IN Old Welsh, *Wysg* as a river-name was written *Uisc* or *Uivisc* and was applied not only to the river on which Caerleon-(upon-Usk) stands but also to the river which has given its name to Exeter, which was known to Asser (c. 894) as *Cairruisc* and to the Anglo-Saxons as *Excanestra* (c. 750), *Easconceaster* (876). The river-name *Exe* is related to the river-names *Esk* and *Axe*. Ptolemy, c. 150, gives the form *Isca* or *IIsca Dumnoniorum*. Apparently *Isca* was the name of only one place on his map, although there is evidence that several rivers bore the name.

*Isca* or *IIsca* is taken to be a Celtic river-name, represented on the continent in *Isch*, a tributary of the Saar, *Iishe* (*Dijle*), *Iishe* (*beek*) (Kreis Schwelmen), etc. It is also represented in *Ischer* (*Isaca*) (Elusa). The root is found with -*r*-suffix in the river-names *Isar*, *Iser*, *Isser*, *Yser*. It has been related by German scholars (H. Krahe, A. Bach) to Old Norse *eis-*, *畜牧*, *to be agitated*, energetic, passionate*. The root is also found with -*r*- as in Gk *pīdūs* ‘to gush forth’, *pidax* ‘spring’ etc. Ekwall apparently was following the lead given by Stokes in Bezzenberger’s *Beiträge*. Pokorny, under root *pī-*, ‘Trank, Speise’, ‘Erweiterung *pōi-*, *pī-*’, explains Mfr. *esc* ‘Wasser’, Mod. Ir. *esca* ‘Sumpf’ as < ? *pīd-ska* or < ? *peisk* ‘Fisch’, and under *peisk*, *piask*, asks whether the correspondence between Mfr.


5. Bezzenberger’s Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprache 19 (1893) 1-120, p. 73. See É. Bioulacq, *Dictionnaire étym. de la langue grecque* 4th ed. (Heidelberg 1920) s.v. *pidēs* (esc < *pīd-ska*; wac < *peisk-ska*).
wysg, huysgynl, rhyysg

The connection between OIr. esc, W. Wyg, British Iskā, has exercised the minds of several scholars. Max Förster’s discussion in FT, 822–41, is characteristically long and careful. Unlike Ekwall and other scholars, he refuses to believe that the Iskā/Isca given by Ptolemy, the Antonine Itinerary and the Ravenna Cosmography, must be taken as a correct phonetic representation of the British pronunciation of the river-name, and for him, since Welsh Wyg requires *Eskā, Iskā/Isca must have represented a British *Eskā derived from *Eiscā. As for the English river names, (1) Eze in southern England and Esk in northern England can be derived equally well from Eskā as from Iskā, and there is no compelling reason for assuming a British Iskā; (2) Az, Axe, cannot be derived either from Iskā or Eskā and must go back to a British *ēska from IE *aiskā. Finally, the river name Esk in Forfar and Kinkardine (Scotland), representing modern Gaelic Easg, just as Irish (Lough) Easg in Donegal and the place name Esk in Kerry, represent OIr. esc, ‘das ein schwundstüfiges urkelt. iskā repräsentiert’.7

The late Sir Ifor Williams, in his notes to I. A. Richmond,8 said that the Irish and Gaelic forms easc ‘water’, easg ‘fen’, imply Īskā, with Ī affected by the following ā, whereas W. Wyg (= Engl. Usk) implies -ei- or -ē, either of which would explain W. -wy-, although neither would explain OIr. esc. He concluded that the two Isca forms (i.e. Isca Dumnoniorum ‘Exeter’, Isca Augusta ‘Caerleon-upon-Usk’) may therefore contain a different form from the Irish, and for the -ei- or -ē (‘eiska, Īskā) he referred the reader to Walde–Pokorny,9 *eis, *is, meaning rapid motion, in this case of water, and seen in the river-name Isara.

In LHEB, 259, 330–33, Professor Kenneth Jackson explained the development of British Ī > W. ǣ, e.g. Īskā > Usk, and on the relation between Isca and the corresponding English river-names he was content to say that short Ī became short ē in Late British if the following syllable was final and contained ā, and that this explains the ē- and the a- in Eze, Azē, Esk, if the Ī are from Isca (which is uncertain, see FT pp. 832ff.).10

6Pokorny, IEW, 793. See also Walde–Hofmann, Lateinisches etym. Wörterbuch 4th ed. (Heidelberg 1965); and Ernout–Meillet, Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue latine (Paris 1932) under piscis.

