

Essekenta Endamarwa: Names from *The Return of the Shadow*, *The Treason of Isengard* and *The War of the Ring*

Roman Rausch

Dec. 23rd 2006

If we seek to recapture what they had forgotten, and examine each of the original elements in turn, it must be rather for the pleasure of the hunt than in hope of a final kill.

J.R.R. Tolkien — Medium *Ævum* III 2 p. 95

√TĀR > *tāra*, tall, ups...sta...

PE17:186

Contents

1	Names from <i>The Return of the Shadow</i>	2
1.1	Elberil	2
1.2	Ilverin, Neldorin, Elberin, Diarin	2
1.3	Rimbedir, Padathir, Du-finnion, Ethelion	2
1.4	Orendil, Elendil, Ithildor, Isildor, Isildur	3
1.5	Rhimdath	3
1.6	Narothal, Narosir, Narodum	3
1.7	Belegir	4
1.8	Annerchin	4
1.9	{Tar} Arad Dain	4
1.10	Crandir, Rathgarn, Rathcarn, Caradras, {Nenning}, Narosir, Caradras dilthen, Celebrin	5
1.11	Cris-caron, Criscarn, Cris-carron, Cris Caron	5
1.12	Bliscarn, Carnbeleg, Taragaer, Rhiscaron	6
1.13	Caron-dun, Carondoom, {Carondun, Doon-Caron}, Carndoom, Caron-doom, Dun Caron, Dunruin	6
1.14	Tum Dincelon, Nanduhiriath	7
1.15	Palathrin	7
1.16	Penedrethdudur	7
1.17	Thanador, Ulthanador, Borthendor, Orothan[ador]	8
1.18	Rohiroth, Rochiroth	8
1.19	Mellyn, Meldir, Melin	8
1.20	Erceleb, Ithil	8
2	Names from <i>The Treason of Isengard</i>	9
2.1	Nen fimred, Nenvithim	9
2.2	Orodnaur	9
2.3	Branduin, Baranduin, Malevarn, Branduin	9
2.4	Angrobel	10
2.5	Earendillinwe	10
2.6	Annerchion	10
2.7	Ruinnel, Celeb(rind)rath	10
2.8	Palath-ledin	10
2.9	Minas-tir, Minas-ond, Minas-berel	11
2.10	Minos Giliath, Minos rhain, Othrain	11

2.11	Sirvinya, Andon	11
2.12	Ramathor, Ramathir, Belfalas	11
2.13	Imlad-ril, Imlad-rist	11
2.14	Ilmandur, Isildur	12
2.15	Ered Myrn, Eredvyrn, Mornvenniath	12
2.16	Eredhithui, Hithdilias	12
2.17	Osforod, Fornobel	12
2.18	Gwaewar	12
2.19	Tarkilmar, Torfirion	12
2.20	Ered Orgoroth (Gorgoroth)	13
2.21	Rhosgobel	13
2.22	Celebras	13
2.23	Fanuiras	13
2.24	Thilevril	13
2.25	Linglorel, Inglorel, Nimladel, Nimlorel, Nimlothel	13
2.26	Ammalas, Amaldor, Amroth	13
2.27	Hathaldir	14
2.28	Rhimbron, Rhomrin, Romrin, Rhimlath, Rhimdir	14
2.29	Naith, Nelennas, Nelen, Narthas, Bennas, Egladil	14
2.30	Calendil, {Nelen}, Calennel, {Lamben}	15
2.31	Dol Dúgol, Dol Dúghul	15
2.32	Bair am Yrn	15
2.33	Finduilas, Rhien, ?Galdrin (?Galdrien), Galadhrien	15
2.34	Tar, Aran, Galdaran, Galathir, Arafain	16
2.35	Ogodrûth	16
2.36	Toll-onnui, Toll Ondren, Toll-ondu, Toll-onnui, Toll-ondren, Tol Galen, Tolondren, Eregon, Brandor, Tol Brandor, Tolharn, Tollernen, Emris, Tolbrandir	16
2.37	{Duil} Emyrn Rain, Emyrn Rhain	17
2.38	Palath Nenui	17
2.39	Rhosfein, Dant-ruin, Dant-ruinel	17
2.40	Sarn-Ruin, Sarn Ruin, Pensarn	18
2.41	Eldamir, Eledon, Quendemir, Eldakar, Eldavel	18
2.42	Uvanwaith	18
2.43	Duil Rewinion	18
2.44	Rhimdad, Rhimdath, Rhibdath	19
2.45	Forlorn, Harlorn	19
2.46	Ithilduin, Duin Morghul	19
2.47	Poros, Ereg, Sirth	19
2.48	Lameduin, Lamedon, Serni, Kelos	20
2.49	Ringlo, Kiril, Morthond, Calenhir	20
2.50	Lhefneg, Odotheg, Odothui	20
2.51	Barangils	20
2.52	Narghil Pass, Nargil Pass	21
2.53	Anarion	21
2.54	Dagras	21
2.55	Alfobas	21
2.56	Eredwethion	21
2.57	Amarthon, Dolamarth	21
2.58	Gorgos, Nargos	22
2.59	Nen-uinel, Kerin-muil	22
2.60	Sern Aranath	22
2.61	Llawhen, {Amon Tirlaw, Lhawdir, Lasthen, Henlas}, Hendlas, Tirmindon, Larmindon	22
2.62	Kelufain, Forfain, Calenbel, Calen-Bel, Calembel, Cálembel	23
2.63	Methen Amon, Methendol, Methedras	23
2.64	Orod Thon, Orod Thuin	24
2.65	Nan Gurunîr	24
2.66	Osgiliath, Elostirion, Ostirion	24
2.67	echain, Ostechain	24
2.68	Bern Lamrach, Tarn Felin, Trandóran	24

3	Names from <i>The War of the Ring</i>	25
3.1	Rochirwaith, Rochirchoth, Rochirhoth, Rochann, Rohann, Rohirrim, Rochiroth, Rohar	25
3.2	Fuilas, Marlas, Romloth, Galenas	26
3.3	Galbedirs, Lamorni, Ornómar, Ornómi, Huorns	26
3.4	Carandrian	27
3.5	Angost	27
3.6	Tor-dilluin, Mindolluin	27
3.7	Mithond, Mithrond	27
3.8	Sern Erain, Sarn Aran, {Sarnel Ubed. Ennyn. Aran}, Taur Toralt, {Sarn Torath}, Annon Torath, Aranath, Sairn Ubed	27
3.9	Neleg Thilim, Neleglos	28
3.10	Mornennyn, Morannon, Ennyn Dûr, Morennyn, Mornennyn, Kirith Naglath	28
3.11	Nelig Morn, Mel, Nelig Myrn, Naglath Morn	28
3.12	Hebel Dúath, Ephel Dúath	29
3.13	Andabund, Andrabon, Múmund, Múmar, Mâmuk	29
3.14	Hebel ?Orolos, Hebel Uilos, Nimr[?ais], Ephel Nimras, Ephel Nimrais, Ered Nimrath, Ered Nimras	29
3.15	Máraher	30
3.16	Sharkûn, {Shorab, Shorob}, Forlong, Fornold, Incânus, Olórin, Olórin	30
3.17	Elenarda, Kalen(arda), Kallinarda, {Kalin}, Calenardan, Calenardhon	30
3.18	Nargalad, Anngalad, Carangalad, Henneth Carandûn, Henneth Malthen, Henlo Naur, Henlo n'Annun, Hennuil n'Annun	30
3.19	melinon, lebendron, lebethras	31
3.20	Terch Ungol, {Te}, Torech Ungol	31
3.21	Zaglûn, Gazmog, Nagur-Danlo, Nûzu, Yagûl, Ballung, Gazmog, Uftak Zaglûn, Ufthak, Dushgoi .	32
3.22	Amon Thorn, Elenach, Nardol, Penannon, Orodras, Mindor Uilas	32
3.23	Harns	32
3.24	Taurost	33
3.25	Rath a Chalardain, Ernil a Pheriannath	33
3.26	Faragon, Orondil	33
3.27	Beren, Turgon, Barathil, Barithil, Berithil, Baranor, Bergil, Duilas, Garathon, Ramloth, Thalion, Gwinhir, Asgil-Golamir, Inram the tall, Benrodir, Nosediligand, Northiligand, Dirgon	33
3.28	Ramas Coren, Ramas Ephel	34
3.29	Corramas	34
3.30	Othram	35
3.31	Lonnath Ernin	35
3.32	Calledin, Calembrieth	35
3.33	Tol Varad, Men Falros, Cairros, Andros, Cair Andros	35
3.34	Fen Fornen, Fenn Forn, Fenn uiform, Uidavnen, davnan	36
3.35	Bered Ondrath	36
3.36	Taur Rimmon	36
3.37	fornest, Anfornest, Forannest, nest, nesta, nethra	36
3.38	Haramon	37
3.39	Haradoth, Haradhoth	37
3.40	Berin a Nestad, Bair Nustedrin, {Edeb na Nestad}	37
3.41	asea aranaite, asea aranion, athelas	37
3.42	tarakil, Tarakon, Tarantar, Telkontar	38
3.43	Barad Amroth	38
3.44	Lothland, Lostladen	38
3.45	Caerost on Kiril, Tarnost	38
3.46	Gorgoroth, Narch Unûn	39
4	Comments	39
4.1	Mutation and assimilation	39
4.2	A-affection	41
4.3	Spelling	42
4.4	Note on the endings <i>-on</i> , <i>-ion</i>	42

Introduction

The aim of this article is to compile the Elvish names of persons and locations from *The Return of the Shadow*, *The Treason of Isengard* and *The War of the Ring*, volumes VI, VII and VIII of *The History of Middle-earth*, and to analyze them linguistically. These volumes deal with earlier drafts of *The Lord of the Rings* and thus nearly all of the names presented here are external predecessors of those later ones which have found a way into the book.

For the most part I have ignored those names that have not changed and are identical to those in *The Lord of the Rings* (like **Aragorn**, **palantír**.. etc.), unless analyzing them was helpful to understand the earlier forms. All words are presented roughly in the order of their occurrence in the three books, but sometimes it was suitable to summarize several forms sharing the same elements or referring to the same place or person. As I also intend to keep the possibility of using this article as a reference for particular forms, repetitions were inevitable, since a couple of elements occurs over and over again.

Tolkien's reconstructions are not asterisked, just my own. Whenever roots were used in the analysis, they are from *The Etymologies* (LR:347-400, VT45/46), unless differently glossed. The work on this source was begun by Tolkien simultaneously with the writing of *The Lord of the Rings* and is thus highly important in the context of this article.

Some interpretations are easy and unambiguous, which is why they are given without much commentary. Others remain a riddle even with the help of *The Etymologies*. Clearly, Tolkien had no necessity to note the root and origin corresponding to every single name in his legendarium, while there might still be unpublished linguistic material (from this stage or another) which could throw a light at some of the names.

The main problem is that Tolkien was perfectly free to invent new roots and origins for the new names as he went along. An analysis in terms of the known roots or elements might prove totally wrong, but no other way is left to us. So, as Tolkien puts it in the introduction to an analysis of his own, *it must be rather for the pleasure of the hunt than in hope of a final kill*.

Another problem in analyzing all these names is the lack of knowledge about the actual language they belong to. At this stage of mythological conception the Elves of Beleriand spoke Ilkorin, while the external predecessor of Sindarin, Noldorin, was spoken by the Noldor that came to Middle-earth (see e.g. LR:177). In its development from Old Noldorin it was also influenced by Ilkorin and both languages are overall very close phonetically, which makes them difficult to distinguish. Such a distinguishing is not really important in order to understand the names, but it may lead to a wrong picture of either language.

Earlier discussions of some of the forms were led on the *Lambengolmor mailing list* [1] and in the *Quettaron minapúrie* thread [3] on the site Aglardh.

1 Names from *The Return of the Shadow*

Tolkien started to write a sequel for *The Hobbit* end of 1937 and began the work several times all over again, until he came to the Mines of Moria by the end of 1939 (RS:11,461). Most of the linguistic material is found in the third phase, which began some time in 1939 (RS:309).

1.1 Elberil

§ **Elberil** (RS:68)

This is a variant of later **Elbereth** and it obviously contains **el-** 'star' *N only in names* (EL-). The latter element of **Elbereth** is **bereth** from **Barathī** *'Queen' with i-affection (BARATH-). Likewise, **#beril** *'lady, queen' is probably derived from the shorter stem BAR- yielding words for 'save, rescue', but: *original significance probably 'raise'*. The stems BAR-, BARATH- and BARÁD- (the last produces words like 'lofty', 'sublime') are all cross-referenced in *The Etymologies*, being apparently related. Compare also Adunaic **bār** 'lord' or 'king' (SD:428,437).

For the feminine suffix **-il** compare **brannon** 'lord', **brennil** 'lady' (BARÁD-).

1.2 Ilverin, Neldorín, Elberin, Diarin

§ **Ilverin** (RS:180,187)

§ **Neldorín, Elberin, Diarin** (RS:187)

The first name appears instead of **Dairon** in a poem about Beren and Lúthien entitled *Light as Leaf on Lindentree*, the others are added in pencil on the margin.

Ilverin already occurs in the *Book of the Lost Tales*, where he is an elf from the 'Cottage of Lost Play'. In English he is called 'Littleheart'. The first form written was **Elwenildo**, apparently containing **Elwen** (**n**) 'heart' (QL:35,52) from LEFE, whence also Q. **lepsa** 'liver'. Some Gnomish forms are also given: **Ilfing, Ilfin, Ilfiniol** 'little one, little heart' with **ilf** 'heart' (GL:50) and **#-ing, #-in, #-iniol** being diminutive suffixes

(the last two appear to be adjectival, however).

Since nothing similar to these early elements appears in later sources (Q. **lepse** means 'finger' (LEP-, LEPET-)), we might assume that Tolkien liked the sound of this name and took it over, intending to reinterpret its meaning.

Neldorin may be clearly referred to Dor. **neldor** 'beech' (NEL-, NÉL-ED-). The suffix **-in** may have agentive sense (cf. **Duil Rewinion**, **Melin** below (2.43, 1.19)), but curiously there is a long vowel (which might also be a misreading). Alternatively **-in** may be an adjectival ending, compare for instance Dor. **ngorthin** 'horrible' (ÑGOROTH). Finally, it could also be the Doriathrin cognate of N. **ind**, **inn** 'inner thought meaning, heart' (ID-); thus either *'one of the beech tree' or *'beech-heart'. **Elberin** could be the masculine counterpart to **Elberil** above (1.1), i.e. containing Dor. **el** 'star' (EL-) and **#berin** *'lord' (BAR- + agentive **#-in**). But **#berin** could also be the adjective 'bold' cognate to N. **beren** (BER-) or even lenited **perin** *'half, divided in middle' (PER-), if such a sound change occurred in Doriathrin. In this last case, one would have to interpret the name as *'half-elf' (cf. the remarks on the confusion between 'elf' and 'star' in WJ:378), but there is no hint that **Dairon** or **Daeron** was conceived to be a half-elf in the legendarium. Compare also the Doriathrin name **El-boron** (BOR-), later removed.

Diarin looks similar to Dor. **Dior** 'successor' (name of Thingol) which is derived from **ndeuro** < NDEW- 'follow, come behind'. Assuming that **Diarin** is derived from the same stem, the change **-eu-** > **-ia-** rather than **-eu-** > **-io-** is difficult to explain, however (unless it is a misreading). The ending **#-rin** could be now a variant of **-in**, just as we see e.g. **nathron** 'weaver, webster' (NAT-) beside **#faron** 'hunter' (SPAR-). But also the meaning *'following heart' would suit Dairon's role in the legend, so perhaps **#diar** might be an adjective from NDEW- or itself mean *'follower'?

1.3 Rimbedir, Padathir, Du-finnion, Ethelion

§ **Rimbedir** >> **Padathir** (RS:194,198,361)

§ **Du-finnion** (RS:361)

§ **Ethelion** 'Peregrin' (RS:392,395)

These are Elvish names of Trotter, whose character later became Aragorn, but was originally conceived as a hobbit. For a detailed analysis see *Lambengolmor* #915 and #918 [1].

In short, there are two possibilities for **Rimbedir** – **#rim-** 'frequent' (RIM-) + lenited **#pedir**, an agentive formation from **pata-** 'walk', as in S. **aphad-** 'follow' < **ap-pata** 'walk behind, on a track or path' (WJ:387; compare also PATA in QL:72), thus *'he who walks a lot'; or **rhimp** 'rushing, flying' (RIP-) + **#pedir**, thus *'rush-walker' – the latter explanation is closer to 'Trotter'. **Padathir** is clearly formed from **pata** as well, but there are several possibilities for the ending. We know N. †**dir** *surviving chiefly in proper names* (DER-) – here it could be lenited to **-dir** and then dissimilated to **-pir**. Another possibility is the attachment of the ending **-ir** to the noun **#padath** 'walking', compare e.g. **tirith** 'watch, guard' (TIR-), although many examples seem to indicate that **-th** is preferred after **r** or **l** in the stem (e.g. **mereth** 'feast, festival' (MBER-), **meleth** 'love' (MEL-), **dalath** 'flat surface, plane, plain' (DAL-), **palath** 'surface' (PAL-) and so on).

Another possibility may be a connection with TIR- 'watch, guard', perhaps via ***patat-tir** or ***padad-tir**, but then meaning *'Scout, Ranger' rather than 'Trotter'.

Du-finnion most probably means *'dark-haired' < N. **dû** 'nightfall, late evening' or 'night, dead of night' (DO3-, DÔ-) + **find**, **finn** 'a single hair' (SPIN-, PE17:17) + name-formative ending **-(i)on**. Compare **durion** 'the Dark Elf'. Alternatively we might be dealing with an adjective **finnion** *'haired, having hair', see 4.4.

Finally, **Ethelion** must be connected to Q. **ettele** 'outer lands', ?**ettelen** or ?**ettelea** 'foreign' (VT45:13, reading uncertain). Medial **-tt-** would produce **-th-** in Noldorin/Sindarin, hence **Ethelion** *'foreigner', which is the meaning of 'Peregrin'.

1.4 Orendil, Elendil, Ithildor, Isildor, Isildur

§ **Orendil** >> **Elendil** (RS:197-198,260,270)

§ **Ithildor** >> **Isildor** >> **Isildur** (RS:261,271,320)

Tolkien hesitated about the names of Sauron's defeaters and he also considered **Valandil** (cf. VT46:4, LR:60) for later **Elendil**.

The first name, **Orendil**, could mean *'lover of the sunrise/morning' with **#ore** as Q. **óre** 'rising', **anaróre** 'sunrise' (ORO-), Early Qenya **ōre** 'the dawn, Sun-rise, East' (QL:70) and the suffix **-(n)dil** which *implies* 'devotion', 'disinterested love' (*Silm.index*) and is usually translated as 'lover', e.g. **Aiwendil** 'Lover of Birds' (UT:401, NIL-, NDIL-). Compare also the name **Orendel** from a Middle High German poem probably having connotations with sunrise and morning, being a cognate of Old English **Earendel**, which was Tolkien's inspiration for his character **Earendel**, later **Eärendil** (Let:297).

