out by Williams and by Jackson in *JRS, xxxviii* (1948), 57: Williams notes that Loughor is in Welsh *Casllwchwr*, whose *-ch-* demands original *-cc-*, that is *\*Luccarum*; Jackson, who spells *Llychwr*, agrees that this cannot come from *\*Leucara*, for this would have given Welsh *\*Llugar*, concluding that 'The name Loughor can hardly be the same... The likeness must be due to a coincidence.' But with names so nearly identical in the same area, it would surely be better to assume some disturbance of the normal phonetic process, perhaps by analogy, folk-etymology or the like?

The *\*-ār(a)* suffix occurs in British *Leucarum*, *Lutudarum*, *Nabarus*, *Tamarus*, possibly *Metaris*, *Varar*, and widely abroad. It has long been recognised as a river- or water-suffix, and much studied. A recent summary is that of Dauzat *TF 131-41*. He finds that *Ar-* exists as a root, doubled evidently to mean 'great river' (*Ar-ar*), with suffixes, compounded with other elements, and as a suffix itself. 'Ce suffixe a vécu longtemps en Gaule, où il était très vivant à l'époque gauloise, comme le prouvent certaines formations avec des radicaux celtiques (*Artara, Candara, Isara, Leucara, Samara*)' (*TF 139*); but finally, in view of its antiquity and great extension, '*Ar-* est bien une base hydronymique pre-indo-européenne' (*TF 141*). As a suffix at any rate in Latin usage, and hence presumably in Gaulish

and British, *\*-ār(a)* had short *-ā-* and was unstressed, hence *Nabarus* > *Naver*, etc. See also F. G. Diack in *RC, xxxviii* (1920-21), 116-18.

IDENTIFICATION. Probably the Roman fort at Loughor, Glamorgan (SS 5697); but see p. 174.

### LEUCOMAGUS

#### SOURCE

*Ravenna* 106<sub>21</sub> (= R&C 45): LEUCOMAGNO, vars. LEUCUMAGNO, LEUCU MAGNA

DERIVATION. For the first element, see LEUCA; for the second (in *Ravenna* with scribal assimilation to Latin *magnus*; cf. *Noviomagus*), see CAESAROMAGUS. Given the diversity of senses of British *\*leuco-*, the name might be 'clear plain' (i.e. clear of trees and scrub) or 'bright plain, white plain' (i.e. chalky). Williams, though interpreting 'clear plain', provides an analogy for the second sense by mentioning Welsh *Gwynfa* < *\*Vindomag* 'white plain, white place'.

IDENTIFICATION. As R&C noted, from its position in the *Ravenna* list (and since Winchester is not in question) this should lie near Andover, and the discovery of buildings associated with the Roman road junction at East Anton, Hampshire (SU 3747), now suggests a likely place.

### \*LEUCOVIA

#### SOURCES

Ptolemy II, 3, 5: ΛΟΥΚΟΠΙΒΙΑ (= LOUCOPIBIA), a *polis* of the Novantae; var. ΛΟΥΚΟΠΙΔΙΑ (= LOUCOPIA-BIA)

*Ravenna* 107<sub>37</sub> (= R&C 170): LUCOTIION, var. LUCOCION

Müller in editing Ptolemy commented that the second element (meaningless in terms of Celtic roots) could have resulted from a conflation of variants, Λουκοπία and Λουκοβία. This is helpful. *Ravenna*'s entry has not been associated before with Ptolemy's, but its place in *Ravenna* fits in well with this correspondence, and as often noted, most of Ptolemy's north British names do figure in *Ravenna* (since both depended ultimately on the same map-source for this region: see p. 193). The equivalence is suggested also by Dillemann (p. 69). R&C as often took *Lucotia* literally and provided it with an etymology based on \**lucot-* 'mouse'; there are indeed names of persons and places based on this (Holder II. 303). One may however suppose that the Cosmographer found a form \**Lucovium* on his map (with *u* a more developed stage of earlier *eu, ou*) and misread *v* as *t*; his *-on* stands as always for *-um*.