7Förster discusses Lhuyd’s statement that in Cornish Exeter was called Karēsk and dismisses Karēsk as ‘eine gelehrte Erfindung oder wenigstens gehörle bineinflusste Form’. He refers also to the Esk in Dumfries and the Esk near Edinburgh: according to him, if they are really old, they must be derived in the last resort from the British *ēskā but they may have been ‘gaelicised’ at an early date. FT was published in 1941 during the Second World War and did not become accessible to British scholars until the war had ended.


10ibid., 282.
In the meantime Ifor Williams, in his *Enwau lleoedd*,\(^{11}\) had returned to the problem presented by OIr. *esc*, W. *wyg*, British *Iska*. I summarize this argument as follows: *Iskā* with short ī should give W. *esg*, Ir. *esc*. *Iskā* with long ī should give W. *isg* and could by no means give Ir. *esc*.\(^{12}\) Sir Ifor does not mention here the fact that Lat. long ī sometimes gave *ūy* in Welsh (*synnwyr* < Lat. *sentīre*: cf. *pabuī* < Lat. *papīrus*, and possibly *paradwys* < Lat. *parādisus*).\(^{13}\) Professor Jackson explains *sentīre* > *synnwyr*, *papīrus* > *pabuī* as 'presumably cases where *V*[ulgar] L[aatin]', at least in Brittonic, had ĕ.\(^{14}\) This leaves us with the possibility that Latin writers in Britain could sometimes take a long ī, as in *sentīre* to represent a long ĕ (Jackson’s ĕ), and the possibility that they could write *Isca* with a long ī to represent a long ĕ (*Isca* = Æscā). This seems to confirm Förster’s suggestion that *Isca* in Ptolemy represented *Iskā*.\(^{15}\)

It should be noted, however, that *Easg* in Lough Easg, Donegal, and in the river-name Esk (= Gaelic *Easg*), Forfar, Scotland,\(^{16}\) if it represents Ir. *esc* (*eisc*), gives no support to the view that the *e* in *esc* (*eisc*) was long, nor does *esca* 'a bog, quagmire; a depression, puddle', if, as the *DIL* suggests, *esca* is a by-form of *esc* (*eisc*). According to P. W. Joyce,\(^{17}\) 'Eisk [esk]', in some parts of Ireland, especially in the south, applied to the track of a stream, or a channel cut by water; and it is evidently connected with *eisce*. It has given name to some townlands called Esk, in Kerry; and to Eskenacartan, in Cork, 'the stream-track of the forge'. Joyce does not refer to Lough Easg (Donegal). Dinneen gives: *easc*, g. *eisce*, f. 'a marsh or quagmire, a marshy place in solid land, a sag in the road, *gPLY* wet; ... a soft vein; a defect; a narrow deep glen between rocks; a channel cut in the land by a stream of fresh-water; a stream; al. *eisc*, *asc*... *easc*, m. 'a flaw in rock texture, timber, etc., a soft vein'; as well as *easca*, g. id. f. 'a sedgy bog (Con., Om.); a slough, a quagmire (Sup.); water (Wind.), al. *eascaidh*. See *easc*'. N. Ó Dónaill, gives *easc* m., 'Flaw... Flaw in timber'... *easca* f. *gsg* idem. '1. wet, sedgy, bog. 2. Depression, hollow (Var: *easc* f.).\(^{18}\)

Ifor Williams’s objection to *Wyg* from *Isca* 'water' meant that he had to find an alternative derivation. He first considered connecting W. *Wyg* with the noun *wyg* 'track, path', but abandoned this attempt as fruitless.