Ithildor contains N. **ithil** 'poetic name of the Moon' (THIL-) and the suffix **taur** < **taurā** 'mighty' *often found in names, as Tor-, -dor* (TĀ-, TA3-). However, in **Isildor** Q. **Isil** 'moon' is substituted, but Quenya usually

does not change $\bar{a} > \mathbf{au} > \mathbf{o}$ as Noldorin/Sindarin. So perhaps **Isildor** should be interpreted as containing the suffix **-do** as in pl. **Hildor** 'the Followers' < KHILI (WR:387) or Q. **meldo** 'friend' (VT45:34) < MEL-; and another name-formative or agentive suffix **-r**.

1.5 Rhimdath

§ **Rhimdath** 'Rushdown' (RS:205) < N. **rhib-**, **rhimp**, **rhimmo** 'to flow like a [torrent?]' (RIP-) + **dath** 'hole, pit' (DAT-,DANT-) or rather 'steep fall, abyss' (VT45:8)

This name is given directly under RIP- with the variant **Rhibdath**. See also **Rhimdad**, **Rhimdath**, **Rhibdath** 'Rushdown' below (2.44).

1.6 Narothal, Narosîr, Narodûm

§ **Narothal** 'Firefoot' (RS:345,347,351) [Gandalf's horse] – N. **tâl** 'foot' (TAL-)

§ **Narosîr** 'Redway' (RS:433) – N. **sîr** 'river' (SIR-)

§ **Narodûm** 'Red Vale' (RS:433) – for **dûm** 'valley' see the discussion of the other names of the 'Red Vale' below (1.13)

I have put these three words together because of the common initial element meaning 'red' or 'fire', doubtlessly related to the stem NAR¹- 'flame, fire' with the derivative **narwâ** 'fiery red' > N. **narw**, **narû** 'red'. Compare also **Nargalad**, **Nardol** below (3.18, 3.22).

Variation between **o** and **u** is a common phenomenon in Noldorin/Sindarin. For instance, **u** becomes **o** if the following syllable contains **a**, **e**, **o** or **ô** [7], but not if this **u** comes from the consonant **w**, as it may be the case here (**narwâ**), unless one might take **narô-** as analogical. But we may also be dealing with **o** from the vowel **u**, take a look at the following commentary:

-u- suffix frequent in Q[enya] after el, al, see Q[enya] Structure; cf. kelu, telu, smalu, etc. (VT46:8)

This also applies to Noldorin and Ilkorin, which further often shift **u** > **o**; see e.g. N./Ilk. **celon** 'river' < **kelu** + **n** (KEL-) or **Celos**, derived from **kelu-** 'flow out swiftly' + **-sse**, **-ssa** as in Q. **kelussë** 'freshet, water falling out swiftly from a rocky spring' (UT:426). And **-u-** is perhaps also be favoured after **r**, compare e.g. Q. **erume** 'desert' (ERE-), **Eru** 'the One' (UT:305).

Another interpretation might be that the first element is the genitive of ***nar** 'flame'. Genitival inflections were lost in Noldorin/Sindarin with the final vowels, but may have been preserved medially. This may explain the lack of lenition of **sîr** and **dûm**, as well as the usage of the circumflex – the compounds being put together out of earlier expressions like ***naro sîre** > ***naro-sîr**, but it does not explain the spirant mutation in **Narothal**. A third explanation could be that the first part is actually **?naron**, an adjective similar to **caron** 'red' below (1.11). The consonant **-n** then causes nasal mutation of **tâl** to **-thal** (although other examples show lenition instead). In the case of **Narosîr** it is then assimilated to **-ss-** > **-s-**, compare S. **besain** < 'bread-giver' < ***mbassanië**; Q. **massânie** (PM:404). But this is very shaky indeed and cannot explain **Narodûm**.

And finally a fourth possibility is an adjective of the form **?narod** < **narâtâ**, which may explain both **Narothal** < ***narautthal** < ***narât-tal** and **Narodûm** < ***narod-dûm** < ***narât-dûm**, but not **Narosîr**, where one would rather expect ***Narothîr**, as in N. **ethir** (ET-, SIR-). But after all, one should not expect that Tolkien had to use exactly the same element in all of these names.

1.7 Belegir

§ **Belegir** 'Great River' (RS:410,434) < **beleg** 'great' (BEL-) + **sîr** 'river' (SIR-), lenited **-hir**

This is an earlier name of **Anduin**. It is unclear whether **-gh-** represents here two sounds (**g** and **h**) or just a single voiced velar spirant [ɣ], which for example also appears in **Morghul** (see 2.46). Later names for this river are **Sirvinya**, **Andon** (see 2.11).

1.8 Annerchin

§ **Annerchin** 'Goblin Gate' (RS:416,432) The first element is most probably **#ann** 'gate', derived from AD- 'entrance, gate' via **adnô** > ***and**, **ann**. Compare also Early Noldorin **ann** 'door' (PE13:137).

The latter element looks like **orch** 'goblin' (ÓROK-) with the plural ending **-in**. Ilkorin affects **o** > **u** in the plural, e.g. **thorn** 'eagle' > pl. **thurnin** (THOR, THORON, VT46:19), but also **o** > **e** in **talum** 'ground, floor' > pl. **telmin** (TAL-, TALAM). Pl. **-in** can be observed in Noldorin as well, for instance **naugol** 'dwarf' > pl. **nauglin** (NAUK-). The plural form **erchin** should be probably seen as uninflected genitive in this context. Alternatively it might be the adjectival ending **-in**, then it would literally be ***'the goblinish gate'**.

In *The Return of the Shadow* **Annerchion** is found (TI:114) with the ending **-ion**, on which see the note 4.4 at the end.

1.9 {Tar} Arad Dain

§ {Tar} Arad Dain – probably 'High Pass' (RS:416,432)

Christopher Tolkien writes:

I do not understand the reference of 'Arad Dain (Annerchin)'. My father first wrote Tar and struck it out before writing Arad.

But with **Tar** Tolkien seems to have begun a word meaning 'high' – see TĀ-, TAĀ- 'high, lofty, noble' and its derivatives; the names of the kings of Númenor mostly start with **Tar-** 'high'; compare also **Tarkilmar** 'Westermanton' and **Tar** as an early name of Celeborn below (2.34). This is however, Quenya – Noldorin has forms with a long ā, later diphthongized to **au** > **o**. But a root TAR- is cross-linked under ƷARA- (VT45:17) and TUR- (VT46:20) in *The Etymologies*, although it does not appear as an entry. So it seems likely that **Arad Dain** refers to the 'High Pass' on page 416.

If so, **arad** may have two explanations – it may be the adjective 'high' (compare later ARA- 'noble', **arātā** > S. **arod** (PM:363)). Or it could be a derivative of RAT- 'walk' (whence N. **rād** 'path, track') with prefixed *sundóma* meaning 'pass'.

According to this, **dain** should then mean 'pass' in the former case and 'high' in the latter, and is perhaps lenited. The stems TAN- 'make, fashion' and (N)DAN- 'back' do not suit the meaning, but DEN- 'hole; gap, passage' with the derivative N. **dīn** 'opening, gap, pass in mountains' seems to do. Thus one could explain **dain** by the sound change ***denjā** > ***dein** > **dain** *'pass'. The suffix **-jā** is common in forming adjectives, but compare also Q. **kirya**, N. **ceir** 'ship' (KIR-) or Q. **ranya**, S. **rein**, **rain** 'erratic wandering' (VT42:13) from primitive ***kirjā**, ***ranjā**.

However, **dain** is also directly attested in Early Noldorin as 'high, noble, divine' (PE13:141), derived from **dagná**. By the time of *The Etymologies* we have DAĀ- 'great' (VT45:8) with **daġrā** > N. **daur** 'great, large' (which was deleted). According to the phonology of Noldorin as presented in *The Etymologies* the back spirant Ʒ becomes ǵ as part of a diphthong in such a position, cf. **maġiti** 'handy, skilled' > N. **moed**, but Tolkien wrote later:

Originally the difference between correct Sindarin ae and ai was neglected, ai more usual in English being used for both in the general narrative. (VT42:11)

Arad Dain was put down very early, we do not know how much of *The Etymologies* was written at that time. In Early Noldorin at least we always see **ai** as in the very example of **dain**. Hence, the most probable explanation appears to me: **arad** *'pass' and **dain** 'high' with the adjective in the usual trailing position and without lenition.

1.10 Crandir, Rathgarn, Rathcarn, Caradras, {Nenning}, Narosîr, Caradras dilthen, Celebrin

Now follow some place names containing the colour 'red', best described by Gandalf:

'Well, anyone who did look at the map,' said Gandalf, 'would see that away there stands Taragaer or Ruddyhorn, – that mountain with the red side. The Misty Mountains divide there and between their arms lies the land of Caron-dûn the Red Valley. Our way lies there: over the Red Pass of Cris-caron, under Taragaer's side, and into Caron-dûn and down the River Red-way – to the Great River, and . . .' He stopped. (RS:419)

§ **Crandir** 'Redway' (RS:432)

§ **Rathgarn** >> **Rathcarn** (RS:433)

§ **Caradras** 'Redway' (RS:433,438)

§ {**Nenning**} (RS:433)

§ **Narosîr** 'Redway' (RS:433) – see 1.6

§ **Caradras dilthen** 'the Little Redway' (RS:462)

§ **Celebrin** (RS:434)

The river 'Redway' (a tributary of **Belegir** >> **Anduin**) later becomes **Ruinnel** (see 2.7) and eventually 'Silverlode' or **Celebrant** in *The Lord of the Rings*. **Caradras dilthen** is a narrow watercourse in a deep channel on the western side of the Misty Mountains, before the Moria Gate. It was *dry, and there was now no water among [the] reddish stones in the bed* (RS:445). It appears later as **Sirannon**, the 'Gate-stream' (ibid., LotRII ch.4).

In **Crandir**, the first element is obviously the result of a syncopation in the stem KARĀN-, cf. N. **crann** 'ruddy (of face)' (LR:362). The second element may be lenited ***tîr**, from the stem TER-, TERES- 'pierce', whence e.g. N **tri** 'through' (VT46:18), prefix **tre-**, **tri**. This stem may have produced the word for a way or path (see also **Terch Ungol** below (3.20)). It is notable that an Early Noldorin poem given in MC:217 begins with **dir avosaith**, which, judging by the translation, should mean 'through gloomy places', so that one would have **dir** *'through' < ***DIR**, ***DER** (?).

The next form **Rathcarn** contains **rath** 'course, river-bed' (RAT-) and #**carn**, now a syncopation of the second vowel in KARĀN-, similar to Q. **karne**; lenited in **Rathgarn**.

Caradras contains N. **caran** 'red, blush, red [?part] of face' (VT45:19) or 'red, ruddy' (PE17:36) without syncopation. This name was later assigned to the mountain 'Redhorn', see RAS- in *The Etymologies* and VT45:10, but before **r(h)as** must have meant 'way' (in this context see also **Ered Nimrath** below (3.14)). The combination **-dr-** probably stands for **-ðr-**, compare *Maidhros* (*anglicized Maidros*) (MAD-). At least in *The Lord of the Rings* the mountain's name is **Caradhras** (PE17:36).

Neining is difficult to interpret – it also appears later as a river in *The Silmarillion*, where it is said to contain **nen** 'water', but the latter element is obscure – maybe related to ING- 'first, foremost'?

The adjective **dilthen** 'little' looks similar to N **tithen** 'little, tiny' (TIT-) and is thus perhaps lenited from ***tilthen**, being derived from a parallel or changed root ***TILIT-**.

Finally, **Celebrin** (substituted in red ink) is plainly the adjective 'of silver' (KYELEP-, TELEP-). However, this was changed to **celebren** in *The Etymologies* with a-affection **i** > **e** in the final syllable.

1.11 Cris-caron, Criscarn, Cris-carron, Cris Caron

§ **Cris-caron** 'Red Pass' >> **Criscarn** (RS:419,433)

§ **Cris-caron, Cris-carron, Cris Caron** (RS:433)

These are names of the 'Red Pass', a passage where the Misty Mountains may be crossed (in *The Lord of the Rings* just 'the pass of Caradhras').

All names apparently contain N. **criss** 'cleft, cut' (KIRIS-)

The adjective 'red' takes again various forms; **#carn** appears as in **Rathcarn**. The form **caron** seems unusual, however. A parallel primitive form ***carāna** with a long **ā** could have produced **caron** by regular Noldorin change (compare NÁRAK- > **narāka** 'rushing, rapid, violent' > N. **narog**). On the other hand final **-on** occurs several times in Ilkorin and three out of four examples are adjectives:

- Ilk. **gelion** 'bright' (LR:360)
- Ilk. **tovon** 'lowlying, deep, low' < **tubnā** (TUB-)
- Ilk. **Brithon** 'pebbly' (BIRÍT-)
- Ilk. **thavon** 'carpenter, wright, builder' < **stabnō** (STAB-)

In his article on Ilkorin [4] Helge Fauskanger suggests a development via a final syllabic nasal **-n**:

- ***stabnō** > ***thavno** > ***thavn̥** > Ilk. **thavon**
- **tubnā** > ***tobna** > ***tobn̥, *tovn̥** > Ilk. **tovon**

This seems plausible and one may imagine ***carn** > ***caron** as a form parallel to **#carn** (perhaps more modern). In any case both **-n** and **-on** were already quite usual adjectival endings in Goldogrin often used both after final **-r**, as for instance **barn, baron** 'tilled, inhabited' (GL:21); **farn, faron** 'separate, different, strange' (GL:34); **marn, maron** 'ripe' (GL:56). See also the note 4.4 at the end.

But a peculiar form is **carron** with double **-rr-** medially. It might be a result of assimilation of the combination **-rn-** as being syncopated ***caran-** > ***carn-** > ***carr-** with the same adjectival ending **-on** (< **-ānā?**). However, there are no similar examples, **-rn-** being a permitted cluster in Noldorin (and Ilkorin).

Assuming that the stem KARĀN- may be an extension of shorter ***KAR-** (although this clashes with KAR- 'make, do'), **carron** could be the result of two adjectival endings **-rā** and **-nā** with ***-rānā** > ***-rauna** > **-ron**. Compare WJ:392, where Tolkien discusses KWENE (whence **Quendi** 'speakers') and KWETE 'speak, utter words, say' as elaborations of KWE; and KWATA (whence Q. **quat-** 'fill'), KWAN as elaborations of KWA denoting 'completion'.

1.12 Bliscarn, Carneleg, Taragaer, Rhiscaron

§ **Bliscarn** >> **Carneleg** >> **Taragaer** 'red horn mountain' (RS:433)

§ **Rhiscaron** (RS:433)

These are names of the mountain 'Redhorn'.

The first name obviously contains **#carn** 'red' once more, but the element **#blis-** can be hardly related to any attested stem (***BILIS-?**) or word. The following form contains **beleg** 'great' (BEL-), so perhaps **#blis-** is another derivation from the same root? Assuming something like primitive **b'lessē** one still cannot explain the vowel, for which lengthening is required: ***blēs** > ***blīs**.

For the next form we can find a direct reference in *The Etymologies* – **Tarag(g)aer** 'Ruddihorn' < N. **tarag** 'horn, also used of steep mountain path' (TARÁK-) + N. **gaer** 'red, copper-coloured, ruddy' (GAY-).

Rhiscaron transparently consists out of ***rhass** 'horn especially on living animal, but also applied to mountains'

(RAS-,VT46:10), of uncertain reading in *The Etymologies* (S. **rass** 'horn' in PE17:36) and **caron** 'red', for which see above (1.11). This word is written on the margins of the page, where the other forms occur; along with 'Caradras = Ruddihorn'.

1.13 Caron-dûn, Carondoom, {Carondûn, Doon-Caron}, Carndoom, Caron-doom, Dun Caron, Dunruin

And finally follow quite a few forms for the 'red valley':

§ **Caron-dûn** 'Red Valley' (RS:419)

§ **Carondoom** 'the Red Valley', {**Carondûn, Doon-Caron**} (RS:433)

§ **Carndoom, Caron-doom, Caron-dûn, Dun Caron** 'Red Valley' (RS:433)

§ **Carondoom** >> **Dunruin** (RS:454,464)

See also **Narodûm** above (1.6). From all these forms one can isolate the word 'valley' appearing in the variations **dun, dûn, doon, doom**.

The Etymologies give TUB-, **tumbu** 'deep valley under or among hills', N. **tum**. This already looks similar and one may guess that the forms starting with **d-** are lenited, but in fact they are not; or at least not all of them, since initially **Dunruin** and **Dun Caron** occur.

Looking further, the stem DUB- in *The Etymologies* looks related to TUB-, meaning 'lie, lie heavy, loom, hang over oppressively (of clouds)'. TUB- yields e.g. Q. **tumna** 'lowlying, deep, low', while DUB- yields Q. **lumna** 'lying heavy, burdensome, oppressive, ominous'. Additionally, there is the stem pair NDUB-, DUB- (<< NDUM-, DUM-) 'lay base, foundation, root, found', N. **dum** 'root, foundation' (VT45:38), while Ilkorin **dûm** 'twilight' (DOMO-) differs in sense.

So maybe Tolkien decided to derive 'valley' from DUB- or NDUB-; or perhaps rather 'dark, ominous valley'. This would explain the forms with final **-m**, but what about final **-n**? DUN- 'dark (of colour)', N. **donn** 'swart, swarthy' does not really fit. Was another root change in progress here? Perhaps it is comparable with TALAM- 'floor, base, ground', N. **talaf** 'ground, floor', but later S. **talán** 'The wooden platforms in the trees of Lothlórien on which the Galadrim dwelt' (UT:465). According to PE17:52 **talán, tâl** 'flat space, platform' is still from TALAM- (CE **talám-**). In VT47:24 Tolkien notes that *Common Eldarin final -m, became -n (with the same subsequent development as n in the descendant languages)*. If this applies here, we would have ***(n)dummē** or ***(n)dumbē** > **dûm** beside ***(n)dum-** > **dûn**. Compare also $\sqrt{\text{TAM}}$ 'construct' appearing as $\sqrt{\text{TAN}}$ in Sindarin by influence of $\sqrt{\text{PAN}}$ 'arrange, set in order' (PE17:107-108).

The forms **doon** and **doom** are clearly adapted to English orthography, similar to the river **Lune**; where the actual Elvish name was **Lhûn** (LotR App.F, RC:773). For **carn, caron** 'red' see 1.11.