DERIVATION. It has been traditional to interpret Ptolemy's first syllable Λου- as Latin *Lu-*, but as Jackson points out in general terms in *LHEB* 34, the Celtic sound [ou] may be rendered *ou* in Ptolemy's Greek, though one would expect *oou*. Since \**leuco-* is found in other British names and since \**louco-* is the same element with vowels at a different stage of development (compare *Loucetio Marti* and see *LHEB* 306–307, etc.) it seems reasonable to suggest that here we have \**leuco-* again; see, then, *LEUCA*. This was Jackson's suggestion in a note to *LHEB* 307: 'read perhaps Λουκοβία = \**Loucouiā* < \**Leucouia*', which we are happy to adopt. Other possibilities such as \**luco-* 'marsh' (mentioned by Whatmough *DAG* 512 in discussing the possibility that *Lutecia* –

Paris – is for \**Lucotecia*), and \**loucos* \**locos* 'lieu de réunion' (*RIO*, xxv (1973), 203) are less attractive; they take Ptolemy's first syllable at its usual value, but leave the rest unexplained. Pokorny's notion in *Vox Romanica*, x (1948–49), 229, that the name might properly be \**Louk-upia* 'Weißbach', \**upia* being a word for 'river' with Illyrian connections, seems perverse.

The suffix in our proposed version is \**-ouio* (see *CANOVIUM*), here apparently a kind of feminine as in *Vinovia*. It is curious that in the present case we have evidence of both *-ia* and *-ium* endings, precisely as for *Vinovia*–*Vinovium*.

IDENTIFICATION. Probably the Roman fort at Glenloch, Kirkcudbrightshire (NX 7364); since this is on the Dee (DEVA<sup>2</sup>), the reference would be to a 'shining' reach of the river.

## LEVIODUNUM

### SOURCE

*Ravenna* 108<sub>9</sub> (= R&C 220): LEUIODANUM, var. LEVIODANIUM  
108<sub>10</sub> (= R&C 222): LEVIODAXAUA, var. LEVIOXANA

Although R&C treated these as two separate names, they seem an obvious duplication resulting from the Cosmographer's attempted correction of his own spelling. R&C adjusted the first to *-dunum* without comment, but for the second sought an etymology in '*-xava* = *-sava*?'. However, the *n* in the variant of the second name should be retained; *a* is for *u* in both forms, a common error. The *-x-* is less readily explained.

## Alphabetic List of Names

DERIVATION. For \**leuio-* 'smooth', see DUROLEVUM; for *-dunum*, see BRANODUNUM. The sense is probably 'smooth fort' or 'slippery fort' as indicated by Williams, with reference perhaps to a native rather than a Roman construction, though the name as recorded in the sources is likely to refer to a Roman fort. However, \**leuio-* could also be the name of a river, though such a compound would be exceptional. A note of Schnetz in his edition of *Ravenna* should not be overlooked: the form at 108<sub>9</sub> is as readily emended to \**Leucodunum* or \**Loucodunum*, in which case 'bright fort' (see LEUCA).

IDENTIFICATION. Unknown, but apparently in Scotland north of the Antonine Wall.

### \*LEVOBRINTA

#### SOURCE

*Ravenna* 106<sub>40</sub> (= R&C 80): LAVOBRINTA

DERIVATION. It seems that *Ravenna*'s form should be corrected as above; compare such spellings as *Durolavi*, *Levatis*. This seems better than Williams's solution, \**lavo-* as in Welsh *llawes* 'much, many', which is undocumented in early place-names.

For *Levo-*, see DUROLEVUM. *Brinta* as a river-name has analogues listed by Holder I. 546, e.g. *Brinta* a river of the Venice region, *Brintesia*, etc. Williams suggests that these involve a cognate of Old Irish *brenn-* 'to gush forth'. Hence for the whole name a sense 'smooth gushing one' seems indicated. The name appears among habitation-names in *Ravenna*, but there are several instances in which river-

names are so listed, having been misinterpreted from the map-source.

IDENTIFICATION. Unknown, but next to Wroxeter in the list. R&C's tentative attribution to Forden Gaer (SO 2098) depends partly on their identification of Caer Sws with the next name in the list, *Mediomano*, which we equate with MEDIOLANUM (q.v.). No river-name in this area suggests itself, but it may be noted that Vyrnwy is a derivative of *Sabrina* (Ekwall ERN 430) or *Sabrinouja* (Jackson LHEB 613), and it is perhaps unlikely that both the Severn and its tributary always bore the same name.