Personally, I wonder whether he would have abandoned it so quickly had he known that, according to some authorities, the name *casān* has

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14 *LHEB*, 304.
17 *The origin and history of Irish names of places* (Dublin 1869) 405.
18 *Foiloi Aerle*, (Baile Átha Cliath 1977).
been applied to a few rivers in Ireland. According to the DIL, casáin, also cosán (cf. cos), means a path or footpath.\(^{19}\) According to Edmund Hogan,\(^{20}\) casáin is found as a river-name, and according to P. W. Joyce,\(^{21}\) Cásáin, an English form of casáin signifying a path, is found both as a place- and as a river-name. Anyone using the river Wysg or Usk in olden times would have found it an excellent 'highway', not to mention 'a path', into Wales, but as I have said, Sir Ifor referred to the idea that the river-name Wysg and the noun wysg 'path' are identical, only to reject it. He then suggested that in the river-name, the Welsh word wysg corresponds to the OIr. ıasc (gen. sg., nom. pl. ıisc) 'fish' and that the river Wysg meant originally 'Fish River'. He backed the suggestion with references to the Welsh Llyn Eigiau 'The Lake of shoals (of fish)' in Snowdonia, and Piscotuc (= Pyggotweg, today called Pygottur, 'Fisherman') in the Book of Llanddew and to the English Fishbourne, Fishburn.\(^{22}\) He then suggested that the river-name which the Romans heard on the lips of the Britons was not Isca but Bisca and that, as -ei- presented difficulties to Latin speakers - they changed the Gk παραδηίσος to paradīsus - they reproduced *Bisca as Isca. I may be wrong, but I know that Sir Ifor used to send books and offprints to Pokorny and as Enwas lleodd was published before the latter's Idg. etym. Wörterbuch, I think that I am justified in believing that the credit for suggesting that the river-name Wysg may come from the same root as OIr. ıasc belongs to Sir Ifor. However, although we may feel certain that there was in W. at one time a wysg cognate to OIr. ıasc, it is by no means certain that the river-name Wysg is identical with that lost cognate. It is interesting to note that the DIL lists ıasc (? íisc) 'water', and its examples seem to be glosses or found in glossaries, with the result that one cannot be absolutely certain of the length of the initial e. But if Ir. Easg, Gaelic Easg, in river-names represent it, the e cannot have been long.

Sir Ifor Williams objected to the semantics involved in the derivation of W. Wysg from Isca, assuming that Isca meant 'water'. Why call the river Wysg, a 'water'-river? Is there any other kind of river possible except a 'water'-river? Here Sir Ifor seems to forget that in his notes to the British section of the Ravenna Cosmography he had given his blessing to the derivation of Dover or Dubris from a Celtic word for 'water'.\(^{23}\) He could have asked with equal justification why should anyone call the Continental rivers Isch, Iische, etc., or for that matter why call a river Avon, when Avon (W. afon) means 'river'. It may well be, of course, as Rivet and Smith point out, that river-names such as Isca may originally have had qualifying names which have been dropped.\(^{24}\) If, in the case of

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\(^{19}\) It is also the name of an ornament or a fastening of a cloak.

\(^{20}\) Onomasticon goedelicum (Dublin 1910) 167.

\(^{21}\) Irish names of places, 341.

\(^{22}\) See Ekwall, Dictionary of English placenames, 172.

\(^{23}\) Cf. W. dufr and Jackson, ENBE, 319; A.-S. Dofr as (Dover) from *Dubrás or Dubré. See Förster, FT, 409 n. 2; and PNRE s.n.

\(^{24}\) PNRE, 376. Cf. Pickern's Isca Dumnoniorum.
A descriptive epithet or a noun in the (defining) genitive has been lost, then in the case of the river-name *Wysg* — if *wysg* originally meant ‘fish’ — some word meaning ‘river’ or the like has been lost.