Dunruin seems to contain lenited N. **gruin** 'ruddy' (ROY²-) at the first glance, but in *The Treason of Isengard* we can later on find **Ruinnel** 'Redway' (TI:114), leaving the basic form inevitably as **#ruin** – see the discussion of **Ruinnel** below (2.7).

Interestingly, we encounter **Carn Dûm** later as 'the chief fortress of Angmar' (LotRI ch.8, App.A, UT:425), but without any hint on how the name is meant to be interpreted.

Now to the other names:

1.14 Tum Dincelon, Nanduhiriath

§ **Tum Dincelon** 'Dimrill-dale' (= 'Vale of Dim Streams') (RS:432,466)

§ **Nanduhiriath** (RS:433)

The Dimrill-dale had been originally put to the northeast of Imladris, before Tolkien moved it to the other side of the Misty Mountains, see also **Nen fimred, Nenvithim** 'Hoardales' below (2.1).

It is easier to interpret the later form first – **Nanduhiriath** apparently consists out of **nan, nand-** 'valley' (Let:230, *Silm.index*) [*The Etymologies* give NAD- with N. **nann, nand** 'wide grassland' and Dor. **nand** 'field, valley'] + N. **dû** 'nightfall, late evening' or 'night, dread of night' (DO3-, DÔ-) + lenited **siriath** 'rivers' in the collective plural (see SIR-).

The final from **Nanduhirion** in *The Lord of the Rings* contains **sirion** '[great] river' (ibid.). Tolkien explains it as S. **nan(d)** 'vale' + **dû** 'dimness' + **sîr** 'stream' + **(i)on** which appears in various later-formed names of regions (PE17:37). The ending **-ion** < $\sqrt{\text{YONO}}$ 'wide, extensive' is on another occasion said to be a blend with augmentative or male **-on** (PE17:43), so **Sirion** 'the Vale or lands about the River *Sîre*' or 'the great stream' (ibid.). Compare note.

The earlier name seems to mean the same with N. **tum** 'deep valley under or among hills' (TUB-). The former element of **Dincelon** is perhaps from the stem DEM-, earlier DIM- (VT45:9) with derivatives like Ilk. **dimb** 'sad', **dim** 'gloom, sadness', **dem** 'sad, gloomy'. Compare also **Dimbar** from *The Silmarillion, the first element of which means 'sad, gloomy'* (*Silm.index*). The final **-m** could be assimilated to the following **c-** resulting in **-nc-** [ŋk], compare Goldgrin **dungort, dumgort** 'an (evil) idol', **dum** 'secret, not to be spoken, especially of bad things' (GL:31).

The last element is clearly N./Ilk. **celon** 'river' form KEL- 'go, run (especially of water)'; hence uninflected genitive: *'valley of a gloomy river', matching the translation.

1.15 Palathrin

§ **Palathrin** (**Palath** = Iris) (RS:432) – the 'Gladden' river

Tolkien wrote in Let:297 about the flower *gladden*:

[...] *the local names Gladden River, and the Gladden Fields, which contains A.S. glædene 'iris', in my book supposed to refer to the 'yellow flag' growing in streams and marshes: sc. iris pseudacorus, and not iris foetidissima*

The later name of this flower, **ninglor**, is translated as 'golden water-flower' (UT:450); consisting out of S. **nîn** 'wet' < **nēnā** (Silm:*nen*, PE17:52) and **glor** 'gold' (GLAW(-R)-). This earlier name, however, contains no identifiable element meaning 'gold' or 'yellow'. The word **palath** (PAL-) means 'surface' in Noldorin instead; the stem is glossed 'wide (open)' and produces words like Q. **palu-**, **palya-** 'open wide, spread, expand, extend', N. **pelio** 'spread'. So perhaps **palath** is the *'wide open flower' with reference to its long and broad petals? Note also that **palath** also appears with the original meaning in **Palath Nenui** 'Wetwang' ('wang' = 'field, flat area'), see below (2.38).

Here, **palath** is given the adjectival ending **-rin** comparable for instance to **celebrin** 'of silver' < **celeb** 'silver' (KYELEP-,TELEP-). See the river **Celebrin** above (1.10).

1.16 Penedrethdudur

§ **Penedrethdudur** 'Dimrill-stair' (RS:433)

The first element can be clearly identified with N. **pendrad**, **pendrath** 'passage up or down slope, stairway' (PEN-,PÉNED-), here in the unsyncoped form. But **pendrad**, **pendrath** contain **râd** 'path, track' (RAT-) or **rath**, translated as 'course, river-bed' in *The Etymologies* (RAT-), later 'street' (UT:461). An explanation of the shift of **-a-** to **-e-** in **pendreth** is difficult. Could it be assimilation to the **e-e** sequence of **pened-** or pluralization? Perhaps it is just a slip or misreading.

The second element may be connected with the stem DUL- 'hide, conceal', whence N **doll** (**dolt**) 'obscure'; and is perhaps formed with *ómataima*-extended ***dulu-** and the adjectival ending **-rā** > **-r**, as in **taurā** 'mighty' > N. **taur** (TUR-), the sequence **u-u** then resisting a-affection [7].

1.17 Thanador, Ulthanador, Borthendor, Orothan[ador]

§ **Thanador** >> **Ulthanador** >> **Borthendor** >> **Orothan[ador]** (RS:434)

These are earlier names of later **Rohan**.

An obviously frequent element contained in three of them is #**thana**. There is a later root THĀN- 'kindle, set light to' (MR:388, PE17:187), but the meaning does not fit at all. Initial **th-** in Noldorin/Sindarin can also be produced by ST-. *The Etymologies* give STAN- 'fix, indicate, decide' with N. **thand**, **thann** 'firm, true, abiding' (VT46:16), Q. **sanya** 'regular, law-abiding, normal'. The meaning 'firm people' referring to the character or attitude would make sense. However, to get a word like **thana** with a final vowel in Noldorin one needs a stem expansion in -G (***thanaga**), compare the very similar N. **thala** 'stalwart, steady, firm' < ON **stalga** (STĀLAG-).

Perhaps Tolkien had decided to alter these roots or maybe the final vowel **-a** survives in the compound medially, as it does e.g. in **Maglathûr** 'Black-sword' (MAK-), while it is lost in the isolated word finally: **makla** > N. **magl**, **magol** 'sword'.

Hence, **Thanador** would mean *'land of firm ones' < #**than(a)** *'stalwart, firm' + **dôr** 'land, dwelling-place, region where certain people live' (NDOR-, VT45:38).

The second form further contains the prefix **ul-**. In *The Etymologies* under ÚLGU- (ÚLUG-) some Easterling names devised by Elves are listed with this prefix: **Ulfang**, **Uldor**, **Ulfast**, **Ulwarth** and it must mean 'hideous, horrible'. Indeed, we get to know that *the Horse-kings have long been in the service of Sauron*, although this conception was apparently quickly changed.

Already the next form contains #**borthen**, probably a derivate from the stem BOR- 'endure' with N. **boron** 'steadful, trusty man, faithful vassal' and names of 'Faithful Men' – **Bór**, **Borthandos** (**Borth** + **handos**), **Borlas**, **Boromir**. So #**borthen** could be the adjective *'trusty, faithful'; **Borthendor** = *'land of faithful ones'. For the formation compare N. **malthen** 'of gold' (SMAL-).

The last form then seems to contain a prefix **oro-** *'high', appearing in *The Etymologies* as **or-** in **orchall**, **orchel** 'superior' (ORO-). As the end of the word is put into brackets, however, we must assume that **Orothan** may already stand as a name; on the same page is actually written: **Rohan** = **Rochan(dor)** 'Horseland'. Then, **Orothan** would contain the same suffix **-an** for 'land' (Tolkien translates **Rohan** < **Rochann** < S.

roch 'horse' as 'Hippia' in Let:144), leaving the basic form #**oroth-**, perhaps a noun comparable to N. **meleth** 'love' from MEL- or **tirith** 'watch, guard' from TIR-. Hence – **Orothan** *'land of exalted ones'? Or does it simply refer to the terrain – *'high-land', *'rising land'? But see also Early Noldorin **oroth** 'impetus, haste, speed, rash courage' (PE13:151), which seems suitable as well – especially considering a people on horsebacks.

1.18 Rohiroth, Rochiroth

§ **Rohiroth, Rochiroth** 'Anaxippians' (= 'Horse-lords') (RS:440) < **Rochir** 'horse-lord' < **roch** 'horse' (ROK-) + *kher-* 'possess' (Let:144, cf. KHER-) + **-hoth** 'host, crowd, frequent in people-names as Glamhoth (KHOTH-)

For the loss of **h** compare **Lossoth** 'the Snowmen' (LotR App.A), **Loss(h)oth** (PE17:39), apparently formed with S. **loss** 'snow' (VT42:18). See also **Rochirwaith** and related forms below (3.1).

1.19 Mellyn, Meldir, Melin

§ **Mellyn, Meldir** >> **Melin** 'friends' (RS:452,463)

In this early draft the Moria Gate opened to the plural of the word 'friend'. The first form is transparently the plural of N. **mellon** 'friend' (MEL-) by i-affection. The form **meldir**, also occurring as 'friend' in *The Etymologies* seems to be identical to its plural.

The last form **Melin** could be the plural of **melen** *'beloved, dear' < ***melinā** or ***melēnā**, compare the formation of N. **thoren** (< **tháurēnā**) 'pp. of **thoro-** 'fence' (THUR-). The form **melen** was written untranslated under MEL- and struck through when the first letter of its plural form was reached (VT45:34), Perhaps it was replaced by **melui** 'friendly, lvoing, kind'. On the other hand there is already the Quenya adjective **melin** 'dear', which may occur unchanged in Noldorin as well, being unchanged in the plural. A third possibility may be that **melin** is derived from the same primitive form as Q. **melindo** 'lover' (m.), thus ***mel-indō** > N. ***melin(n)**. A similar formation #**rewin** *'hunter' may occur in **Duil Rewinion** (see 2.43).

1.20 Erceleb, Ithil

§ **Erceleb** >> **Ithil** (RS:458,465)

This are earlier names for the substance **Mithril**.

The first form contains the element **er-**, on the first glance related to ERE- 'be alone, deprived' (whence N. **ereb** 'isolated', **eriol** 'alone, single') and N. **celeb** 'silver' (KYELEP-, TELEP-). Since 'isolated' or 'deprived silver' does not make too much sense, it might be rather intended to mean *'pure silver'. Compare also the Quenya superlative **ěřemelda** 'sole dear, dearest of all' (PE17:57).

In Q(u)enya, at least, the element **er** was also used in counting, e.g. **er** 'one (and 'the first')' (PE14:49), also Gn. **er** 'one' (GL:32) so perhaps **Erceleb** is *'the first silver' or even *'the one = the true silver'?

In the *Qenya Lexicon*, however, the stem ERE(N) means 'iron or steel' and the early Qenya names of **Angband** are **Angamandu** or **Eremandu** 'Hells of Iron' (LT1:249). If Tolkien decided to keep this, **Erceleb** would be the *'silver-iron' or *'silver-steel'.

The second form **Ithil** is plainly 'moon' (THIL-), but is perhaps rather to be understood as 'silver of the Moon' (see VT46:18).

Before **Mithril** was reached there had been another intermediate form **Thilevril** (see 2.24).

2 Names from *The Treason of Isengard*

Some of the manuscripts presented in this book were written on paper Tolkien had received in August 1940, others are still from the end of 1939 (TI:67). The story reached Lothlórien and the departure of Boromir by the winter of 1941-42 (TI:379,387) and continued then until Fangorn, the return of Gandalf and his visit to king Theoden in the same year, before taking a long break.

2.1 Nen fimred, Nenvithim

§ **Nen fimred** (TI:10)

§ **Nenvithim** 'Hoardales' (TI:114)

The region northeast of Imladris had been first named 'Dimrilldale(s)', but this name was then transferred to the east of the Misty Mountains, while this land received the names 'Hoardale(s)', 'Wolfdale', 'Entishdale', 'Entish Dales', 'Entish Lands' (with *ent* in the sense of 'giant' (RS:205)).

Both Elvish names seem to contain the plural of **nan** 'valley' (Let:230).

It is not entirely clear whether **Nen fimred** translates 'Hoardale' or 'Wolfdale'. The ending **-red** in **fimred** seems to denote an abstract noun, as in N. **pathred** 'fullness' (KWAT-), S. **haered** 'remote distance' (Rgeo:72,

KHAYA-), but as the initial element **fim** 'slender' as in **Fimbretuil** 'slender-beech' (LotR App.F) or 'slender-princess' (√PHIM, PE17:23,82) does not fit at all and I have no sufficient explanation.

The second element in **Nenvithim** appears to be lenited #**mithim** *'hoar, grey' from MITH- with N. **mith** 'grey'. The adjectival ending **-im** is here very interesting. It must come from **-imā**, but would normally develop by lenition into **-ef** [ɛv] in Noldorin/Sindarin. No forms with **-ef** occur in these languages, however. Moreover, we are later explicitly told that *the S equivalent of Q -ima (*-ef) was not current* (WJ:387).

Both the absence of m-lenition and a-affection is known from the northern dialect of Sindarin, for instance **lāmina** > **lomin** instead of **loven** (PE17:133, VT41:10, [9]). A similar conception could have been already present in these early writings in one way or another. Ilkorin, for example, does not show m-lenition either, see e.g. **dūm** 'twilight' (DOMO-).

The same ending **-im** most probably occurs in **Neleg Thilim** 'the Gleaming tooth', see 3.9.

2.2 Orodnaur

§ **Orodnaur** (TI:28,39)

The form **Orodruin** (UT:459) appears already here (TI:493), but once **-naur** was pencilled above **-ruin**. **Orodruin** 'Mountain of Blazing Fire' contains **orod** 'mountain' (ÓROT-) and, according to *The Silmarillion* index, S. **ruin** 'red flame' (Q. **runya**, compare RUN- 'red, glowing' (PM:366) and √RUYU 'blaze (red)' in PE17:183; but earlier it may have been either lenited **gruin** 'ruddy' (ROY²-) or #**ruin** as in **Ruinnel** (see 2.7). The second element of the earlier form is clearly N. **naur** 'fire' (NAR¹-).

2.3 Branduin, Baranduin, Malevarn, Branduinien

§ **Branduin** >> **Baranduin** >> **Malevarn** (TI:66)

§ **Branduinien** (TI:124)

The first two forms are listed under BARÁN-; #**bran-** *'brown, swart, dark-brown' obviously being a different contraction of the stem quite similar to #**cran-** from KARÁN- (see 1.10). The second element is clearly **duin** 'river' (DUI-,VT45:11).

More interesting is the third form. It probably contains lenited #**varn** < #**barn** 'brown' with yet another different syncope, also in analogy to #**carn** < KARÁN- (see above). The first element #**male-** must be related to SMAL- 'yellow', whence N. **malt** 'gold (as metal)', **malthen** 'of gold', **malen** 'yellow'. In the *Nomenclature of the Lord of the Rings* Tolkien translates **Baranduin** as 'the long gold-brown river' (RC:765) with S. **baran** 'brown, yellow-brown'. So it appears that with **Malevarn** he tried to form an actual compound *'gold-brown', but then decided that **baran** can already mean 'gold-brown', not just 'brown'.

The alternative form **Branduinien** should be probably analyzed as ***b'ran-dui-nen** 'brown-flow-water' with **dui-** 'flow (in volume)' (RC:766) and **nen** 'water' (NEN-).

2.4 Angrobel

§ **Angrobel** 'Irongarth' (TI:72) [Isengard]

Later on, the Sindarin name of 'Isengard' is **Angrenost** (LotR III ch.4) with **angren** 'of iron' (ANGĀ-) and **ost** 'city, town with wall around' (OS-). This earlier compound contains lenited **gobel** 'walled house or village, 'town'' (PEL(ES)-) instead. The first element may be a differently formed adjective ***ang'rā** > N. ***angr**, ***angor** 'of iron'; here #**angr-** in the compound.

For another name see **Angost** below (3.5).

2.5 Eärendillinwë

§ **Eärendillinwë** 'The Short Lay of Eärendel' (TI:102-103) < **Eärendil** + #**linwë** '[short] lay', obviously from LIN²- 'sing'

2.6 Annerchion

§ **Annerchion** 'Goblin Gate' (TI:114) – see **Annerchin** above (1.8) and the note 4.4 at the end.

2.7 Ruinnel, Celeb(rind)rath

§ **Ruinnel** 'Redway' (TI:114)

§ **Celeb(rind)rath** 'Silverlode' (TI:241)

These are further names of later **Celebrant**, earlier **Crandir** (and other forms, see 1.10).

Although there is a later Sindarin word **ruin** '(fiery) red' (PM:366) < RUN- 'red, glowing', there is no hint that this stem was current at the time of *The Etymologies*. Instead we find RUN- as 'flat of hand and sole of foot', but ROY²- (N. GROJ-) with **gruin** 'ruddy, red'. The explicit mention of Noldorin GROJ- instead of ROY- together with initial **r-** (which becomes **rh-** in Noldorin) lead to the assumption that this may be in fact an Ilkorin word from the same stem or from earlier RUY- (VT46:12), as Ilkorin keeps voiced **r-** [4]. Compare also later √RUYU 'blaze (red)' with derivatives like Q. **ruina** 'blazing, fiery'; Q. **ruimen**, S. **ruist** 'fireplace, hearth' (PE17:183).

However, in *The Return of the Shadow* **Rimbedir**, **Rathcarn** and **Rohan** were already found, on the other hand **Rhascaron**. Are the three first words then Ilkorin as well? It is hard to say, especially as there was no abrupt jump in the external development from Noldorin to Sindarin, which also keeps voiced **r-**.

If the translation 'Redway' is literal, the element **-nel** must inevitably mean 'way', but it is difficult to refer it to a stem. We find NEL- with the meaning 'three', originally 'point, triangle' (VT46:3). Perhaps we are rather dealing here with N. ***nel(1)**, a cognate of Q. **nelle** (< **nen-le**) (NEN-), translated as 'brook', but here used for a river. See also **Nen-uinel** below (2.59).

Celebrath consists transparently out of **celeb** 'silver' (KYELEP-,TELEP-) and N. **rath** 'course, river-bed' (RAT-). The alternative **Celebrindrath** clearly contains the adjective **celebrin** 'of silver'. The infixion of **d** into the cluster **-nr-** looks like a mere glide, compare G. **in-runc** > **indrunc** (GL:8) or ***man-** > **mandra** 'noble' (GL:56).

2.8 Palath-ledin

§ **Palath-ledin** 'Gladden Field[s]' (TI:114)

For **palath** 'iris, gladden' see **Palathrin** above (1.15). The second element looks like the pluralized Noldorin adjective **lhaden** 'open, cleared' > pl. **lhedin** (LAT-). But this makes little sense, especially because **palath** is clearly singular. A better interpretation could be that the stem LAT- 'lie open' yields Ilk. ***lad** 'plain, field', which is then regularly pluralized in Ilkorin to ***ledin**, compare **lad** 'plain, valley' in *Dagorlad, Himlad; imlad a narrow valley with steep sides, in Imladris* (*Silm.index*). Noldorin sometimes also shows pl. **-in**, as **nauglin** 'dwarves' (NAUK-) for example, so we would deal with lenited ***lhad** > pl. ***lhedin** here. Compare also **Caledin** below (3.32).

