

GELT	Gellt, B., a grove.
HUMBER*	Comar, G., a confluence of two or more waters.
KEN	Ken, B., white, clear.
LEITH	Llith, B., flood.
LEVEN	Lleven, B., smooth.
LUNE	Lun, Lon, Lyn, Linn, Llyn, B. (Elauna of the Romans.)
NID—NITH . . .	Nedd, Neth, B., that whirls or turns.
OUSE—EWES . .	Uisg, Wysg, G., water.
RYE	Rhe, B.; Rea, Rica, E., swift; Ri, Rhiu, G., stream.
RIBBLE	Rhe, B., and bel, tumultuous.
TYNE	Tain, B. G., river.
URE	Ur, Uire, G. E., lively, brisk; Gwyr, B.; Ura, Basque.
WHARFE	Garbh, G., rough; Garw, B. (Verbeia of the Romans.)
WENT	Gwent, B., fair.

Of the names of rivers, a large proportion is well explicable either by Gaelic, Erse, or Cymraic elements. It is remarkable that the generic word Avon, now so common in Wales, is not preserved in a single stream of the Brigantes.

Perhaps Swale, Tees, Hull, and some other names of streams may be explained on a Teutonic basis.

Turning now to the mountains and promontories on the sea-coast, we find, amidst many Scandinavian names, a few of their British precursors. Mickle Fell and Whernside, the two loftiest of our Yorkshire hills, must be resigned to the Teuton; Ingleburg, Ingleborough, may be contested, yet this fire mountain seems well expressed by the Gaelic Aingeal, fire, and barr, barrach, elevated. The following have escaped change.

Penyghent, Penygent, or Penygant, is evidently British; Pen-y-gynt, head of the prominence, being perhaps a better etymon than that sometimes given, viz. Pen-y-gwynt, head of the winds. Pen Hill in Wensleydale, and Pendle Hill, go to the same Cymraic root. Wild Boar or Wiltber Fell seems to require no change, yet it may be a corrupted form of Gwylfa, a beacon in Cymraic. The promontory named by Ptolemy "Οκελου ἄκρον, evidently contains the Cymraic *uchel*, elevated; which

* Dr. Latham has suggested that Humber may be the Gallic and East British form of the Cymraic Aber and the Gaelic Inver—mouth of a river. (*Germania*, Epilegomena cx.)