

city of Augustus), in Hapsburg or Habsburg (the stronghold of the Austrian hawk), in Edinburg and in Musselburgh. The former Shroburgh, Shedbury, Glastonbury, and other such names, are, as I said, found mostly in the northern parts of Britain. One of the oldest and strongest forms of the root exists in the word *Burgundians*, who were among the first dwellers in burghs, burgles, or fortified towns.

While it is interesting to trace the existence of Anglo-Saxon names in Germany and other parts of the continent, it is curious to find them in considerable numbers in the north-west of France. Mr. Isaac Taylor points out that "in the old French provinces of Picardy and Artois there is a small, well-defined district, about the size of Middlesex, lying between Calais, Boulogne, and St. Omer, and fronting the English coast, in which the name of every village and hamlet is of the pure Anglo-Saxon type." The French people, we know, have a marvellous knack of contorting English words; and we have seen in their languages such forms—which cannot be called *pure detortu*—as *redingote*, *doggart*, and *loulou-ogue*. In the same way, in this north-western French district, we find the English names *Hollbach*, *Warwich*, *Appleyarth*, *Eandgate*, and *Windmill*, appearing as *Holledeque*, *Werwich*, *Appeyarles*, *Sandgatte*, and *Wimille*.

Passing from names of towns to names of counties and kingdoms, it gives some indication of the past history of the island to find that Cumberland is the land of the Cymry; that Sussex, Essex, Wessex, and Middlesex were the kingdoms of the south, east, west, and central Saxons; that Surrey was the Soderrey, or south realm; and that Cornwall or Cornwal was the kingdom of the Welsh or strangers, who dwell on the *horn* or peninsula.

The word *Welsh*, which appears as a word, as a prefix, and as a suffix, is one of considerable importance in the history and the geography of Europe. All Teutonic peoples call other nations by the general name of foreigners, *wealhas*, *Walsch*, or *Welshmen*. In this sense England has its *Wales*, and, indeed, two of them; France has its *Wales*; Germany has its *Wales*; and so has Scotland and even Ireland. The word appears in many forms. In German and in English it is found as *wal* in *wallen* (to wander) and *Waller* (a pilgrim); in *walk*, in *walnut*, and other names. A German calls French beans *Welsh beans*, and speaks of going into France or Italy as going into *Welsland*. The Bernese Oberlander calls the French speaking canton that lies to the south of him *Wallis*; and the Celts of Flanders are called *Wallons* by their Teutonic neighbors. *Walloon* probably means 'very great strangers indeed,' just as *balloon* is a big ball, while *ballot* is a little ball. In Old English, Cornwall was called *Cornwalcs*, the country inhabited by the Welsh of the Horn.

The fourth deposit of local names was made by the next horde of incursionists who made their way to these shores from the continent. The Northmen, Norsemen, or Normans have left their mark on many parts of Scotland, England, and Ireland.

One of the most striking tokens of their visit is contained in the fact that we call the north-east corner of this island by the name of *Sutherland*. Such a name must evidently have been given by a people—a conquering people—who lived to the north of Great Britain. And this was so. *Sutherland* was the mainland to the south of the great jarldom of Orkney. Here, accordingly, we find the Norse names for *island*, *town*, *rally*, and *farm*,—as in *Thurso*, *Wick*, *dale* in *Helmsdale*, and *saetir* or *stir*. In the Shetlands every local name, without one exception, is Norwegian. We have *Sandla* (the sand island), *Sirona* (the island in the stream or current), *Westra* (the western island), etc. The Norsemen called the Orkneys the *Nordreyjar*; the Hebrides, the Southern Islands or *Sudreyjar*, a

name which has been compressed into the odd disyllable *Sodor*. The two sees of the *Sudreyjar* and the Isle of Man were combined in the twelfth century, and put under the Archbishop of Trondheim, who appointed the Bishops of Sodor and Man down even to the middle of the fourteenth century. But, more, the enormous number of Norse names bears witness to the fact that the Shetlands, the Orkneys, the Hebrides, and the Isle of Man were not most useful dependencies of the Scottish crown, but jarldoms attached to the kingdom of Norway. And this was the case down to 1266. The test-word for the Norse settlements in Great Britain is the ending *by*. This appears in our language *byrs* (a cow-house), and in France as *bus* or *bois*. In the Danelagh, which lay between Watling street and the river Tees, the suffix *by* has pushed out the Saxon *ton* and *ham*; and to the north of Watling street we find six hundred instances of its occurrence, while to the south there is scarcely one. In Lincolnshire alone there are a hundred names of towns and villages which end in *by*. We find this ending in hundreds of names in Jutland and in Schleswig; in the whole of Germany there are not six. In Scotland we have the names *Locherby* and *Canonby*, both in Dumfriesshire; in England we have *Grimby*, *Whitby*, *Derby*, and many more; in Wales we have *Tenby*, and many other Norse names on the fords that branch out of Milford Haven; while in France—that is, in Normandy—we have *Criquetbois* (or crooked town), *Marboeuf* (or market town), *Quilleboeuf* (or Whithy), *Elboeuf* (or old town), and many others.