2.9 Minas-tir, Minas-ond, Minas-berel

§ **Minas-tir, Minas-ond, Minas-berel** (TI:115)

These are some earlier names of **Minas Tirith**.

All the forms contain **minas** 'tower' (**minnas** under MINI-). The first then appends the element **tir** 'watch, watch over' (*Silm.index*).

The second appends **ond** 'stone', probably still in the form without initial G-, see the commentary on **Toll-onnu** and related forms below (2.36) (also GOND-, *Silm.index*).

The last form is more difficult to interpret. It could be related to BER- 'valiant' with *ómataima* and the ending **-lā**; ***bere-lā** > **berel**. This may be an adjective as **sael** 'wise' (SD:129) from SAY- or a noun, as N. **cael**, Q. **kaila** 'lying in bed, sickness' from KAY-; or both as N. **(h)mael** 'stain and adj. stained' < **magla** (SMAG-). Hence the three words may be interpreted as: ***'watching-tower'**, ***'stony tower'**, ***'valiant tower'** or ***'tower of valour'**.

2.10 Minos Giliath, Minos rhain, Othrain

§ **Minos Giliath, Minos rhain, Othrain** '.... city', **Minos tirith** (TI:116)

This is another set of early names of **Minas Tirith**.

Minos is here probably a compound out of MINI- and N. **ost** 'city, town with wall around' (OS-), simplified **-st** > **-s** finally, as in **Imladris** < **Imladrist**.

The first form then appends a noun in genitival position – N. **giliath**, a collective plural 'stars' (GIL-) and it is interestingly unlenited, reflecting a change in the Noldorin grammar towards Sindarin. The same construction could be used in the second form with N. **rhein, rhain** 'border' (REG-), but we might be also dealing with the adjective **rhain** 'free' (RAN-, VT46:10). Both ***'border city'** and ***'free city'** (in the sense of 'free from the dominion of Sauron') make sense, but the presence of **Emyrn Rhain** 'Border Hills' in the landscape rather suggests the variant ***'border city'**.

In **Othrain** medial **-thr-** seems to be the result of the contact between **st** and **rh**, i.e. < **ost** + **rhain**. Compare **ost-rond** > **othrond** 'fortress, city in underground caves' (OS-).

2.11 Sirvinya, Andon

§ **Sirvinya** 'New Sirion' (TI:119) < element **sir-** *'river' (SIR-) as in **Sirion** + Q. **vinya** 'new', cf. **winya** 'new, fresh, young' (VT45:16), 'young' (PE17:191) and later compounds as **Vinyarie** 'Newyear's Day' (PM:127)

§ **Andon** (TI:308) *'long one' < N. **and**, **ann** 'long' (ÁNAD-, ANDA-) + name-formative or augmentative suffix **-on** (PE17:43, note)

These are earlier names of later **Anduin**, changed from **Belegdir**; the first one is unusually in Quenya.

2.12 Ramathor, Ramathir, Belfalas

§ **Ramathor, Ramathir** >> **Belfalas** (TI:119)

These earlier names of the Bay of **Belfalas** are most difficult to interpret. It looks as if both are containing N. **rhamb, rham** 'wall' (RAMBĀ-) or a similar Ilkorin word with voiced initial **r-**.

The second element in the first form could be related to THUR- 'surround, fence, ward, hedge in, secrete' with N. **thoro-** 'fence'. The whole word thus could be translated as *'surrounding/fencing wall' – perhaps appropriate for a bay with high cliffs. Another stem in question is THOR-, THORON- with N. **thôr, thoron**, Ilk. **thorn** 'eagle'. And if the name is indeed Ilkorin, we may consider **rama-** as meaning 'wing' (RAM-) with unlenited **m**, thus ??'eagle-wing' – referring to the bay's shape on the map?

On the other hand, if one considers both early forms, it appears that Tolkien simply exchanged the ending **-or** for **-ir** (compare **Brandor** and **Brandir** below (2.36)), which would leave us the basic form #**ramath** – interpretable as the collective plural *'walls', but perhaps also *'wings'.

But after all, we are later told that **Bel-** in **Belfalas** *has no suitable meaning in Sindarin*, probably meaning 'shore' *in an alien tongue* (VT42:15), so the earlier names need not to be entirely interpretable at all.

2.13 Imlad-ril, Imlad-rist

§ **Imlad-ril** >> **Imlad-rist** (TI:120) < N. **imlad** 'dell, deep valley' (VT45:18) + **-ril** 'glitter, brilliance' (RIL-) or + **rhis, rhess** 'a ravine' (RIS-)

The first name of later **Imladris** seems to mean *'glittering/brilliant valley'. The following form is virtually identical to **Imladris**, which further simplifies **-st** to **-s**. But the writing with the hyphen may be more than just indication of the parts of the word. Boromir's rhyme, following in the text, begins with the lines:

Seek for the Sword that was broken:

in Imlad-rist it dwells,

and there shall words be spoken

stronger than Morgol-spells. [...] (TI:128)

The metre requires a stress pattern *in Ímlad-rist it dwélls*, so one can guess that **Imlad-rist** is meant to be stressed on the first and ultimate syllable.

2.14 Ilmandur, Isildur

§ **Ilmandur** *'Starlight-servant' (TI:119) [>> **Isildur**] < Q. **Ilma** 'starlight' (GIL-) + **-(n)dur** *properly this means 'to serve', as one serves a legitimate master* (Let:297)

2.15 Ered Myrn, Eredvyrn, Mornvenniath

§ **Ered Myrn** 'Black Mountains' >> **Eredvyrn (Mornvenniath)** (TI:124)

These are earlier names of **Ered Nimrais**, the 'White Mountains' or 'White-horn Mountains' (see 3.14).

The first two forms consist out of N. **ered**, pl. of **orod** 'mountain' (ÓROT-) and **myrn**, pl. of **morn** 'black' (MOR-,VT45:35), lenited to **vyrn** in the second word.

Mornvenniath has been analyzed by Patrick Wynne in *Lambengolmor* message #799 [1] as probably containing N. **ment** 'point' (MET-), **menn-** medially and **iâth** 'fence' as in **Doriath** 'Land of the Fence' (WJ:370).

2.16 Eredhithui, Hithdilias

§ **Eredhithui, Hithdilias** 'Misty Mountains' (TI:124)

These are earlier names of **Hithaeglin**, the 'Misty Mountains'.

The first form obviously contains N. **ered**, pl. of **orod** 'mountain' (ÓROT-) and **hithui** *'misty' (root KHITH-

+ adjectival ending **-ui**), not appearing under KHIS-, KHITH- 'mist, fog' in *The Etymologies*, but it appears as the Sindarin name of the month 'November' (Q. **Hísimë**) in LotR App. D.

The second word has N. **hith** 'mist, fog' and lenited **#tilias**, apparently a formation from TIL- 'point, horn', whence N. **tild**, **till** 'horn, referring to mountain-peaks'; also S. **till** 'tine, spike, point' (PE17:36) The usage of the ending **-as** (here with i-reduplication from the stem) may be compared with N. **pân** 'plank, fixed board, especially in a floor' in comparison with **panas** 'floor' (PAN-), thus **#tilias** – 'mountains' from a single 'peak, horn'.

If this word had been formed directly from **tild**, **till**, one would have expected ***tildias**, ***tillias**, however; so one should assume that it comes directly from the root, or by analogy from ***til**.

2.17 Osforod, Fornobel

§ **Osforod** >> **Fornobel** (TI:125,147)

This name appears later as **Fornost** or **Fornost Erain** 'Norbury of the Kings' (LotRVI ch.7); 'Norbury' from Old English *north-burg* 'north-(fortified) town' (RC:774).

The earlier names clearly mean the same, with slightly different elements. The former contains N. **ost** 'city, town with wall around' (OS-) and **forod** 'north' (PHOR-), the medial cluster **-stf-** being simplified to **-sf-**.

The latter variant contains **for** 'right or north' (PHOR-, PE17:80) and lenited **gobel** 'walled house or village, 'town' (PEL(ES)-).

2.18 Gwaewar

§ **Gwaewar** 'the Windlord' (TI:134) < N. **gwaew** (WĀ-,WAWA-,WAIWA-) + **âr** 'lord or king of a specified region' (TĀ-,TAĜ-, cf. 3AR-)

Later this is the eagle **Gwaihir**. The name **Gwaewar** 'lord of the wind' already occurred earlier in LR:301 and was changed to **Gwaihir** as well.

2.19 Tarkilmar, Torfirion

§ **Tarkilmar** >> **Torfirion** 'Westermanton' (TI:144-145)

These are earlier names of **Annúminas**, the capital of Arnor.

The former variant is clearly Quenya containing attested **Tarkil** (pl. **Tarkildi**) 'Great Men of Númenor', in other notes **tarkil(di)** 'high-men = Elf-friends of Númenor' (VT46:17, TĀ-,TAĜ-; KHIL-) and **-mar** 'home' (MBAR-, PE17:104-109), appearing in many place-names.

The latter variant seems to be a translation into Noldorin, **torfir** being the cognate of **tarkil** (ibid., PHIR-). The suffix **-ion** is then either name-formative with i-reduplication from the stem, adjectival or denoting a region, see the note 4.4 at the end.

2.20 Ered Orgoroth (Gorgoroth)

§ **Ered Orgoroth (Gorgoroth)** 'Mountains of Terror' (TI:145) < N. **ered**, pl. of **orod** 'mountain' (ÓROT-) + lenited N. **Gorgoroth** 'deadly fear' (ÑGÓROTH-, ÑGUR-)

2.21 Rhosgobel

§ **Rhosgobel** 'Brownhay' (TI:149,164,173) [dwelling of Radagast] < N. **rhosc** 'brown' (RUSKĀ-) + **gobel** 'walled house or village, 'town' (PEL(ES)-)

2.22 Celebras

§ **Celebras (Kelebras)** 'Silverhorn' (TI:174) [later: **Celebdil**] < **celeb** 'silver' (KYELEP-,TELEP-) + presumably lenited **?rhass** 'horn especially on living animal, but also applied to mountains' (RAS-, VT46:10), of uncertain reading in *The Etymologies* (S. **rass** 'horn' in PE17:36)

2.23 Fanuiras

§ **Fanuiras** 'Horn of Cloud' (TI:174) [later: **Fanuidhol**] < **#fanui** 'cloudy' (cf. Rgeo:74, SPAN-) + presumably lenited **?rhass** 'horn especially on living animal, but also applied to mountains' (RAS-, VT46:10), of uncertain reading in *The Etymologies* (S. **rass** 'horn' in PE17:36)

2.24 Thilevril

§ **Thilevril** (TI:184)

This was an earlier name of the substance **Mithril**, changed from **Erceleb** and **Ithil** (see 1.20).

In *The Etymologies* we find **Silevril** (RIL-) as the Noldorin cogate of Q. **Silmaril**. **Thilevril** is obviously formed with the parallel stem THIL- instead of SIL-. Literally it would mean *'silvery brilliance'.

2.25 Linglorel, Inglorel, Nimladel, Nimlorel, Nimlothel

§ **Linglorel, Inglorel, Nimladel, Nimlorel** (TI:223)

§ **Nimlothel** >> **Nimrodel** (TI:223)

These earlier names of **Nimrodel** were analyzed in *Lambengolmor* message #927 by Philipp Marquart [1].

In short, **Linglorel** probably means something like *'woman of the golden tune' with LIN²- 'sing', N. **lhind**, **lhinn** 'air, tune' + **glor-** 'gold' *in names* (LÁWAR-, N. GLÁWAR-) + feminine suffix **-el**.

Inglorel may be *'woman of the golden heart' with N. **ind**, **inn** 'inner thought, meaning, heart' (ID-) + **glor-** 'gold' (compare **Inglor** < **Indo-klār** or **Indo-glaurē** under ID-).

Nimladel may be *'woman of the white valley' with N. **nimp**, **nim** 'pale' (NIK-W-), also S. **nim** 'white (usual word)' < Telerin **nimbī**, alteration of **nimpī** < ***ninkwī** < NIK- (PE17:49,168); + **lad** 'plain, valley' (*Silm.index*) (or maybe N. ***lhad**; compare **Palath-ledin** above (2.8)).

Nimlorel is probably *'woman of the white gold' with **nimp**, **nim** and lenited **glor-**.

Nimlothel is probably *'woman of the white flower' with **nimp**, **nim** and N. **lhoth** 'flower' (LOT(H)-).

Finally, **Nimrodel** is translated as 'Lady of the Caves' (*Silm.index*) with **groth**, **grod** 'delving, underground dwelling' and as 'Lady of the White Grotto' (UT:457). The latter translation is more accurate, since the name obviously contains **nimp**, **nim**.

An earlier interpretation is that it contains **nim**, but *the rest is unclear*. If *Sindarin* it could be "lofty star," S. **raud** 'high, lofty, noble' < (a)**rāta**. But the possibility of S. **-roth**, **rod** < √ROT 'cave' is also mentioned. At the end Tolkien wrote: *Or be a feminine, from rodel, lady, high lady*.

2.26 Ammalas, Amaldor, Amroth

§ **Ammalas** >> **Amaldor** >> **Amroth** (TI:223)

By the time of 1968 Tolkien translates **Amroth** as 'upclimber, high-climber' (UT:245) because he had supposedly introduced the habit of living on **telain** (flats) up in the trees among the Galadhrim. Thus the initial element must be **am-** 'up' from AM²-, also √AM 'go up' (PE17:146). For the second element Christopher Tolkien cites **rath-** 'climb' (UT:255), whence also **rath**, applied in Númenórean Sindarin to *longer road-ways and streets of Minas Tirith*, as **Rath Dínen** 'the Silent Street'. In *The Etymologies* N. **rath** 'course, river-bed' is derived from RAT- 'walk'. However, according to a different conception **Amroth** and **Nimrodel** *cannot be fully explained in Sindarin, though fitting it in form* (UT:257). Similarly *Haldir, cerin, caras, Orophin, Legolas, Thranduil, Amroth, Nimrodel, are suitable to Sindarin sounds and patterns, but are not clearly etymologizable as Sindarin* (PE17:51). However, **Nimrodel** is translated several times (see 2.25).

In any case it seems that the early names of **Amroth** also show the same prefix **am-** 'up'. In **Ammalas** it could be the extended variant **amba-** with **-mb-** > **-mm-** and the final element **-las** may be lenited N. **lhass** 'leaf' (LAS¹-) or **glas** 'joy' as in the name **Borlas** (GÁLAS-).

In **Amaldor** the final element **-aldor** may be lenited **galdor**, itself appearing as a personal name from GALAD-'tree'; the compound thus meaning something like *'person up on the tree'.

2.27 Hathaldir

§ **Hathaldir** (TI:227,240)

The Elf who meets the fellowship at Lórien was originally named **Haldir**; this was changed to **Hathaldir** and then back again to **Haldir**. '**Hathaldir** the Young' also appears in the early *Silmarillion* as a companion of Barahir (LR:282). Later on, we encounter a Númenórean named **Hatholdir** (UT:173); and **Hathol** 'the Axe', a descendant of Marach (WJ:234).

In *The Etymologies* we find N. **hathel** < **syatsēla**, **syatsēla** 'broadsword or axe-blade', formed with the ending **-la** denoting an object from **syadsē** > **syatsē** 'cleft, gash' (SYAD-). #**Hathal** would then require ***syad-sala** > ***syatsala** with a noun derivational ending **-sā**, **-sǎ** instead of **-sē**, **-sě**. Such an ending occurs in the derivation of Q. **apsa** 'cooked food, meat' (AP-) for example. **Hathol** could be from ***syatsāla** with long **ā** > **au** > **o**.

The second element in the name is clearly N. †**dīr** 'male, man (elf, mortal, or of other speaking race)' *surviving chiefly in proper names* (DER-).

2.28 Rhimbron, Rhomrin, Romrin, Rhimlath, Rhimdir

§ **Rhimbron** (TI:227) >> **Rhomrin, Romrin** (TI:236)

§ **Rhimlath** >> **Rhimdir** (TI:240)

These are the names of Haldir's brothers, the first one later becoming **Rúmil** and the second one **Orfin, Orofin** and eventually **Orophin**.

Rhimbron may contain the initial element **#rhim-** from the stem RIM- with N. **rhemb, rhem** 'frequent, numerous', **rhimb, rhim** 'crowd, host' and **#-bron** from BOR- BORÓN- with ON. **boron** 'steadfast, trusty man, faithful vassal' (> N. **bór**), **brono-** 'last, survive' and so on. Hence the name might be interpreted as *'he who endures a lot', perhaps in analogy to **Rimbedir** above (1.3). Remarkable is the appearance of the element *her* 'host, army' in Germanic names as *Hermann, Walther*; and **rhim(b)** 'crowd, host' might play a similar role here. Alternatively we should, as in the case of **Rimbedir**, consider RIP- 'rush, fly, flying', N. **rhimp**, thus *'rush-endure'. Many Germanic (and also Elvish) names are in fact put together similarly, out of two elements with or without an apparent connection to each other. But possibly **-b-** still belongs to the first element, while **-ron** is a name suffix; compare N. **callon** < **kalrondō** 'hero' (KAL-).

R(h)omrin looks like an adjective from N. **rhom** 'horn, trumpet', but **-rin** may also be a name-formative suffix.

For **Rhimlath** the best word in sight is N. **lhath** 'thong of [?leather]' (LATH-), perhaps in the sense of 'bow-string', thus *'rushing/fast bow-string'?

Finally, **Rhimdir** contains suffixed N. **†dir** 'male, man (elf, mortal, or of other speaking race)' *surviving chiefly in proper names* (DER-), so it might be *'the rushing one'.

However, these are just speculative suggestions. It is very well possible that these names do not bear a significant meaning at all, or at least not all of them.

2.29 Naith, Nelennas, Nelen, Narthas, Bennas, Egladil

§ **Naith** 'Angle' (TI:268, LotRII, ch.6)

§ **Nelennas** >> **Nelen** 'the Gore' >> **Narthas** (TI:231,236,242)

§ **Bennas** (TI:238,241,288)

§ **Egladil** (TI:288, LotRII, ch.8)

All these words refer to the triangular shape of Lórien at the map pointing as a cape into the Anduin and are translated as 'gore' or 'angle'.

Naith appears under SNAS-, SNAT- as 'gore'. Also S. **neith, naith**, Q. **nehthe** 'angle' < **nek-tē** < $\sqrt{\text{NEK}}$ (PE17:55).