### LIAR (?)

#### SOURCE

*Ravenna* 108<sub>35</sub> (= R&C 259): LIAR

DERIVATION. The name occurs in *Ravenna*'s river-list. Williams suggested a relation with the root which has given Welsh *llyr* 'sea, flood', hence a possible meaning 'stream'; but the name looks unsatisfactory – perhaps a fragment or a misreading or an abbreviation – and it is unsafe to found any reasoning upon it.

IDENTIFICATION. Unknown, but apparently not far from the river Tyne.

### LINDA

#### SOURCE

*Ravenna* 108<sub>36</sub> (= R&C 260): LENDA. The name is more classically *Linda* and is to be associated with the two names following, *Lindinis* and *Lindum*. Of *e* for *i*, R&C remark that 'confusion between *i* and *e* is... common in Roman written

versions of Celtic names' (compare *Lend-* in the two inscriptions under *Lindinis*). However, if the *i* in these names were short, it would have been pronounced (and sometimes written) *e* by the third century in Latin; see p. 26. In the present case the form could have arisen in this country, or could simply reflect the Cosmographer's own speech.

DERIVATION. The name is British \**lindo-* 'pool, lake' (Pokorny 674: root \**lendh-* 'Naß, Quelle'), now represented by Welsh *llyn* 'pond, lake', also 'liquid, drink', Breton *lenn* 'marsh', Cornish *lyn* 'water'; also Irish *lind* 'drink'. Given this variety of senses in the modern languages, it is plain that *Linda* could have applied to a variety of types of water; R&C thought that 'lake river' was implied, and it might be 'river that forms pools'. Names with this element as listed by Holder II. 227: *Lindesina* now Bourbonnelles-Bains (Haute-Marne, France); *Lindiacum* > Lintgen (Luxembourg); \**Lindoduros* > Lindern (near Aachen, Germany); *Diolindum* for \**Divo-lindo-n* 'aqua splendens' near Lalande (Dordogne, France); \**Dubo-lindo-n* 'black pool' > Dublin.

IDENTIFICATION. Unknown. From its position in the *Ravenna* list this could possibly be a misunderstood duplication of *Lindum*, but there are several rivers in eastern England whose modern names are of Germanic origin and whose earlier names would have been Celtic.

## LINDINIS

### SOURCES

*Ravenna* 106<sub>11</sub> (= R&C 26): LINDINIS  
Inscription: RIB 1672, a building-stone  
from near Cawfields on Hadrian's

Wall: C(IVITAS) DUR(O)TR(I)-  
G(UM) [L]ENDIN(I)ESIS

Inscription: RIB 1673, a building-stone  
from near Housesteads on Hadrian's

Wall: CI(VITAS) DUROTRAG-  
(UM) LENDINIESI[S]

(Both stones are probably of A.D. 369)  
For the *e/i* variation, see LINDA; in the  
epigraphic evidence above, we certainly  
have Vulgar Latin *e* < *ī*. RIB naturally  
restores the adjectival form of the name  
in the two inscriptions to classical *-iensis*,  
but the vulgar *-iesis* is more likely here  
(see also BANNA, VINDOLANDA).

DERIVATION. For British \**lindo-*, see  
LINDA. Any one of its senses might  
serve here. Williams says that *-in-* 'sug-  
gests a wet place', citing Welsh *gwernin*  
'alder-swamp' (from *gwern* 'alder');  
R&C think a diminutive possible also;  
however, \**-ina* is a recognised Celtic  
suffix, perhaps as in British *Sabrina*, here  
in plural form (see RIO, xxv (1973), 217).  
For locative *-is*, see ANICETIS.