Professor Eric Hamp wrote an interesting article on ‘Fish’ to supplement an article by Otto J. Sadowsky. Hamp refers to a previous article of his own where he states that the apparent medial reflexes which produces *sk* in Celtic must be regarded as some prior consonant cluster with *sk*; a point which reminds us that Jackson states, ‘It seems fairly clear . . . that *sk, sq* gave British *sc* initially and –*χ*— (by metathesis) internally; that it ever became -*sc* medially seems to be unproven except when another consonant preceded it.’ Thus for Latin *mysgu* we have to assume a derivation from *misk-*sk, for *W. Ilogsi* a derivation from *(t)ug-*sk. However, as Jackson points out, since Latin *sc, sq*, gave British (Brittonic) *sc* (e.g. *disco > W. dysgu*, Cornish *desk*, Middle Breton. *disquaff*), the metathesis (*sk > *ks > χ*') was probably older than the Roman period. If *Isca* is to be derived from *eis-ka*, it was so derived during the Roman period. If *W. Wysg* is derived from an IE root meaning ‘fish’, it goes back, as Hamp demonstrates, not to *(p)(e)isko-* but to *(p)(e)isko-*, and this he equates with the Slavic etymology *pisk-ro- ‘trout*. On the basis of morphology, dialect distribution and the apparent IE base involved, he further suggests that this was an IE lexeme not for the generic ‘fish’ but specifically for ‘trout’. Hamp accepted that the W. *Wysg* goes back to *(p)(e)isko-. Perhaps a river *Wysg* so called because it was a ‘trout river’ would suit Ifor Williams’s thesis better than if it were so called because it was a ‘fish river’, but it would be difficult to argue that the W. *Wysg*, Ir. *tasc*, retained the species meaning while Latin or Italic had developed the generic meaning, especially as OIr. *tasc* has only the generic meaning.

Nicolaisen reviewed the research work done on the problem presented by the relationship between Ptolemy’s *Isca*, Welsh *Wysg*, etc., and rejected the derivation *peiskā ‘fishy water’, and *peid-skā (cf. Gk *pidax ‘spring’*) to find himself faced with the choice of finding the root in Celtic *(t)iskā < IE *(t)isk- ‘to move swiftly, turbulently, vigorously’, both with the -ksuffix often found in

26 The reconstruction of IE *(t)isko- and the extension of its semantic sphere*, ibid., 81-100.
27 ‘Notes Linguistiques bretonnes’, Annales de Bretagne 79 (1972) 939-49, esp. 940; and he refers to another article in an Italian journal which I have not been able to trace.
28 LHEB, 534; he refers to Loth (Revue Celtique 15 (1894) 221), Foy (Indogermanische Forschungen 6 (1896) 323), Baudis (Grammar of early Welsh, 113-14), and Morris-Jones (A Welsh grammar, 138, 140).
29 LHEB, 534.
Celtic names. He finally decided in favour of the latter, as it seemed to fit better with other river-names, including the type *Is- mentioned above.

Professor Kenneth Jackson returned to the problem in a discussion of the Romano-British names in the Antonine Itinerary. He does not repeat the explanations which he offered in LHEB but refers to the seventeenth-century Cornish Karēsk, i.e. Kar Ėsk, the name given by Lhuyd for Exeter, where Esk must be, according to him, from *Iskā, not Iska, in spite of appearances to the contrary, adding that if the British form was *Eiskā, as suggested by Sir Ifor Williams (*Eiska from *peisko ‘fish’), we should have expected Exeter (and presumably Caerleon as well) to be called Eska (i.e. Ėskā), not Iska, Dumnoniorum.

A. L. F. Rivet and Colin Smith mention the tenuous possibility which Jackson dismissed in LHEB, that Isca became Esca in the spoken Latin of Britain, just as stressed i regularly became close e in the speech of most parts of the Empire by the third century. Rivet and Smith argue that whereas most (not all) words having stressed i that were borrowed from Latin retain this i (in the form y) in Welsh, this stressed i became e in spoken Latin, as shown in some inscriptions (olla for ulla, stē̂ptus for stipūs), and that in those districts in Britain where spoken Latin remained long enough for this change to occur, the Latin *Esca influenced the British pronunciation of Isca, especially in the cases of Isca Dumnoniorum (Exeter) and Isca Augusta (Caerleon-upon-Usk), both places where Latin, we can believe, was the spoken language of the inhabitants. As we have seen, the W. Wysg implies a British pronunciation Esca, and Rivet and Smith suggest that stressed i in British Iska became Esca in the spoken Latin of Britain, including that of the borderland between the Lowland and the Highland Zones where Exeter and Caerleon were, just as stressed i ‘regularly became close e in the speech of most parts of the Empire by the third century’, pace Jackson, who states that ‘the change (of i) to e . . . emphatically did not occur in British Latin as we know it, though it could presumably have done so in the low-class VL, which may have been current in the cities’.

Before we leave the Welsh river-name Wysg and the Ofr. esc, perhaps we should look briefly at two Irish nouns, namely usce, usce ‘water’ and ess, eas ‘a cataract, rapid’, etc. There seems to be general agreement that u(i)ece ‘water’ is from the *ūd- form in the series *ayēd-, ayēd-, ūd- of the root ay(e)-, ayēd- aye(r). Pedersen derived usce from *ūd-skijō.