Nelennas could contain **#nelen** *'triangular' from NEL- 'three' with adjectival **-en** (cf. S. **neg(e)n** 'sharp, angular' < $\sqrt{\text{NEK}}$) and N. **nass** 'point, sharp end; angle or corner' (NAS-). The stem NEL- was originally glossed 'point, triangle' (VT46:3), which would explain the sole **Nelen** *'triangular point' – now with the noun ending **-en** (see **Lamben** below (2.30)) and without **-nas**.

Narthas 'gore' had been written under NARTA- 'spear point, gore triangle' (VT45:37) before the meaning of this stem was changed to 'kindle'.

Bennas 'gore' is explicitly attested as well, given under BEN- 'corner (from inside), angle'.

Egladil found a way into *The Lord of the Rings* and is translated as 'elven-point' in the index (RC:307). The final element is clearly lenited **#-til** 'point, horn' (TIL-), S. **till** 'tine, spike, point' (PE17:36). **Egla** is attested as the Doriathrin word for 'Elf', also in compounds like **Eglamar** or **Eglorest** (ELED-) and was thus maybe originally intended to be dialectal. Later we find **Egla**, pl. **Eglain, Egladhrim** 'The name that the Sindar gave to themselves' ('the Forsaken') from HEKE 'aside, apart, separate'; and shorter **hekla** or **heklā** surviving in place-names like **Eglamar** (WJ:365) – these words are now pure Sindarin of course.

It is interesting that **#egla-** may be itself be interpreted as 'point, gore', related to EK-, EKTE- 'spear' with N. **êg** 'thorn', derived with **-la** as **makla** 'sword' form MAK- (> N. **magl, magol**). But this this is probably just coincidence.

2.30 Calendil, {Nelen}, Calennel, {Lamben}

§ **Calendil** 'Green Spit, Green-tine', {**Nelen**} **Calennel** (TI:268,288)

§ {**Lamben** 'Tongue'} (TI:280)

This is another set of names for the triangle of Lórien.

Calendil transparently consists out of **calen** 'bright-coloured = green' (KAL-) and suffixed **#-til** 'point, horn' (TIL-), S. **till** 'tine, spike, point' (PE17:36); while **Calennel** has suffixed **-nel**, probably from earlier NEL- with the meaning 'point, triangle' (VT46:3).

Also very interesting is the variant **Lamben** 'Tongue' (see LAB- 'lick', N. **lham(b)** 'tongue'). Medial **-mb-** is possible within the phonology of Noldorin, even if both phonemes belong to the same root, compare for instance

ambar, **amar** 'Earth' (MBAR-). Although the ending **-en** dominates in Noldorin/Sindarin adjectives, it is also found in the derivation of nouns, e.g. N. **lhalwen** 'elm-tree' (LÁLAM-), S. **Ceven** 'Earth' (Q. **kemen**) (VT44:21, KEM-) and also **Nelen** 'the Gore' above (2.29).

This may lead to a surprising result – in *The Lord of the Rings* we see Gandalf saying **lasto beth lammen** 'listen to the word of my tongue' (LotRII ch.4, RS:463). Since **lamben** is directly attested as 'tongue', one should consider the possibility of a conception that he does not use any possessive suffix **-en** 'my' at all. PE17:46 clearly cites **lammen** '(of) my tongue', but on another note the adjective **lammen**, **lambina** 'of tongue, spoken with tongue'.

A different possibility is that **Lamben** is a compound of **lam** 'tongue' and BEN- 'corner (from inside), angle' (cf. **Bennas** above (2.29)), but if so, it is not indicated by the simple translation 'tongue'.

2.31 Dol Dúgol, Dol Dúghul

§ **Dol Dúgol** >> **Dol Dúghul** (TI:234,296) < **dól** 'head' (NDOL-) or **dol** 'head, hill' (RC:433), 'head; often applied to hills and mountains' (*Silm.index*), S. **dol** (**doll**) (PE17:36) and N. **dû** 'nightfall, late evening' or 'night, dread of night' (DO3-, DÔ-) + **gûl** 'magic' (ŃGOL-); lenited to **-ghul** in the latter case.

This is the name of **Dol Guldur**, a hill in Southern Mirkwood. The compound of **dû** and **-gul** or **-gol** results in 'dark magic, sorcery'. Tolkien was not sure about the vowel here, compare **dûghol**, **morgol** >> **durgul**, **mor(n)gul** 'sorcery' (VT46:3). Long **ō** would result in long **ū**, shortened in the compound, while short **o** would remain.

Morgol also appears in **Minas Morgol** (TI:120).

2.32 Bair am Yrn

§ **Bair am Yru** 'the houses of the Galadrim' (TI:243) < **bair**, pl. of N. **bár** 'home' (VT45:33, PE17:104-109) + N. **am** 'up' (AM²-) + ***yru**, a very probable misreading for ***yrn**, pl. of **orn** 'tree, high isolated tree' (ÓR-NI-); thus literally: ***houses/homes up in the trees**

2.33 Finduilas, Rhien, ?Galdrin (?Galdrien), Galadhrien

§ **Finduilas** >> **Rhien** >> **Galdrin** (perhaps miswritten for **Galdrien**) (TI:249,262)

§ **Galadhrien** = **Galað-rhien** 'tree-lady', **Galadrien** (TI:249)

These are earlier names of **Galadriel**.

Finduilas occurs later in *The Silmarillion* as the daughter of Orodreth (she fell in love with Túrin and was captured during the sack of Nargothrond). According to the index her name contains **fin-** 'hair'; **findui** looks like an associated adjective; and **-las** may be either 'leaf' (LAS¹-) or 'joy' (lenited **glas** as in **Borlas** (GALÁS-)). On the other hand we may be dealing with the lenited element **#-tui-** 'spring' (TUY-), **#tuilas** 'spring leaf', hence maybe ***hair like leaves in spring**?

The next form **Rhien** is most probably identical to **rhiend** 'queen, lit. 'crowned' or crown-lady' < **rīzende**, given in a deleted note under RIG- (VT46:11).

Then, **Galdrien** seems to mean 'tree-queen', from a syncopated **#gald-** (see GÁLAD-) with suffixed **-rhien** 'queen'.

The last form is quite self-explanatory with the historical form, now containing the full form **galadh** 'tree' instead of **#gald-**.

2.34 Tar, Aran, Galdaran, Galathir, Arafain

§ **Tar** >> **Aran** >> **Galdaran** (TI:261,262)

§ **Galathir** = **Galað-hîr** 'tree-lord' (TI:249)

§ **Arafain** (TI:256)

These are earlier names of **Celeborn**.

The first two forms must simply mean 'king' – the former is most probably from the mentioned TAR- (VT45:17) or TĀ-, TA3- 'high, lofty, noble' (compare also **Tarkilmar**), the latter is given under 3AR-; thus the Lords of Lothlórien are **Aran** and **Rhien** 'King' and 'Queen'.

Galdaran contains **#gald-**, obviously a contraction of GÁLAD- + **aran** 'king', thus meaning ***tree-king**'. Hence, the Lords are now **Galdaran** and **Galdrien** ***Tree-king**' and ***Tree-queen**'. Although **d** becomes lenited in Noldorin after a vowel, as in **galadh** 'tree', the medial combination **-ld-** is apparently allowed – cf. **Galdor**, later **Gallor** (GALA-, GÁLAD-).

Galathir is again self-explanatory with the indicated etymology, formed with **galadh** 'tree' (GÁLAD-) and **hîr** 'master' (KHER-).

And finally the last form should probably mean *'white king' with the element **ara-** 'high, noble, royal' (*Silm.index*), also S. **ara** *'king', **ar/ara/aran** 'prefixes of excellence especially in royal names' (PE17:147) and **fain** *'white' (*The Etymologies* give just **fein** 'white' under SPAN-, but compare for instance the variation in N. **lhein, lhain** 'free(d)' (LEK-)).

2.35 Ogodrûth

§ **Ogodrûth** 'Entwash' (TI:250)

This is the name of later **Onodló** (UT:459) or **Onodiöl** (RC:334) < **onod** 'ent' + **lô**, **#iöl** 'fen(land)'.
Here, **#ogod** 'ent' is probably still in the Old English meaning 'giant' (see RS:205); but and the Elvish name is of unclear origin, just as later **onod**. In *The Etymologies* we find deleted KHAN-AK-, Q. **hanako** 'giant' (VT45:21) and NOROTH-, Q. **norsa** 'giant', *N. **Noroth**, all being completely different.

But also **#rûth** *'flood-water, fenland' is difficult to relate to any other root or word. Adunaic **#rôth** 'foam' < **Rôthinzil** 'Flower of the Foam' (SD:360) comes somewhat close, while S. **rûth** 'anger' or 'wrath' (*Silm.index*, PE17:183,188) does not fit here at all.

2.36 Toll-onnui, Toll Ondren, Toll-ondu, Toll-onnui, Toll-ondren, Tol Galen, Tolondren, Eregon, Brandor, Tol Brandor, Tolharn, Tollernen, Emris, Tolbrandir

§ **Toll-onnui** >> **Toll Ondren** 'Great Carrock' (TI:268)

§ **Toll-ondu** >> **Toll-onnui** >> **Toll-ondren** 'the Great Carrock' (TI:268)

§ **Tol Galen** (TI:271)

§ **Tolondren** >> **Eregon** >> **Brandor** >> **Tol Brandor** (TI:285)

§ **Tolharn** >> **Tollernen** 'Stoneait' >> **Eregon** 'Stone pinnacle' (TI:324,345)

§ **Emris** >> **Eregon** >> **Tolbrandir** (TI:367,316-318)

These are earlier names of **Tol Brandir**, a little island in the Anduin (cf. the drawing in PE17:22).

'Carrock' is related to Old English *carr*, Welsh *carreg* 'rock, stone' (RC:207) and most of the early names clearly mean *'stony island' with N. **toll** 'island' (TOL²-) and different adjectives *'stony', derived with the endings **-ui, -ren**; and **-u** < **-wā/-wē** in **ondu** (cf. N. **cadu** 'shaped, formed' < ON **katwe/katwa** (KAT-, VT45:19)). There is the stem GOND- 'stone' in *The Etymologies*, so that one may think that all these forms are lenited ***gonnui, *gondren, *gondu**; but there was no initial G- originally – the first names of Gondor were **Ond** >> **Ondor** (TI:493), changed to **Gondor** later in the process of writing (*Feb.9 1942*, TI:423). In devising this word for Tolkien was influenced by a book from his childhood, where **ond** 'stone' was given as being known from a pre-Celtic language of Britain (Let:324). Note however that **gonn** 'great stone, rock' (GL:41) already appears very early in the *Gnomish Lexicon* and is associated with the name **Gondolin**.

'**Galen**?' with a question mark is once written above **ondren**, thus 'Green Isle' (with lenited N. **calen** 'bright-coloured = green' (KAL-)) was considered (cf. LR:268, *Silm.index*).

Eregon may mean *'single stone'. The adjective **ereg** occurs later as a name of a river in Ond(or) with the translation 'first' (see 2.47). The element **er-** was always present in Tolkien's writings, sometimes used in counting series as 'one' or 'first', but with the original meaning 'remain alone' (QL:36) or 'be alone, deprived' (ERE-).

However, the translation 'Stone pinnacle' suggests **ereg** *'pinnacle' instead. *The Etymologies* give N. **ereg** 'holly-tree' from ERÉK- 'thorn', here perhaps in a more general meaning. The final element of **Eregon** should then be a simplified form of **ond** 'stone'.

Then the name reaches a form close to later **Brandir**. Tolkien writes in the manuscript of *Nomenclature* that *Brandir was of uncertain origin and meaning; prob[ably] a corruption of *baradnir Grey-elven (Sindarin) for tower-steep = "steep tower"* (RC:333). Of course, **barad** 'tower' is the same as in **Barad-dûr**, 'The Dark Tower' (UT:422, BARAT-), but **#nir** 'steep' is difficult to relate to anything else and seems to be an ad-hoc invention. Another interpretation is that **Brandir** is the plural of **brand** 'steeple' with the suffix **-ir** (cf. **Thinnir** *'Grey-elves' < **thind** (PE17:140)), hence **Tol Brandir** 'Isle of the Great Steeples' (PE17:61,22).

Brandor could perhaps be a compound of **brand**, **brann** 'lofty, noble, fine' (BARÁD-) or 'towering; tall and massive' (PE17:61) and the element **#-or** from ORO- 'up, rise, high', here indicating a high rock and used instead of the full noun **orod** 'mountain'. Compare **Erebor** 'The Lonely Mountain' from *The Hobbit*, which similarly contains N. **ereb** 'isolated' (ERE-) and **#-or**.

But of course **-or** may be just a name-formative suffix, as in the personal name **Galadhor, Galdor** from GALAD-, **galadh** 'tree'.

Tolharn obviously contains lenited **sarn** 'stone as a material; or as adj.' (SAR-) and **Tollernen** seems to include **#ernnen** *'single' < ***erninā**, an adjective from ERE-.

Emris, at last, is difficult to explain. N. **rhis, rhess** 'a ravine' (RIS-) as in **Imladris** does not seem to fit in reference to an island, unless the cutting of a river is meant. This name is probably of an intendedly obscure origin.

2.37 {Duil} Emyrn Rain, Emyrn Rhain

§ {**Duil**} **Emyrn Rain** >> **Emyrn Rhain** 'Border Hills' (TI:268,287,314) < N. **emyrn**, pl. of **amon** 'hill' (AM²-) + N. **rhein, rhain** 'border' (REG-)

This is the name for a hill range northwest of Mordor (see the map on page 314).

In the former example **rhain** looks to be lenited according to the rules of late Noldorin (e.g. **Ennyrn Durin Aran Vória** 'The Doors of Durin Lord of Moria' (TI:182)), in the latter it is not, as in subsequent Sindarin (e.g. **Ennyrn Durin Aran Moria** (LotRII ch.4, Rgeo)).

The struck through **Duil** 'hills' also occurs in **Duil Rewinion** (see 2.43).

2.38 Palath Nenui

§ **Palath Nenui** (TI:268,287,308) 'Wetwang' < **palath** 'surface' (PAL-), N. **nen** 'water', adj. **nenui** *'watery' not otherwise attested

This is a name of later **Nindalf** 'Wetwang'(RC:334).

2.39 Rhosfein, Dant-ruin, Dant-ruinel

§ **Rhosfein** >> **Dant-ruin, Dant-ruinel** (TI:273,283,285)

These are earlier names of the waterfall **Rauros** 'Rush-rain, Roar-rain' (TI:285).

Rhosfein also appears as **Rosfein** (TI:315). It contains N. **rhoss** 'rain', also occurring in the waterfall name **Celebros** 'Silver-rain' (ROS²-), and **fein** 'white' (SPAN-), thus meaning *'white rain'.

The other two forms contain **dant** 'fall', cf. DAT-, DANT- 'fall down', N. **dant-** 'to fall' (later: MR:373).

The elements **ruin** and **ruinel** are more difficult in this context. Although **Ruinnel** 'Redway' occurred earlier, there is no hint that this should be a *'red fall', but without a translation this cannot be said with full confidence, of course. Judging by 'Rush-rain, Roar-rain', **ruin** might be somehow related to N. **†rhû** 'sound of horns' (Q. **róma** 'loud-sound, trumpet-sound', ROM- 'loud noise'). Another possibility might be a derivation from RO- 'rise', yielding words for 'east', thus perhaps ***rōnya** > N. ***r(h)uin** 'eastern'? It might be also possible that **ruin** is just as later **#rau-** derived from RAW-, which yields words for 'lion', but might have been an original onomatopoeitic imitation of a roaring sound. In either case one would require an ending ***-njā** to arrive at the medial diphthong **ui**, compare N. **rhaw** 'lion', pl. **rhui** < **rōvi**. Evidence for such an ending may be the formation of Q. **menya** 'our' < ***me-njā** (VT43:19). Compare also **echain** (presumably from KAT-) below (2.67).

In **ruinel** we observe the suffix **-el**. It often appears in personal feminine names, but also in such noun formations as N. **gandel, gannel** 'a harp' (ÑGAN-, ÑGÁNAD-), **findel, finnel** '(braided) hair' < **sphínde** (SPIN-) or **nelladel** 'ringing of bells' (NYEL-), perhaps also **sarnel** *'statue' (see 3.8). This may confirm the assumption that **ruin** does not refer here to the colour 'red' (as *'fall of redness' would be most unusual). If the guess with the loud sound is right, the noun 'roaring' might have been formed here.

Alternatively we could have in the last example **#rui-** *'loud, roaring' (< ***rōmjā**?, compare also **brui** 'loud' < **Bruinen** 'Loudwater' (RC:171), G. **rum, brum** 'noise' (GL:66)) + **#nel**, cognate of Q. **nelle** (< **nen-le**) 'brook' (NEN-) as possibly in **Ruinnel**.

Ruin also occurs in **Sarn Ruin**, see directly below (2.40). Compare also **Nen-uinel** (2.59).

2.40 Sarn-Ruin, Sarn Ruin, Pensarn

§ **Sarn-Ruin, Sarn Ruin** (TI:318,320)

§ **Pensarn** (TI:353,360)

These are earlier names of the Anduin's rapids, called **Sarn Gebir** in *The Fellowship of the Ring*.

All names include **sarn** 'stone as a material; or as adj.' (SAR-). For **ruin** (here possibly *'rushing, roaring') see **Rhosfein** above (2.39).

Pensarn is perhaps derived from PEN-, PÉNED-, whence N. **pend, penn** 'declivity', Q. **penda** 'sloping down, inclined'; also **penn** 'slope' (RC:525) + **sarn**; thus *'stony slope'.

2.41 Eldamir, Eledon, Quendemir, Eldakar, Eldavel

§ **Eldamir, Eledon** 'Elf-stone', **Qendemir** (TI:276,366)

§ **Eldakar** 'Elfhelm' (TI:276,366)

§ **Eldavel** 'Elfwold' (TI:366)

The first line brings up another set of of Aragorn's (Trotter's) early names. **Eldakar** and **Eldavel** were considered as the names of his father.

Eldamir is clearly Quenya, consisting out of **Elda** 'Elf' (ELED-) and #-**mir** 'jewel' (MIR-, *Silm.index*). **Eledon** would then be the Noldorin cognate, containing **Eledh** 'Elf' (ELED-) and **-ond** 'stone', not lenited **gond**, **gonn** (GOND-, *Silm.index*), but rather still in the basic form **ond**, ***onn** – see the commentary to **Toll-onnu** and related forms above (2.36). Tolkien often spelled **dh** as **d** (as also e.g. **Caras Galadon** = **Caras Galaðon**) because according to his own words *dh is not used in English and looks uncouth* (UT:267). **Qendemir** is then again Quenya with **qende** 'elf' (KWEN(ED)-) and #-**mir** 'jewel'.