The Norsemen have left their names on our capes, our arms of the sea, and our islands, as well as on our towns. *Ness* or *naze* is their favorite word for *cape*; and we have it in Eifeness, Sheerness, Foulness, Whiteness; the *Nazo* in Essex; *Dungeues*, or Cape of Danger; Skipness, or Ship Headland; *Blancaez* and *Grisaéz*, on the coast of France; and a great many more. A *ford*, or *fort*, is the Norwegian name for an arm of the sea up which ships can go, just as *ford* is the Saxon name for a passage across a river for men or for cattle. Both words come from the old verb *foran* (to go), the root of which word is found in *far*, *fare*, *wellfare*, *fieldfare*, etc. We find the Norse meaning of *ford* in *Wexford*, *Waterford*, and *Catlingford*, in Ireland; in *Milford* and *Haverford*, in Wales; and in *Deptford* (the 'deep reach') on the Thames, and *Oxford* in England. Besides the Norse names for islands which we find in Scotland, in *Thurso* and *Sa-ta* (which is the island of staves), we can discover many in England, generally with the spelling *ea* or *y*. Thus *Anglesea* is the Angles' Island; *Battersea*, *St Peter's Isle*, in the Thames; *Chelsea*, the Isle of chesel or shingle; and *Ely* is the Isle of Ecls. But the most common form of this Norse word is simply *a*, and it is found in greatest abundance in Scotland. The Norse vikings were in the habit of retiring to one of the small islets off the coast during the winter months; and, when summer returned, they issued forth from them to resume their piratical cruises. These small islands still bear Norse names, while the local names on the mainland are Celtic. We have scores of those names ending in *a*, as *Scarba*, *Barra*, *Ulva*, *Jura*, *Isla*, *Ailsa*, *Rona*, etc.

Just as we saw that *ford* had two meanings,—one from its Norse, the other from its Saxon users,—so the name *Wick* has two meanings, each testifying to the different habits of the two nations. With the Saxon a *wick* was an abode on land,—a house or a village; with the Norsemen it was a station for ships,—a creek, an islet, or bay. The Norse vikings, or 'creekers,' lay in the *wicks* or *wicks* they had chosen, and sailed out when they saw a chance of a prize. The inland *wicks* are Saxon, and the abodes of peaceful settlers; the Norse *wicks* fringe our coasts, and were the stations

of pirates. Of the latter kind we have *Wick*, in Cathness; *Lerwick*; *Wyke*, near *Portland*; *Aluwick*, *Berwick*, in *Northumberland* and *Sussex*; and *Smerwick*, or *Butter Bay*, in *Ireland*.

The parliaments of the Norsemen were called *things*, and this name they have left in several parts of Great Britain. A small assembly was a *house-thing*,—a word we have in our own *hustings*; a general assembly of the people was an *Allthing*; and the Norwegian parliament is to this day called the *Shorthing*, or great council. These *things* met in some secluded spot,—on a hill, an island, or a promontory,—where no one could disturb the members. In the Shetland Isles we find the names *Sundathing*, *Delting*, *Nesting*, etc.—the seats of local *things*; while the spot for the general council of the island was called *Tingwall*. In *Ross-shire*, too, we find a *Dingwall*, and in *Cheshire* a *Thingwall*. In *Essex* the word takes the softened and flattened Saxon form of *Deugeuell*. In the Isle of Man the meeting-place was called *Tynwald Hill*; and the old Norse *thing* (name and thing) has survived, without a break in its existence, since the time of the Old Norse kings, but the institution has died out in *Iceland* and in *Denmark*. The Three Estates of the Isle of Man meet every year on *Tynwald Hill*, and no laws are valid in the island until they have been duly proclaimed from the summit.

[Concluded next number.]

CONTAGIOUSNESS OF CONSUMPTION.—Another instance tending to establish the contagiousness of tuberculosis is reported in the *Gazette medicale* of Paris. It appears, from the account there given that a young man living in a small French village contracted bronchitis. He subsequently married a healthy girl. Within a year he died of consumption and soon after his widow also developed the disease. Their child, not long after, became a victim to the same disease. Not far from the home of this family resided a robust young woman who had at infrequent times visited her sick neighbors, but had never stayed with them any time. She had, however, eaten the flesh of fowls which had died at the farm of the invalid, and, believing that these were most nutritious when partly cooked, had eaten them in this condition. About this time another fowl died, and an examination showed it to be affected with tuberculosis, the tubercles in the liver containing the characteristic bacilli of the disease. Upon enquiry, it was found that the expectoration of the consumptive person had been eaten by the fowl. From the history given of the other fowls, it is probable that they died from the same affection. It has for some time been recognized that the milk of tubercular animals could convey this disease to man, and, if the explanation just given is a true one, a new source of danger, hitherto unsuspected, exists. That such a method of communication is probable cannot be denied, and should direct the attention of both physicians and patients to the absolute necessity of the disinfection of the sputa of consumptives.—*Science*.

An English newspaper pledges its honor that the following answers have been given in examinations in English public schools; "Don Quixote" was written by Mark Twain, and "Robinson Crusoe" (sic) by Milton. "Polonius was a wizard, who lived on an uninhabited island, till his daughter, Miranda, married a young man named Caliban." "Edward II. was a King of England. They dragged him about, slaving him with cold water, till he died." "The feudal system was the curfew bell." In a report by Mr. Matthew Arnold, that educationist says that he gave several candidates a part of Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming" to paraphrase the passage:

"Far differently the mute Oneyda took
His calumet of peace and cup of joy;
As monumental bronze unchanged his look."

The last line was paraphrased by one as "His demeanor was as unchangeable as ornamental iron work," and by another, "His countenance was as fixed as though it had been a memorial of copper and zinc," which scientific way of presenting the equivalent for bronze, says Mr. Arnold, is noticeable.