PNRB, 377.

LHEB, 259.

OIr. *esse* 'waterfall, cataract' is derived by Pokorny in *IEW* from the root *jesu*, from *jesu* 'to foam, froth, boil', and is thereby related to W. *wysg*, f., (pl. *wysau*) 'boiling, seething', etc.36

J. Morris-Jones derives W. *wysg* 'a path, track' tentatively from *ped-sko*, Gk *ped* 'meta', Latin *pēs* 'foot', etc., with metathesized *i*, i.e. from Celtic *eisko*.37 This seems to be justified semantically. Ernout–Meillet s.v. *pēs*, *pēdis* quotes Fest. 230, 9: 'pedam, vestigium humani praecipue pedis appelleste antiquos in commentariis quibusdam inueniri solet'. J. Lloyd-Jones was content to derive W. *wysg* 'a foot' from (? Celtic) *eisko*.38

It may be significant that Sir Ifor Williams in dealing with *hurw* (cognate with Ir. *lorg*, 'a path') and *wysg* refers to OIr. *eis* 'a trace, track', in pl. 'reins'.39

Stokes derived OIr. *eis* from *(p)*end-tí, from the root *(p)*endō 'I go'.40 Walde–Pokorny rejected Stokes's derivation on the grounds that other derivatives of the root *pend-* were not attested in Celtic.41 Walde–Pokorny suggested instead that *eis* or *ęs* was derived from *pent-tā* or *pnt-tā*, from the root *pent-*, 'Pfad, Weg, mehrfach über nassene Gelände oder Wasser führenden Pfaden', 'Prügelweg durch Sumpfe, Furt, Steg, Brücke'. Pokorny in *IEW*, however, omits the suggestion that OIr. *eis* is from *pent-tā* or *pnt-tā*.42

Stuart E. Mann is on much firmer ground in deriving OIr. *eis* from *(p)*ed-si from the root *(p)*ed- 'foot'; especially as Celtic has other derivatives from that root, in particular from the extended form *(p)*eds-s, such as OIr. *is* 'under' (loc. pl. *pēds-su*); cf. W. *is*, also from *(p)*ed-su.

W. *wysg* and OIr. *eis* can both be derived, then, from the same root. The -*g* in Welsh can be explained as from a -dsk- cluster or as an excrecent growth on *ysa*. It is known that -sg is found side by side with -s in some words. Thus in *BBC* 57.15 *na chlaid im prisc* (rhyming with *kyfruys*) = Peniarth 3 (= *BBCS* 4 (1927–9) 127 prys). Cf. *bloesg*, derived from Latin *blasus*, and Lloyd-Jones's remarks hardly justify Jackson's summary rejection of it as a Latin loanword (*LHEB*, 338), though there

36 See *Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru* s.mn.
37 A Welsh grammar (Oxford 1913) 417.
38 *BBCS* 2 (1923–5) 295.
39 See *Canu Aneirin* (Caerdydd 1938) 120; *Canu Lywarch Hen* (Caerdydd 1938) 140.
42 *IEW*, 790–91.
may be other, equally valid, reasons for doing so. However, examples of -sg where -g is an excrecent growth, are rare, and it seems better to derive wysg, as J. Morris-Jones does, from some such form as "ped-skho.

OIr. ésis and W. wysg have one thing in common: they are used mostly in prepositional phrases. Éis is found after ar: ar éis (1) 'after, in succession to'; (2) 'for, instead'; after co: co héis, 'till the end of, till after'; after di, do: di/do ésis (1) 'behind, after', (2) 'after, later in time', (3) '(of remaining) after, left, waiting behind, surviving'; (4) 'after the departure of, in the absence of', (5) forming a participial phrase, (occasionally) 'after', in the sense of 'notwithstanding'; after tar, (dar): tar/dar ésis (1) 'behind', (2) 'after', (3) 'remaining after', (4) 'after the departure of, in the absence of', (5) 'for, instead'.