For final **-kar** in **Eldakar** compare #-**karma** 'helm' from **Karma-kundo** 'Helm-guardian' (PM:260), Q. **kár** 'head', **kassa** 'helmet' (KAS- 'head') and also the explanation that **-kar** is from **kāsā** < √KAS 'head' (PE17:114). The name *Elfwold* is akin to Old Norse *Alfvaldr* meaning 'elf-ruler' and the Quenya name has suffixed #-**vel**, most probably from BEL- 'strong' with Ilk. **bel** 'strength' and similar derivatives.

2.42 Uvanwaith

§ **Uvanwaith** 'Nomenlands', 'Noman's Land' (TI:281,283,314)

This is the land lying between the Border Hills (**Emyn Rhain**, see 2.37) and Mordor.

The name has been discussed in *Lambengolmor* #847 (and answers, [1]). While the final element is clearly lenited **gwaith**, literally 'manhood, also used = man-power, troop of able-bodied men, host, regiment' (**weith** under WEG-, VT46:21) and is by extension used to denote a region in many place-names as in **Enedwaith** 'Middlemarch' (TI:304), there seem to be two possibilities for the etymology of the first element.

It could be formed by the negative prefix #-**uv-** (lenited from UMU-, see UGU-) + N. **anw** 'male' (ǀAN-), compare Q. **Úner** 'Noman' (UT:211), which must be formed with **nér** 'man' (NDER-, MR:213) or Goldogrin **unweg** 'nobody, no one' (GL:73), formed with **gweg** 'man, male of *Elda* or *Indi*' (GL:44).

Another possibility may be a formation with negative **u-** as in **úan** 'monster' < **ūbanō** (BAN-) and lenited #-**man**, a general pronoun 'somebody, someone'. It is only attested as an interrogative, e.g. in *Namárië*; but compare the indefinite suffixed article of Early Qenya **-ma** (PE14:42) and the later pronoun **ma** 'something, a thing' (VT42:34), which may be also contained in the interrogative **mana?**, compounded 'what-is?' (PM:395). See also **mo** 'somebody, someone' (VT42:34).

2.43 Duil Rewinion

§ **Duil Rewinion** 'Hills of the Hunters' (TI:287)

This place later appears as **Taur-na-Faroth** (LR:424, SPAR-) and is not part of the drafts for *The Lord of the Rings*, but I have included it nevertheless.

The first element must be the plural of **dōl** 'head' (NDOL-) or **dol** 'head, hill' (RC:433), 'head; often applied to hills and mountains' (*Silm.index*), S. **dol** (**doll**) (PE17:36) by simple i-affection with **o** > **u**. However, Noldorin affects **o** > **y** and **ō** > **ŷ** in monosyllables [6] in *The Etymologies*. Ilkorin usually uses the plural suffix **-in**, but in one case at least a monosyllabic noun is pluralized by i-affection – Ilk. **tal** 'foot', pl. **tel** (TAL-), so that the possibility of an Ilkorin word remains. In the name **Emyn Rain** (see 2.37) **Emyn** overwrites the struck through **Duil**.

In the second word the ending **-ion** 4.4 is attached to a basic form, which can be deduced as #-**rawen** or #-**rewin**. This is most probably formed from RAW- yielding Q. **rá**, N. **rhaw** 'lion' (compare RAB- yielding Q. **ráva**, N. **rhaw** 'wilderness').

Seen in a larger context a derivation of 'hunter' form such a root is not new, compare Gnomish **rau** 'lion', **raust** 'hunt, chase', **rautha-** 'hunt, chase, pursue' (GL:65), also Qenya **roa** 'a wild beast', **rauste** 'hunting, preying', **rauta-** 'chase, hunt, pursue – extirpate, exterminate', **rawa-** 'run, chase' and so on; stems RAVA, RAWA (QL:79).

The formation of 'hunter' may be done here via the suffix **-in**, a cognate to Q. **-indo**, which can be for instance isolated from **melindo** 'lover' (MEL-), thus: ***raw-indō** > ***rewin(n)**. For this perhaps compare **melin** (**mellyn**, **meldir**) above (1.19).

2.44 Rhimdad, Rhimdath, Rhibdath

§ **Rhimdad, Rhimdath, Rhibdath** 'Rushdown' (TI:296)

Compare **Rhimdath** above (1.5) and RIP- in *The Etymologies* – the first form does not appear there, but is apparently formed with **dad** < ***dat-** 'down' (DAT-, DANT-) instead of **dath** < **dattā**.

2.45 Forlorn, Harlorn

§ **Forlorn** 'North Haven' (TI.301-302)

§ **Harlorn** 'South Haven' (TI.301-302)

These are two havens to the north and south of the Gulf of Lune.

The initial elements are clearly #**for-** 'north' (PHOR- 'right-hand') and #**har-** 'south' (KHYAR- 'left hand') respectively. A later note dated *Feb. 9 1942* reads: **lor**n 'haven' and **londe** 'gulf' (TI:423). In *The Etymologies*, Q. **londe** 'road (in sea), fairway, entrance to harbour' and N. **lhonn** 'narrow pass, strait, pass' (later 'haven', e.g. **Lond Daer** 'Great Haven' (UT:450)) are both derived from LOD-, but there is also a direct gloss of N. **lhorn** 'quiet water, anchorage, haven, harbour' from LUR- 'be quiet, still, calm' (VT45:29).

This is a good example of the external development from Noldorin with L- yielding voiceless **lh-** (**lhorn**) towards Sindarin, which keeps voiced **l-** (**lor**n).

2.46 Ithilduin, Duin Morghul

Now follow earlier names of the rivers of Gondor. Their final forms, which were ultimately published, are explained in VT42:7-18. As it can be seen from these late explanations, the linguistic situation in that area was very complicated and not all names of the rivers are even Sindarin. Most of them already occur in these early writings:

§ **Ithilduin, Duin Morghul** (TI:312)

The former name clearly means *'moon-river', consisting out of N. **ithil** 'poetic name of the Moon' (THIL-) and **duin** 'river' (DUI-, VT45:11).

The latter must mean *'river of dark magic', the second word consisting out of the element **mor-** 'black', appearing in many other names (see MOR-) and lenited **gûl** 'magic' (ÑGOL-).

2.47 Poros, Ereg, Sirith

§ **Poros** 'Boundary', **Ereg** 'First', **Sirith** (TI:312)

On **Sirith** see VT42:11.

Ereg appears later as **Erui** (VT42:10), the formation of the earlier form seems to be done with the adjectival suffix *-**kā** > -**g**; compare SPAY- > Q. **faika** 'contemptible, mean', N. **foeg** 'mean, poor, bad' and deleted **tadeg** 'second' (VT42:10) < TATA-, ATTA- (VT42:24).

Poros is difficult to interpret; it would require primitive ***por-**, ***kwor-** or ***pār-**, ***kwār-** but POR- with Q. **pore** 'flour, meal', KWAR- 'clutching hand' (ON **pōre** 'fist'), PAR- 'compose, put together' do not seem suitable; so it is probably one of the not translatable names and 'boundary' may refer to the river's role, not its meaning.

2.48 Lameduin, Lamedon, Serni, Kelos

§ **Lameduin** (of **Lamedon**) with tributaries **Serni, Kelos** (TI:312)

For these see VT42:11,17. Later, **Lameduin** does not occur; but it appears to be partly or completely interpretable, containing **duin** 'river' (DUI-, VT45:11) and perhaps some derivative of LAM-, which produces words for 'sound' and 'echo' in *The Etymologies*, hence **Lameduin** < ***lamme-duin** *'echoing river'.

2.49 Ringlo, Kiril, Morthond, Calenhir

§ **Ringlo, Kiril, Morthond, Calenhir** (TI:312)

See VT42:13-14. **Calenhir** is obviously the *'bright river' or *'green river' < **calen** 'bright-coloured = green' (KAL-) + lenited **sîr** 'river' (SIR-).

2.50 Lhefneg, Odotheg, Odothui

§ **Lhefneg** 'Fifth' (TI:312), **Odotheg, Odothui** 'Seventh' (TI:312)

Lhefneg appears later as **Lefnui, Levnui** (VT42:14) with a different adjectival ending. Here, **Lhefneg** and **Odotheg** both show *-**kā** > -**g** as **Ereg** above (2.47). The stems are LEP- (LEPEN-, LEPEK-) 'five' with N. **lheben** 'and OT- (OTOS-, OTOK-) 'seven' with N. **odog**. For **odothui** 'seventh' see VT42:25.

2.51 Barangils

§ **Barangils** 'Swertings' (TI:309,313)

This is a Gondorian term for the people of Harad; 'swerting' derives from *swart* ('swarthy') (RC:764). Later, **Harns** also appears (see 3.23).

The Elvish name seems to contain **baran** 'dark, swart, dark-brown' (BARÁN) and maybe the suffix **-il** also seen in **ernil** 'prince' (LotRVI ch.4, UT:428) < S. #**arn** 'royal' (Let:347). If so, the occurrence of **-g-** looks unusual, but might be compared with S. **fiŋg** 'lock of hair' (RC:386, SPIN-). In this example, however, **-g-** is perhaps an epenthetic insertion by speakers of the Common Speech; at least the name is given the English (= Common Speech) plural **-s**.

However, Matthew Dinse made me aware of another possibility. In 1932 and 1934 Tolkien published the two parts of an article called *Sigelwara Land*, which dealt with the question of why there was a distinct and several times attested Old English name for the Ethiopians (namely **Sigelwaran**, **Sigelhearwan**). This fact is special because proper biblical names were usually adapted, not translated.

Tolkien remarks that the word includes elements not current in Old English and argues from there on that it must be older and *preserved at least a name, if no more, from the vanished native mythology or its borderland of half-mythical geography*.

He then attempts a linguistic analysis. As the initial element **Sigel** 'Sun' comes into question, which is attested in *Beowulf* (and other sources) and has furthermore cognates in other languages, as e.g. the name of the s-rune. Another candidate is **sigel**, **sigle** describing *a round jewel or golden ornament*, originating from Latin **sigillum**, which in its turn refers to *a small image or figure, the impress of a stamp or seal*. Tolkien then suggests that the two words had mutual influence on each other; and he remarks on the usage of *gimm* 'precious stone, jewel' for the sun.

For the second element **hearwa** he discusses several primitive candidates all having to do with the colour 'black', so that the name may mean something like *'those who were made black by the sun'.

As he concludes, *such guesswork is naturally inconclusive*, but not pointless – giving insight into *English and northern tradition and imagination*.

An interesting point is that Tolkien considered *Harwan*, *Silharrows*, *Harrowland*, *Sunharrowland* as names for Haradwaith, the very region occupied by the *Swertings* (TI:435,439). So it stands to reason that **Barangil** could mirror the formation of *Sigelhearwan*, containing **baran** 'dark, swart, dark-brown' as mentioned above and as the second element #**-gil** 'star', originally 'bright spark' (N. **geil** under GIL-, VT45:15; later sg. **gil** (Rgeo:73)); but now with reference to the sun (= bright spark, jewel(?)). Although **gil** (or N. **geil**, Early Noldorin **gail** (PE13:143)) is always attested in the meaning 'star' and never has to do anything with the sun; one could imagine a corruption or alteration of this sense by the Gondorians, especially regarding the obscure *Sigelwara*. Another possibility would be N. **bara** 'fiery, eager', originally 'hot, burning' (BARAS-) and **gil** lenited to **-ngil**. Although the root is given as GIL- in *The Etymologies*, it later becomes √NGIL 'silver glint' (MR:388, PE167). Note that Tolkien considers a connection between **-hearwan** and Old Norse **hyrr** 'fire', Old English **heorþ** 'hearth', **hierstan** 'roast', so that an ambiguity of the Elvish word could have been intended.

Compare also **Narghil**, **Nargil** below (2.52).

2.52 Narghil Pass, Nargil Pass

§ **Narghil Pass** >> **Nargil Pass** (TI:309-310)

This is the name of a mountain pass from Lothlann to southern Mordor; later it remains as **Nargil**.

As Matthew Dinse pointed out to me, **Nargil** likely contains lenited N. **cil** 'cleft, pass between hills, gorge' (KIL-). Two possibilities remain for the initial element – either syncopated #**narg-** from NÁRAK- 'tear, rend (tr[ansitive] and intr[ansitive])' (compare **Nargos** below (2.58)) or **nar-** from NAR-¹ 'flame, fire', perhaps referring to the colour 'red' as **Narosír** and **Narodúm** above (1.6) or **Nargalad**, **Nardol** below (3.18). We would gain possible tentative translations *'Rending Gorge', *'Red Pass' or *'Fire-Pass' (the latter perhaps referring to heat or the hostile environment of Mordor).

Earlier **Narghil** may be explained by the fact that KIL- 'divide' has, according to its entry a parallel stem SKEL-, although it does not appear anywhere else in *The Etymologies*. But as it is evident from other SK-stems, this initial cluster yields **h-** in Noldorin. Therefore, **Narghil** could contain unlenited ***hil**, ***híl** 'gorge, pass' and #**narg-** would obviously remain as the initial element.

Finally, there is still at least a slight possibility that both forms contain **gil** or lenited **ghil** with reference to the sun, see **Barangils** above (2.51).

2.53 Anarion

§ **Anarion** (TI:309-310) < N. **Anar** 'Sun' (NAR-¹) beside **Anor** < ANÁR- + **-ion** 'region' (RC:772, 4.4)

This is the name for the region western of the Anduin, later also **Anárion** (WR:243-244) with a long vowel or maybe stress indication; **Anórien** in *The Lord of the Rings*.

2.54 Dagrás

§ **Dagrás** (TI:310,389) < N. **dagr**, **dagor** 'battle' (NDAK-) + collective suffix **-as**, cf. **panas** 'floor' compared

with N. **pân** 'plank, fixed board, especially in a floor' (PAN-) or #**tilias** 'mountains' from TIL- 'point, horn' in **Hithdilias** above (2.16)

This is an earlier name of **Dagorlad** 'Battle Plain' (UT:427).

2.55 Alfobas

§ **Alfobas** (TI:322) 'Alqualonde' < N. **alf** 'swan' (ÁLAK-) + **hobas** 'harbourage' (KHOP-)

This name is also explicitly given under KHOP-.

2.56 Eredwethion

§ **Eredwethion** 'Mountains of Shadow' (TI:325,345) < N. **ered**, pl. of **orod** 'mountain' (ÓROT-) + lenited and unlauded N. **gwith** 'shade' (WATH-) + ending **-ion**, for which see 4.4.

This name is already given under WATH- (explicitly Noldorin), the Ilkorin cogante being **Urthin Gwethion** (VT46:21).

2.57 Amarthon, Dolamarth

§ **Amarthon, Dolamarth** 'Mount Doom' (TI:343)

Both forms include **ammarth** 'fate, doom' (MBARAT-). According to LotR App.D *mb became m in all cases, but still counted as a long consonant for purposes of stress [. . .], and is thus written mm in cases where otherwise the stress might be in doubt.* The word **ammarth** may only be stressed on the first syllable, so stress is not in doubt here and it can be safely written like that. **Amarthon** is stressed on the second syllable, so **mm** is not important here either. But one wonders why **Dolamarth** is written this way, since **m** < **mm** < **mb** would attract the stress to the penultimate syllable and one would expect **dolámmarth*, not **dólamarth*.

In any case, the first form shows the name-formative or augmentative suffix **-on** (PE17:43), compare **Andon** above (2.11).

The second form (written above the first) has initially **dól** 'head' (NDOL-) or **dol** 'head, hill' (RC:433), 'head; often applied to hills and mountains' (*Silm.index*), S. **dol** (**doll**) (PE17:36); and **ammarth** in genitival position.

2.58 Gorgos, Nargos

§ **Gorgos** 'Dire-castle' (TI:344)

§ **Nargos** (TI:344)

These are the names for two guarding towers of Cirith Ungol, later **Nelig Myrn, Naglath Morn** (see 3.11).

In *The Lord of the Rings* they are **Narchost** and **Carchost**, 'Towers of the Teeth' (LotRVI, ch.1).

In the first name, #**gorg-** 'dire' must be related to ÑGOROTH- 'horror', also **gorgor** 'extreme horror' (WJ:415) + **-os**, apparently a simplified N. **ost** 'city, town with wall around' (OS-), here – 'castle'.

In the preceding passage the two towers are called 'Loath and Grim' >> 'Fell and Dire', so that **Nargos** likely means **'Fell-castle'*. If so, #**-narg** is probably syncopated NÁRAK- 'tear, rend (tr. and intr.)' with primitive **narāka** 'rushing, rapid, violent' > Q. **naraka** 'harsh, rending, violent', N. **Narog** as a river name. This stem could likely produce 'fell' in the sense of 'fierce, destructive'. Compare also **narch** 'bitter-biting' in later **Narchost** (RC:601).

But since the translation 'Fell and Dire' does not contain 'castle' the second part might also be lenited **gost** 'dread, terror' (GOS-, GOTH-) rather than **ost**, compare N. **Tauros** 'Forest-Dread'.

2.59 Nen-uinel, Kerin-muil

§ **Nen-uinel** (TI:364,361), **Kerin-muil** (TI:364)

These are earlier names of **Nen Hithoel** 'Mist-cool Water' (UT:434), a lake formed by the river Anduin before Rauros.

The first form contains N. **nen** 'water' (NEN-), but the second element is difficult to interpret. It may contain **ui-** 'eternal' as in N. **Uilos** 'everlasting snow' (OY-) or it may be related to UY- with Q. **uile** 'long trailing plant, especially seaweed', [N.] **uil** 'seaweed', but then giving #**-nel** a suitable explanation is difficult. The river **Ruinnel** 'Redway' occurred earlier and I supposed that #**-nel** might be there the cognate of Q. **nelle** (< **nen-le**) 'brook' (NEN-); perhaps it is used here with a changed meaning for a pool or lake?

But we may also analyze the name as **uin-el** and would then deal with the same ending as in **Dant-ruin**, **Dant-ruinel** above (2.39). In Goldogrin at least, **uin** was associated with water, with the archaic meaning 'wave' and it was also the name of Ulmo's whale (GL:74). A common word for 'whale' was **uimoth** 'sheep of

the waves' with **moth** 'sheep' (GL:58). However, in Early Noldorin **uin** (< **win-*) means 'woman' (PE13:155). The second form seems to contain N. **cerin** 'circular enclosure' (KOR-), later 'mound' (UT:426), 'circular mound or artificial hill' (TI:242-243) – but here perhaps just describing a place enclosed by a circular formation of hills. **Muil** also occurs in the name **Emyn Muil**, which is translated as 'Drear Hills' in the index (UT:434), so that it would mean 'drear'. But originally it may have been intended to mean 'hidden', from the stem MUY- with the adjective ending **-I** < **-la** as e.g. in S. **fael** 'fair-minded, just, generous' (Q. **faila**, PHAYA-; PM:352). Although a note reads *not in Noldorin because it became identical with moina*, this root had earlier produced N. **†muin** 'secret' (VT45:36). Hence, **Kerin-muil** might be '*hidden enclosure'. In the *Fellowship of the Ring* **Nen Hithoel** is *fenced by steep grey hills* (LotRII ch.9).