IDENTIFICATION. The Roman town of  
Ilchester, Somerset (ST 5222), on the  
river Yeo or Ivel. In addition to the  
suitability of the name, the identification  
depends on the fact that Ilchester is the  
only Roman town of any size in the  
territory of the *Durotriges* apart from  
DURNOVARIA, Dorchester (q.v.). C.  
E. Stevens (EHR, lvi (1941), 359, and  
*Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological  
and Natural History Society*, xcvi (1952),  
188-92) drew attention to this and argued  
from the inscriptions that at some stage  
the *Civitas Durotrigum* was subdivided,  
with Ilchester becoming the capital of the  
north-western part. Such subdivision  
occurred in several cases in Gaul, and  
Stevens's view has been widely accepted.  
More recently it has been challenged by

## Alphabetic List of Names

J. E. Bogaers (*JRS*, LVII (1967), 233) who maintains that here *civitas Durotrigum* means simply 'town in the territory of the *Durotriges*', but this does not affect the attribution of the name.

### LINDUM<sup>1</sup>

#### SOURCES

Ptolemy II, 3, 11: Λίνδον (= LINDUM),  
a polis of the Coritani

*AI* 475<sub>3</sub> (Iter v), 476<sub>7</sub> and 477<sub>9</sub> (Iter vi),  
478<sub>10</sub> (Iter viii): LINDO

*Ravenna* 106<sub>55</sub> (= R&C 104): LINDUM  
COLONIA

#### Inscriptions

##### (a) datable

*JRS*, XI (1921), 101-107 (= Burn,  
1969, No. 65, pp. 50-51): an altar  
set up at Bordeaux by a SEVIR  
AUG(USTALIS) COL(ONIA-  
RUM) EBOR(ACI) ET LIND(I)  
...; A.D. 237

*RIB* 2240, a milestone of Valerian, A.D.  
253-59, which marked the first mile  
on the road to Leicester; its inscrip-  
tion ends with R P L (= *Respublica*  
*Lindinensis*)

*RIB* 2241, a milestone of Victorinus,  
A.D. 268-70, inscribed A L(INDO)  
S(EGELOECUM) M P XIII

##### (b) undated

*RIB* 250, the tombstone of Volusia  
Faustina, C(IVIS) LIND(ENSIS)

*RIB* 269, a fragment of a commemorative  
tablet of which little remains  
but [L]IND(. . .), rendered 'of  
Lindum'

*CIL* VIII. 21669, a tombstone from  
Ain-Temouchent (ancient Maure-  
tania Caesariensis): D M M  
IUNIUS CAPITO LINDO ML  
LEG X G(EMINA)

*CIL* XIII. 6679: FORTUNAM SUP-  
ERAM HONORI AQUILAE

LEG XXII PR PF M MINICIUS  
M FIL QUIR LINDO MAR[CEL-  
LINUS ?]

DERIVATION. See LINDA. The particu-  
lar application suggested by R&C is to  
the marshes and pools of the Witham,  
in particular Brayford Mere.

IDENTIFICATION. The Roman *colonia*  
(succeeding a legionary fortress) of Lin-  
coln (SK 9771). On Ptolemy's attribution  
of it, see CORITANI.

*Note.* The name survives in modern  
Lincoln, while Lindsey (Lincs.) is from  
\**Lindenses*, an ethnicon formed from the  
name of the *colonia* (plus Anglo-Saxon *ēg*  
'island'); on this in turn is based the name  
Lindisfarne. Bede evidently knew only a  
garbled form of the ancient name, for he  
relatinises by a sort of folk-etymology  
involving *colina* 'hill': *Lindocolinae civi-*  
*tatis* (gen.; II, 16), in *Lindocolino* (ablative;  
II, 18). For the development of the name  
in Anglo-Saxon, see Jackson, *LHEB* 247,  
258, 309, etc., with a different explanation  
of Bede's form.

### LINDUM<sup>2</sup>

#### SOURCES

Ptolemy II, 3, 7: Λίνδον (= LINDUM),  
a polis of the D(u)mnonii

*Ravenna* 107<sub>32</sub> (= R&C 160):  
CLINDUM

*Ravenna's* entry is certainly to be equated  
with Ptolemy's, though it is hard to see  
how the copying error with initial C-  
arose.

DERIVATION. See LINDUM<sup>1</sup>, and  
LINDA.

IDENTIFICATION. Probably the Roman  
fort at Drumquhassle (near Drymen),  
Stirlingshire (NS 4887), near the  
south-eastern extremity of Loch Lomond.