There are a few examples of MW wysc used as a noun: RP, 1314.27 Brwysc wysc aer uvel 'mighty path of the war fire'; ibid., 1354.27 o rat wysc unser 'by the gift of slayer’s path'; MA² 280 a 27 Wyseg rwsaer uvel wawed (= RP, 1287.31 wysc rwsaer uvel wawer wademic) 'One of the path of majesty, of the troop of the splendid long song'; MA² 298 b 12 Cedyn wysg gynddrwyseg gynddrwyseg dachwedd 'the mighty strong path of the valiant ones of the slaughter of the strong battle'; ibid., 299 b 18 Ciried oesegd wyseg tord lorf llifawysg liberalty of a life’s giving / of the ever generous / of the path of the host of the defender of the interrupting flow'. In Modern Welsh wysg has ceased to be used as a noun and is now used as a preposition or as an element in the compound preposition yn/i wyseg. WM, 43 Mae yr ansiwedol yd asthauch yn eu hwyseg heb y math; Llyfr Gweddi Goffredin (1567) f. 51a wy aethant yn wyseg eu cefn; ibid., f. 29b Pop yn aeth yn wyseg ei gefn; ibid., 65a Iordaden a droeswyg yn wyseg heii chefyn; W. Salesbury, Testament Newydd (1576) 299 nad ymchwelont yn wyseg ei cefn; William Morgan, Beibl, (1588) 1 Sam. 4:18 yntef a sythiod oddi ar yr eiwedda yngwysg ei gefn; Eseel i.9 aeth bo yn yn wyseg ei wyneb; R. T. Jenkins, Bardd. a Beirn. Eisteddfoedd Genedlaethol Dinbych (1939), 134 bron na ddywedon ei fod wedi seffyl mor syth nes gwyro wyseg ei gefn; Kate Roberts, Laura Jones (1930) 74 Ai Tum i'r Ddarlent a welthau yn wyseg ei drwyn, am na byddai ganddo unll le ar al i fynd. Yn wyseg ei drwyn, literally 'in the track/wake of his nose' seems to have developed a figurative sense - 'without a special purpose, aimlessly'.

The first example from William Morgan's Bible suggests uncertainty in the translator's mind as to the right form of the word: yngwysag implies a form gwysag. Yn mwyseg also occurs. The most frequent combinations are yn wyseg ei ben, yn wyseg ei drwyn, yn wyseg ei gefn. Theoretically, there seems to be no reason why wyseg on its own could not function as a preposition (cf. llurw yn (l)llurw ei ben), but in the following examples yn has probably been omitted: R. J. Derfel, Caneuon Min y Ffordd (1861) 17 Ac yna edrychais o amgylch y lle, / Gan ddiwydy i'r cumni ei ganmol - / Ond rhwyw oedd tipyn yn gallach nag e' /'A'i troes wyseg
wyseg, hwysgynt, rhwyseg

ei drwyn tua’r heol; Tegla (Davies), Tir y Dyneddon (1921) 18 Ryusul urth gilio wyseg fy nghefn cyn belled ag y medrwn, llibrais ar y rhew.

Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru is characteristically cautious in tentatively deriving hwysgynt from *so-eisk (from the same root as seen in rhwyseg and perhaps in wyseg) + hynl. The h- might be a voiced h sometimes found before an initial vowel or diphthong as in huydvet (wythfed) cited by Morris-Jones (Welsh grammar 187), but as hwysgynt never occurs without h-, it is better to postulate *so-eisk. The third element is hynl ‘way, path, course’ etc. The same authority gives hwysgynt the meanings ‘imperium, authoritas, pompa’; according to Thomas Richards, Antiqua lingua Britannica thesaurus (1753), ‘authority, rule, pomp, grandeur’. W. O. Pughe, A dictionary of the Welsh language (1832), adds the meanings ‘a career, a course, forwardness, sway’ and cites rhwyseg malwen ‘a snail’s track’. One could add to the meanings cited, ‘progress, triumph, might, ostentation’, etc. Examples abound in the early poetry: Hendregadredd ms, ff. 7 a 11, 11 a 4, 23 b 12, 26 a 1, 30 b 10, etc.; RP, 1149.15, 1171.18–9, 1211.13, 1212.21–2, 1212.37, 1217.13–14, etc.; BBC, 79.8; BA, 30.7; BT, 5.4, 56.17.

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45 See BBCS 2 (1923–5) 295.
46 Ibid., 285, hwysg *r(ə)-eisk.