Another explanation would be G. **muil** 'tarn' cognate to Q. **moile** (GL:58) already appearing in *The Lost Tales* contained in **Umboth-muilin**. Then **kerin** would be an adjective '*round, circular' (cf. **Ramas Coren** below (3.28)) and hence **Kerin-muil** '*round tarn/lake'.

2.60 Sern Aranath

§ **Sern Aranath** (TI:366) < **sern** pl. of **sarn** 'stone as a material; or as adj.' (SAR-) + **aranath**, class-plural of N. **aran** 'king' (3AR-), thus '*stones of the kings'

This is an earlier name of **Argonath** < **arn(a)gon-ath** 'the group of (two) noble stones' (Let:347), later **Sern Erain** is also found (see 3.8).

2.61 Llawhen, {Amon Tirlaw, Lhawdir, Lasthen, Henlas}, Hendlas, Tirmindon, Larmindon

§ **Llawhen**, {**Amon Tirlaw**, **Lhawdir**, **Lasthen**, **Henlas**}, **Hendlas** (TI:387)

§ **Tirmindon**, **Larmindon** (TI:364)

The set of names in the first line is an agglomeration of experimental forms for what should later become **Amon Lhaw** and **Amon Hen** 'Hills of Hearing and of Sight' (LotRII ch.9), but it was originally intended as one place. Apparently Tolkien toyed with the following elements:

- **tir** (see TIR- 'watch, guard'), lenited **dir**
- **lhaw** 'ears (of one person)' (LAS²- 'listen'), lenited **law** (cf. S. **lhaw** < **slasū** < SLAS- 'ear' (PE17:77))
- **las(t)** '*hearing', cf. Q. **lasta** 'listen', **lasta** 'listening, hearing' (ibid.)
- **hen(d)** 'eye' (KHEN-D-E- 'eye', N. **henn** > **hên**)

He arranged them differently looking for the most suitable solution. All forms may all be easily translated:

- **Llawhen** '*ears-eye'

Most interesting in this example is the spelling **ll** for unvoiced **l** according to Welsh orthography; compare the late note on **mallorn**, which initiated some controversy among scholars:

[...] in *The Lord of the Rings* **ll** is used in the manner of modern Welsh for the medial voiceless **l**; as in *mallorn* < *malhorn* < *malborn* < *malt* 'gold' and *orn* 'tree' (VT42:27)

In this context it should be noted that Tolkien explicitly mentions 'medial voiceless l', surely being aware having used the spelling **Lhaw** instead of **Llaw**. But the appearance of **Llaw** in the early drafts may be a hint at the fact that the note from VT42 is not a reinterpretation – **ll** for voiceless **lh** was perhaps planned at the outset, although it is not mentioned in the appendix [8].

- **Amon** 'hill' (AM²-) and **Tirlaw** '*sight-hearing'
- **Lhawdir** '*hearing-sight'
- **Lasthen** '*hearing-eye' – interestingly not ***Lhasthen**; a further example of changing Noldorin phonology
- **Henlas**, **Hendlas** 'eye-hearing' – the first from drops medial **-d-** in the **-ndl-** cluster; both simplify final **-st** to **-s**

Finally, **Tirmindon** and **Larmindon** are apparently Quenya versions of **Amon Hen** and **Amon Lhaw** with **tir-** + **mindon** 'tower' (*Silm.*index) and **las-** + **mindon** (rhotacism **s** > **r**).

2.62 Kelufain, Forfain, Calenbel, Calen-Bel, Calembel, Cálembel

§ **Kelufain** >> **Forfain** >> **Calenbel, Calen-Bel** >> **Calembel, Cálembel** (TI:371,382,384,388)

These are names for a green lawn below Amon Hen, later **Calledin** and **Calembrieth** (see 3.32), finally **Parth Galen** (LotRII, ch.10).

The first form seems to mean 'white source' < N. **celw** 'spring, source' (KEL-) and N. **fein** 'white' (SPAN-). The final combination **ei** in the final syllable often appears later (while Noldorin underwent a transformation into Sindarin) as **ai**, but some variation can be already found in *The Etymologies* (e.g. N. **lhein, lhain** 'free(d)' (LEK-)).

One has to wonder, however, how such a name should be applied to a lawn; but the gloss of KEL- is 'go, run (especially of water), flow away downhill' (VT45:19) and might be taken here in a more abstract meaning, as a sloping surface (*a green lawn ran down to the water from the feet of Amon Hen* (LotRII, ch.10)). But there was also a spring of water: *A little spring fell tumbling down and fed the grass* (ibid.).

The second form is more difficult. It still contains **fain** 'white', while the initial element looks like **for-** 'north' (PHOR-, PE17:18, compare also **Forlorn** 'North Haven' above (2.45)), but it makes little sense in this context. Perhaps we are dealing here with N. **faur** 'beach, shore' (SPAR²- 'strew, spread', VT46:15) and **au** > **o** in the compound.

The following forms then appear to mean 'green lawn' literally, containing **calen** 'bright-coloured = green' (KAL-), later assimilated to the following labial as **calem-**; and presumably lenited **pêl** 'tūn, fenced field' (PEL-, VT46:8). Admittedly, a 'fenced field' is not exactly a 'lawn', but I cannot see a better solution here and have once more to invoke external change as an explanation.

In *The Lord of the Rings*, **Calembel** is a town by the fords of the Ciril where Aragorn, Gimli and Legolas pass with the army of the Dead (LotRV ch.3, RC:537). It is translated as 'Greenham' with the suffix *-ham* 'village, homestead' common in English place names, which suits N. **gobel**, Q. **peler, opele** 'walled house or village, 'town' (PEL(ES-)).

2.63 Methen Amon, Methendol, Methedras

§ **Methen Amon** >> **Methendol** >> **Methedras** (TI:391,404)

This is the name of the *last great peak of the Misty Mountains*; **Methedras** also in LotRIII, ch.2.

The first two forms include N. **methen** 'end, final' (MET-, VT45:34) and **amon** 'hill' (AM²-) or **dôl** 'head' (NDOL-) or **dol** 'head, hill' (RC:433), 'head; often applied to hills and mountains' (*Silm.index*). Interestingly, the adjective is in preceding position in **Methen Amon**.

Methedras may include the noun **methed** 'end', as in **Methed-en-Glad** 'End of the Wood' (UT:452), but an assimilation of **methen**, **-nr-** > **-ðr-** also seems possible (compare **Caradras** above (1.10)).

2.64 Orod Thon, Orod Thuin

§ **Orod Thon** >> **Orod Thuin** (TI:420)

This place name appears later in Treebeard's song as **Orod-na-Thôn** (LotRIII, ch.4).

Both names seem to mean *'pine-mountain' or *'mountain of pines' with N. **orod** 'mountain' (ÓROT-). *The Etymologies* give N. **thaun** 'pine-tree', pl. **thuin** (THŌN-) as an Ilkorin loan; later Noldorized S. **thaun, thôn** < **thānī-** or **thôn** 'pine' < **stōna** (RC:384, PE17:81-82). Here, Tolkien obviously decided that the word should have a short vowel **o**, but kept the plural **thuin** – compare **Duil Rewinion** with **dol** or **dôl** > pl. **duil** above (2.43).

See also **Dorthonion**, **Dor i Thuin** or **Dor i thoen** 'land of Pines' (PE17:81, RC:384).

2.65 Nan Gurunîr

§ **Nan Gurunîr** (TI:420) < **nan, nand-** 'valley' (Let:230) + lenited **Curunîr** 'wizard' or 'Saruman' ('man of craft'), most probably from KUR- 'craft'

This appears as **Nan Curunîr** in *The Lord of the Rings*, but the second word is here lenited in genitival position according to the rules of Noldorin.

2.66 Osgiliath, Elostirion, Ostirion

§ **Osgiliath** >> **Elostirion, Ostirion** '= fort' (TI:423)

This changed name of **Osgiliath** 'fortress of the stars' (Let:347) looks like a translation into Quenya with **el-** 'star' (EL-) + **ostirion** < **osto** 'city, town with wall around' (OS-) + **tirion** 'watch-tower, tower' (TIR-), translated as 'fort'.

Note that in *The Silmarillion*, **Elostirion** is a tower upon Emyr Beraid (western Arnor), where one of the palantíri is kept in the Second Age.

2.67 echain, Ostechain

§ **echain, Ostechain** 'Town build again', 'Newbold' (TI:424)

This name was considered as a revision of **Osgiliath**.

While N. **ost** 'city, town with wall around' (OS-) is clear to spot here, the word **echain** 'built again' is somewhat difficult to explain. In Quenya we know several derivatives of the stem EN- 'once more, again'; in *The Lord of the Rings* it appears in **Envinyatar** 'Renewer' and **enquantuva** 'shall refill', but in Noldorin/Sindarin such an element is not attested. Instead, EN- is said to be replaced by ATA- in Sindarin because of a clash with ET- 'out' (PE17:167).

Hence, one might rather assume the unlauted prefix **ad-** 'again' (ATA-, VT45:6) here. It would then cause stop mutation of the following element. KAT- 'shape' with EN. **echedi** 'fashion, shape', pa. t. **echant, echannen** (< **et-kat-**, VT45:19) seems suitable, but the exact derivation is problematic.

Stems like KHAN- 'understand, comprehend', KAN- 'dare', *KHEG-, *KEG- would lead to **echain** just by suffixing an adjectival ending **-jā** or **-nā**. But since final **-nt** does not change to **-n(n)**, KAT- would require both endings and a syncope: ***et-kat-na-jā** > ***ekkhadn(a)ja** > ***echain(n)** or maybe an ending ***-njā**: ***et-kat-njā** > **echain**, both somewhat uncertain reconstructions. However, compare the discussion of **ruin** in **Dant-ruin** above (2.39).

2.68 Bern Lamrach, Tarn Felin, Trandóran

§ **Bern Lamrach; Tarn Felin; Trandóran** (TI:424)

These are earlier names of the *bleak hills of Sarn Gebir* (also **Sarn-gebir, Sern Gebir** (TI:283)). **Sarn Gebir** was originally applied to the highlands later called **Emyn Muil** 'Drear Hills' (UT:434).

Associated with the early Elvish forms are English names 'Graydon Hills', 'Grailaws', 'Hazowland' (= ashen-grey land), but the exact interpretation remains a riddle nevertheless.

Bern in the first form could be from BARÁN- yielding words for 'swart, brown', the umlaut being caused by a final **-i** in the primitive ***barani** (> Q. **varne**), compare the experimental N. **cern** 'ruddy', Q. **karne (karani)** (VT45:19, KARÁN-). The region further to the North is actually called 'Brownlands' (TI:317,351). **Lamrach** looks as if it contains N. **lham(b)** 'tongue' (LAB-) and #**rach** 'wain' (UT:465) or #**rhach** 'curse' (MR:373), but all taken together it does not make much sense. I rather suspect that this name is simply uninterpretable, for instance as **Eilenach** (VT42:19) or **Erech** (Let:297).

In the second form **felin** may be related to FURU-, HURU- wiith Early Qenya **furin, hurin** 'hidden, concealed', FO3O 'hide, hoard, store up, lay up in secret' with Q. **foina** 'hidden, secret', **fôle** 'stealth, a secret, secrecy', **fôlima** 'secretive' (QL:38-39). Note that **muil** may have been the adjective 'hidden' from MUY- (whence Q. **muina** 'hidden, secret', Dor. **muilin** 'secret, veiled'), before Tolkien re-interpreted it as 'drear', although this is pure speculation (there is deleted N. †**muin** 'secret' (VT45:36), however) and I cannot tell why this land should be specifically called 'hidden'.

Then we find **Tarn** in the second name and #**Tran-** in the third, which suggests that we are dealing with two different syncopations of a stem ***TARAN-**. In the *King's Letter* we can later find **i Drann** as a translation of 'Shire' (SD:129). #**Trann** could also be a general word *'province, region' occurring in these early names. Hence, **Tarn Felin** might be very tentatively interpreted as the *'hidden province'.

Tarn also occurs in **Tarn Aeluin**, *the lake on Dorthonion where Barahir and his companions made their lair, and where they were slain* (*Silm.index*), earlier attested in *The Lay of Beleriand* (LB:339,345,350). But here, it must be English 'tarn' (= a small steep-banked mountain lake or pool) rather than an Elvish word, compare the lines:

[...] *above the darkling pines arose
of steep Dorthonion to the snows
and barren mountain-winds, there lay
a tarn of water, blue by day, [...]* (LB:335-336)

On the other hand **tarn** is also attested directly as 'gate' in Early Noldorin and Goldogrin (PE13:153, GL:69, LT1:300), but this does not seem to be appropriate for a wide area.

Also, in the *Gnomish Lexicon* one can find **tram** 'cross', **trôn** '1) a cross, 2) a crossing', **trantha-** '1) to cross tr. & intr. 2) to mark with a cross', **tranc** 'criss-cross, crossed' (GL:71). The *Qenya Lexicon* gives the stem TARA- (QL:89) with similar derivatives – e.g. Q. **tarna** 'crossing, passage, ford'. If this remained valid, **Tarn Felin** might be the *'hidden crossing'. An clue which perhaps supports this last interpretation is the town name **Tarnost** (see 3.45).

In the third form one can identify the suffix **-an** also seen in **Rohan**, which is *derived from Elvish *rokkō 'swift horse for riding' (Q. rokko, S. roch) + a suffix frequent in names of lands* (Let:297). What remains in between is #**dôr** and may be N. **dôr** 'land, dwelling-place' (NDOR-, VT45:38), thus **Trandóran** *'cross-land'? Needless to say that all of this is highly speculative.

Sarn Gebir is later applied to the rapids of the Anduin and translated as 'Stone-spikes' (UT:463) or 'stone-

spiked' (RC:327), *so called because of the upright stake-like spikes of rock at their beginning*, from S. **sarn** '(small) stone' + **ceber** 'stake', pl. **cebir**.

But originally we find notes with **kebir**, **kapir** and translations of uncertain reading '?Limestones', '?Limestones' or '?Lonestones' (KEPER-, VT45:20); KOPAR- 'knob, head, tip', N. **cobar** '?grave barrow', '?graibarrow', '?dunharrow' (VT45:23). This was clearly put down at a time when **Sarn Gebir** or **Sern Gebir** was applied to the region of hills, but I cannot identify neither 'grey' nor 'lone', nor something similar in one of the earlier names.

3 Names from *The War of the Ring*

After the previously mentioned long break Tolkien continued to write, starting with *The Taming of Sméagol* in April 1944 (WR:77-78, Let:59). The first names below still belong to 1942 (cf. WR:59, note 10), from **Sern Erain** onwards they are from 1944. The story is now almost brought to its end, the thread with Frodo and Sam is brought until the point when Frodo is captured by orcs (cf. WR:219-220). The western thread reaches the journey to Morannon after the victory of the Pelennor Fields.

3.1 Rochirwaith, Rochirchoth, Rochirhoth, Rochann, Rohann, Rohirrim, Rochiroth, Rohar

§ **Rochirwaith, Rochirchoth, Rochirhoth, Rochann, Rohann, Rohirrim** (WR:22)

§ **Rochiroth** (WR:168) – see **Rohiroth, Rochiroth** (RS:440)

§ **Rohar?** (WR:137)

In Appendix E to *The Lord of the Rings* we learn that *ch* [...] was weakened to *h* in the speech of Gondor, and that change has been recognized in a few names, such as *Rohan*, *Rohirrim* and that **Rohan** is a modern form of **Rochann** < **Rochand** (cf. also Let:297).

It seems that the development of this conception is mirrored in the note with experimental forms in the first line above. **Rochirwaith** is clearly from **Rochir** 'horse-lord' (Let:144) and **gwaith**, literally 'manhood, also used = man-power, troop of able-bodied men, host, regiment' (**gweith** under WEG-, VT46:21), frequent in names of peoples as **Forodweith** 'Northmen'. **Rochirchoth** shows suffixed **hoth** 'host, crowd, frequent in people-names as *Glamhoth* (KHOTH-), lenited to **-choth**; while lenition is absent in **Rochirhoth**. – compare **Glamhoth** 'the barbaric host' (GLAM-), **i ngaurhoth** *'the wolf-host' (LotRII, ch.4; ÑGAW-).

Rohar appears with a question mark in connection with other notes. It may signify *'hose-king' from **roch** 'horse' (Let:144) and **âr** 'lord or king of a specified region' (TĀ-,TĀ3-, cf. 3AR-) or rather *'horse-lord' equivalent to **Rochir**, compare **Gwaewar** 'the Windlord' rather than *'Wind-king' above (2.18).

3.2 Fuilas, Marlas, Romloth, Galenas

§ **Fuilas** >> **Marlas** >> **Romloth** >> **Galenas** (WR:38)

These are earlier names of **galenas**, the name of pipeweed in Noldorin/Sindarin (see also LotRV, ch.8).

Fuilas clearly contains N. **lhass**, S. **las(s)** 'leaf' (Let:211, LAS¹-). The first element must be from PHUY- with N. **fuin** 'night', Q. **Fui, Hui** 'Night', **fuine, huine** 'deep shadow'. Indeed, tobacco belongs to the *Solanaceae* or *nightshade* family and this seems to be translated here by *'night-leaf'.

Marlas is more difficult – while suffixed **-las** 'leaf' can be also observed in this word, the only suitable element **mar-** appears in a first translation of the name *Hamfast* (= 'home-fast, home abiding') as **Marthanc** (SD:117) with mutated **tanc** 'firm' (TAK-) and thus obviously **mar-** 'home' < MBAR-, despite the usual change **mb-** > **b-** as in N. **bár** 'home' (VT45:33). Perhaps **mar-** is from a parallel root *MAR- or underwent some kind of influence. However, it is difficult to see how **Marlas** *'home-leaf' relates to pipeweed. Perhaps it is simply a misreading for ***Morlas** with **mor-** 'night, dark' from MOR-. This would be a variation of **Fuilas**.

Romloth contains N. **lhoth** 'flower' (LOT(H)-) or S. **loth** 'flower' (*Silm.index*), 'inflorescence, a head of small flowers' (VT42:18) and as the initial element probably N. **rhom** 'horn, trumpet' (ROM-) with voiced **r-** according to the later phonology of Sindarin. The shape of tobacco blossoms may indeed remind of trumpets.

There are two different explanations of **galenas** from Tolkien in PE17:100. According to the first the translation '= nicotiana, Gondor Sindarin for 'pipeweed' is given, followed by the form **galen** and Quenya forms **alanasse**, **ale** which are added without translation. This seems to point towards GAL²- 'grow, spread, increase' (or 'grow/flourish' in PE17:153) with N. **galas** 'growth', N. **galo** 'to grow'. Perhaps the formation goes via adjectival ***galanā** > ***alana** 'grown' and the noun suffix **-sse** in Quenya, while Sindarin substitutes **galen** < ***galinā** medially (by analogy). However, the mentioning of 'pipeweed' inevitably leads to the suspicion that 'pipe' is contained somewhere within the words – this can only be #**nasse** or #**asse** (N./S. #-as), but it cannot be conceivably related to any known root.

The second explanation cites the element **nes-** 'sweet smelling' > *S. **ne** 'scent'. Gondor Sindarin **galenas**

is said to be from **galanes** (hence probably a corruption by the Gondorians) and would thus originally mean *'sweet smelling plant', cognate of Q. **alenesse**, **alanesse** < **ale**, #**ala** 'plant' + #**nesse** *'sweet smelling'. Compare the description in the Prologue to *The Lord of the Rings*:
The Men of Gondor call it sweet galenas, and esteem it only for the fragrance of its flowers.

3.3 Galbedirs, Lamorni, Ornómar, Ornómi, Huorns

§ **Galbedirs** (WR:47)

§ **Lamorni, Ornómar** (WR:50)

§ **Ornómi** (WR:52)

§ **Huorns** (WR:30)

These are earlier names for the trees of Fangorn which are able to move. In English they are referred to as 'Talking Trees' – according to Treebeard *they still have voices, and can speak with the Ents [...], but they have become queer and wild* (LotRIII, ch.9). In the final version they are called **Huorns** (ibid., WR:30, RC:425).

An analysis of the earlier forms was done by Philipp Marquart in *Lambengolmor* message #913 [1] and I shall give a summary:

Initial **gal-** of **Galbedir** must be derived from GÁLAD- 'tree' or GALA- 'thrive (prosper, be in health – be glad)'. The suffix **-bedir** is most probably lenited #**pedir** *'speaker' from KWET- 'say'. This word itself could contain †**dír** *'man' (DER-) *surviving chiefly in proper names [...]* and as *agental ending*. The example **ceredir** 'doer, maker' is associated with this note. But on the other hand the name **Gelir** as a translation of 'Merry' (SD:129) seems to have been formed from GYEL- (yielding e.g. N. **gell** 'joy, triumph') with the sole suffix **-ir**. Thus there appear to be two possibilities: ***ped-dír** > #**pedir** or ***kwet-iro** > #**pedir** *'speaker'. **Lamorni** is Quenya; it seems to contain #**lam-** 'sound' (LAM-) and **orni**, plural of **orne** 'tree, high isolated tree' (ÓR-NI-, UT:168).

Ornómar consists out of **orne** (#**orn-**) and **óma** 'voice' (OM-), pluralized with **-r**.

The same **orne** or #**orn-** is part of **Ornómi**. The latter element could be most easily explained here as a direct plural #**ómi** from the stem OM- as **bal-ī** > **Vali** from BAL- beside **Valar**; but it could also be that Tolkien imagined a different formation – ***óme** 'voice', pl. ***ómi** instead of **óma**, pl. #**ómar**. Compare for instance Q. **nóte** 'number' (NOT-).

For **Huorn** PE17:86 cites a couple of scribbled forms. At first Q. **hú**, S. **hû** noun ?'hound' (?'heart') < **khōgo** – this seems to be ultimately related to KHUG- 'bark, bay' with Q. **huo** 'dog', N. **hû**. The application of this root here may be due to the fact that the Huorns do not speak a proper language (*lambe*), but rather an animal-like speech. Also associated are **khōn-**, *Q. **hōn**, *S. **hûn** *'heart' (compare KHŌ-N- 'heart (physical)' with the same derivatives) and **hō** ?'spirit, shadow' or ?'speak, show'. This application might express something like 'trees that are alive' – who have a spirit or heart.

3.4 Carandrian

§ **Carandrian** (WR:55) < N. **caran** 'red' (KARÁN-) + #**rian**, perhaps a suffix similar in role to #**-ian** as in **perian** 'halfling' (Let:347, PER-) and epenthesis of **-d-** (cf. **Celebrindrath** above (2.7))?

This is the name of a rowan-ent (thus the name probably refers to the red berries), friend of Bregalad.

3.5 Angost

§ **Angost** (WR:72) < N. **ang** 'iron' (ANGĀ-) and **ost** 'city, town with wall around' (OS-).

This was a passing name of Isengard, earlier **Angrobel** (see 2.4), later **Angrenost**.

3.6 Tor-dilluin, Mindolluin

§ Mount **Tor-dilluin** >> Mount **Mindolluin** (WR:77, 80)

This is the mountain at whose foot Minas Tirith was built.

Tor-dilluin probably contains N. **taur** 'vast, mighty, overwhelming, awful – also high, sublime' (TUR-), shortened to **tor-** in the compound. The second part can be interpreted as lenited **tilluin**, itself consisting out of N. **till**, **tild** 'horn' (TIL-) or S. **til** 'point, horn' (*Silm.index*), S. **till** 'tine, spike, point' (PE17:36) – frequent in mountain-names – and S. **luin** 'blue' (*Silm.index*). Thus altogether it may mean *'Mighty Bluehorn'.

Mindolluin is translated as 'Towering blue-head' (RC:439) in the unfinished index and might contain **mindon** 'tower' (MINI-) at the first glance, but *The Silmarillion* index states that it contains **dol** 'head; often applied to hills and mountains' and #**min-** which *occurs in other words referring to isolated, prominent, things*, thus #**mindol** *'isolated, prominent mountain'.

3.7 Mithond, Mithrond

§ **Mithond** (WR:77,80)

§ **Mithrond** (WR:80)

These names appear for later **Mithlond**, the 'Grey Havens' and **Mithrond** was changed to **Mithlond**.

Mithond may be just a slip, as suggested by Christopher Tolkien. If not, it appears to mean *'grey stone' with N. **mith** 'grey' (MITH-) and lenited N. **gonn** 'a great stone or rock' (GOND-). The application of this name to a haven is unclear, but it might refer to coastal cliffs.

Mithrond appears to contain N. **rhond**, **rhonn** 'cave' (ROD-) as the second element. If this is not a slip either, it might be referring to caves in coastal mountains. But on the other hand, Ilk. **ron**d means 'domed roof' and later we find S. **ron**d 'vaulted or arched roof, or a large hall or chamber so roofed' (*Silm.index*). Thus, **r(h)ond** might somehow (*pars pro toto?*) denote here that the harbour shields the ships from outer storms.

3.8 Sern Erain, Sarn Aran, {Sarnel Ubed. Ennyn. Aran}, Taur Toralt, {Sarn Torath}, Annon Torath, Aranath, Sairn Ubed

§ **Sern Erain** >> **Sarn Aran** (WR:98) 'the King Stones = the Gates of Sarn Gebir'

§ {**Sarnel Ubed. Ennyn. Aran**} **Taur Toralt** {**Sarn Torath**} **Annon Torath. Aranath** (WR:132)

§ **Sairn Ubed** (WR:132)

These are earlier names of **Argonath** < **arn(a)gon-ath** 'the group of (two) noble stones' (Let:347), earlier **Sern Aranath** (see 2.60). The sequence in the second line occurs in a brief outline for the chapter 'Of Herbs and Stewed Rabbit', which was put down in a hardly legible handwriting. Frodo and Sam see a stone figure on their journey through Ithilien which reminds them of **Sern Aranath**. In the *The Lord of the Rings* they encounter it in the chapter 'Journey to the Cross-roads':

The brief glow fell upon a huge sitting figure, still and solemn as the great stone kings of Argonath. The years had gnawed it, and violent hands had maimed it. Its head was gone [...]

One can only guess that the singular forms among these hastily written names refer to the broken statue in Ithilien and the other ones to the two statues at the Anduin.

Sern Erain is formed with **sern** pl. of **sarn** 'stone as a material; or as adj.' (SAR-) and **erain**, pl. of **aran** 'king' (3AR-, Let:347). The following **Sarn Aran** shows the same words in the singular.

Sern Ubed was added later to the same page with 'denial' in brackets (WR:137). This must be a translation of **ubed**, which can be hence analyzed as containing the negative suffix **u-** (UGU-, UMU-) and the lenited element **-ped** from KWET- 'say'. For a derivation of this kind compare N. **úan** 'monster' < **ūbanō** (BAN-), the vowel becomes shortened in **uanui** 'monstrous, hideous' or **úgerth** *'tresspasses' < **carth** 'deed' (KAR-). In *The Etymologies* we can find pencilled N. **ú-** 'un, bad-' (VT46:20). But all these forms imply a reversal, which is not the derivation of 'deny' from 'say'. However, one can also find the struck through word N. **mû** 'no' from MŪ- 'not, no' (VT45:35) which looks related to UMU-. This would explain **ubed** *'saying no = denial'. The name *'Stones of Denial' most probably refers to the fact that the two statues hold their hands raised in a gesture of refusal.

The word **sarnel** instead of **sern** or **sairn** is formed with the suffix **-el**, which also occurs in N. **gandel**, **gannel** 'a harp' (ÑGAN-, ÑGÁNAD-), **findel**, **finnel** '(braided) hair' < **sphindele** (SPIN-) or **nelladel** 'ringing of bells' (NYEL-). Here its role might be the formation of *'stone-figure, statue'. See also **Dant-ruinel**, **Nenuinel** above (2.39, 2.59).

From the following notes **Ennyn Aran** should probably belong together, meaning *'Gates of the King' with pl. **ennyn** of N. **annon** 'great gate' (AD-). As the statues mark the northern border of Gondor on the Anduin, they are also in a way a gate to its land.

Taur in the next form **Taur Toralt** may either be N. **taur** < **tāro** 'king: only used of the legitimate kings of whole tribes' or the adjective **taur** < **taurā** 'vast, mighty, overwhelming, awful – also high, sublime' (TUR-) and **Toralt** most probably contains **taur** initially with **au** > **o** in the compound. The second element **-alt** could be the cogante of Q. **alta** 'large, great in size' (ÁLAT-). As a whole **toralt** may mean *'king-large = large king' (referring to the size of the statue) or be the compound of two adjectives *'large and mighty'.

Sarn Torath probably means *'Stone of the Kings' with **taur** 'king' in the class plural, similar to **Sern Aranath** (2.60).

Annon Torath must then be the *'Gate of the Kings' with **annon** 'gate' in the singular.

And finally, **Sairn Ubed** shows a different plural formation of **sarn** to **sairn** instead of **sern**.

3.9 Neleg Thilim, Neleglos

§ **Neleg Thilim** >> **Neleglos** 'the White Tooth' (WR:106)

This is an older name of Minas Ithil (internally). An analysis is given in *Lambengolmor* message #921 by Philipp Marquart [1].

Both forms transparently contain N. **neleg** 'tooth' (NÉL-EK-). The adjective **thilim** looks like being derived from THIL-, a root parallel to SIL- 'shine silver'. So one can isolate the adjectival ending **-im**, which already occurred in **#mithim** '*hoar, grey', **Nenvithim** 'Hoardales' (TI:114) – see above (2.1). **Neleglos** likely contains N. **gloss** 'snow, also adj. snow-white' (GOLÓS-); later we find S. **gloss** '(dazzling) white' from (G)LOS- (VT42:18).

3.10 Mornennyn, Morannon, Ennyn Dûr, Morennyn, Mornennyn, Kirith Naglath

§ **Mornennyn** >> **Morannon** (WR:112)

§ **Ennyn Dûr** >> **Morennyn** >> **Mornennyn** (WR:113)

§ **Kirith Naglath** 'Cleft of the Teeth' (WR:137)

These are preceding forms of the Black Gate of Mordor, in *The Lord of the Rings* it is called **Morannon** (LotRIV, ch.3).

The elements involved here in several combinations are N. **morn** 'black', cognate to Q. **morna** or N. **†môr** 'black', cogante to Q. **more** < **mori** (MOR-, VT45:35; Let:347) (or else just a prefix **mor-** directly from the stem); and N. **annon**, pl. **ennyn** 'great gate' (AD-). Many European languages put 'gate' or 'door' into the plural (a gate is naturally formed out of two halves), e.g. Slavic *vrata, vorota* is always used in this plural form. It seems that Tolkien imagined the same to happen in Noldorin/Sindarin at some point in time.

The form **Ennyn Dûr** is peculiar, since the latter part of it is the adjective **dûr** 'dark, sombre' (DOÛ-, DÔ-) which does not agree in number with the pluralized **ennyn**. The usage of **ennyn** as singular despite being grammatical plural seems unlikely, since **Nelig Morn** and **Naglath Morn** occur at the same time (see 3.11). It may be just a slip (**Nelig Morn** is also immediately changed, **Naglath Morn** deleted) or perhaps **dûr** < ***doḡrē** is here meant to be the noun '*blackness, darkness' and is put into genitival position.

Kirith Naglath is from **cirith** 'cleft, ravine, defile' < *kir-* 'cut, cleave' (RC:334-335, *Silm.index*, cf. KIR-) and **naglath** collective pl. 'teeth', for which see 3.11.

3.11 Nelig Morn, Mel, Nelig Myrn, Naglath Morn

§ **Nelig Morn Mel** >> **Nelig Myrn** 'Teeth of Mordor' (WR:113,122)

§ **Naglath Morn** (WR:122)

These are epithets for the two towers guarding the entrance to Mordor, earlier **Gorgos** and **Nargos** (see 2.58), later **Narchost** and **Carchost** 'Towers of the Teeth' in *The Lord of the Rings* (LotRVI, ch.1).

Nelig is clearly the plural of N. **neleg** 'tooth' (NÉL-EK-). **Naglath** is obviously formed with the class-plural suffix **-ath**, so that the basic form can be guessed ***nagl**, ***nagol** < ***nakla** from NAK- 'bite'; compare N. **magl**, **magol** 'sword' from MAK- 'sword' or 'fight (with sword)'. **Mel** is probably the beginning of an unfinished word. The following adjective is N./S. **morn** 'black' (MOR-, VT45:35; Let:347), interestingly in the singular, although qualifying pl. **nelig**, **naglath**. Elsewhere Sindarin and Noldorin adjectives are seen to agree in plural, so that this might be just a slip. In any case **Nelig Morn** has been immediately changed to **Nelig Myrn** with pl. **myrn**, while **Naglath Morn** was *subsequently struck out and not replaced*.

3.12 Hebel Dúath, Ephel Dúath

§ **Hebel Dúath** >> **Ephel Dúath** (WR:122)

These are Elvish names for the 'Mountains of Shadow', a mountain range marking the southwest of Mordor, translated as 'Fence of shadow' in the unfinished index (RC:457) with **ephel** 'outer fence' < **et-pel** < **pel-** 'go round, encircle', compare **Et-pele** > **Eppelle** > **Ephel** (WR:137), **ephel** < **eppel** < **et-pel** 'outer wall or fence' (PE17:65), PEL- 'revolve on fixed point' in *The Etymologies*; and **dú(w)ath** 'night-shade' (DOÛ-, DÔ-). If the earlier **hebel** is derived from PEL- as well, it needs a prefix ***he-** instead of **et-**, but nothing like this is attested. Instead we may assume that the underlying root is *√khep-* 'retain, keep, do not give away or release, keep hold of' (VT41:6, PE17:157) – as also in the Sindarin verb **ú-chebin** lit. '*I do not keep' (LotR App.A) – with the meaning 'fence' derived from it. For the formation compare **keglē** > S. **cail** 'a fence or palisade of spikes and sharp stakes', thus perhaps **khepelē** > **hebel** with *ómataima*.

3.13 Andabund, Andrabon, Múmund, Múmar, Mâmuk

§ **Andabund** >> **Andrabon** >> **Múmund** (WR:136)

§ **Múmar, Mâmuk** (WR:136, Let:66)

These are various experimental names for the oliphaunt of Harad, ultimately **mûmak** was chosen (LotRIV, ch.4).

The Etymologies give MBUD- 'project', N. **andabon**, **annabon** 'elephant', lit. 'long-snouted' with the first element **anda-**, **anna-** meaning 'long' (ÁNAD-, ANDA-) and the adjective **#bon(d)** < **#mbundā** 'snouted'.

Andabund seems to be formed with the noun **bund**, **bunn** 'snout, nose, cape' instead and leaves medial **-nd** unchanged (compare **Mindolluin**, **Gondolin**, **Glorfindel** (Silm.*index*)). **Andrabon** is formed with **#bon** again, but shows a different adjective initially, probably from primitive ***and'rā** with adjectival **-rā**.

Múmund looks like a Noldorin/Sindarin word as well, with **bund** being lenited to ***mund** (cf. N. **bâr** 'house' > **i-mâr** (PE13:120), initial **mb-** archaically). But then the element **mú-** is difficult to explain. In any case the later **múmak** is from the speech of the Easterlings (PM:79) and so are most probably its predecessors **múmar** and **mâmuk**. **Múmund** may have been conceived as an alien word as well, with just a coincidental resemblance, or perhaps it might be a mixed compound.

Compare also the pseudo-Elvish translations **Aramund** 'Kingly bull', **Tarmund** 'Noble bull', **Rasmund** 'Homed bull', **Turcomund** 'Chief of bulls' in one of Tolkien's letters (Let:345) which can be neither Quenya nor Sindarin phonologically.

3.14 Hebel ?Orolos, Hebel Uilos, Nimr[?ais], Ephel Nimras, Ephel Nimrais, Ered Nimrath, Ered Nimras

§ **Hebel ?Orolos** >> **Hebel Uilos Nimr[?ais]** (WR:137)

§ **Ephel Nimras** >> **Ephel Nimrais, Ered Nimrath** (WR:137,156)

§ **Ered Nimras** (WR:167-168)

At this point the 'Black Mountains' (see **Ered Myrn**, **Eredvyrn**, **Mornvenniath** above (2.15)) were changed to 'White Mountains' with several Elvish experimental forms. The ultimate form became **Ered Nimrais** 'White-horn mountains' (UT:436).

Hebel did already occur in **Hebel Dúath** as a name for a mountain range (also **Ephel**, see 3.12). The form **?Orolos** shows **oro-** from **ORO-** 'up, rise, high etc.' either signifies something like ***'height, mountain peak'**, or plainly 'mountain' as in **Orofarne** 'mountain-dwelling' (Let:168). The second element is presumably lenited N. **gloss** 'snow, also adj. snow-white'. Thus **Hebel Orolos** ***'Range of snow-white peaks'**.

Uilos is a name elsewhere used for the Valinorean mountain **Oiolosse** 'Ever-snow-white' (OY- UT:55, Rgeo:74), the initial element **ui-** comes from **OY-** 'ever, eternal'.

Nimr[?ais], if read correctly, is the plural of **nimras** 'white-horn' < N. **nimp**, **nim** 'pale' (NIK-W-) or **nim** 'white (usual word)' < Telerin **nimbĭ**, alteration of **nimpĭ** < ***ninkwĭ** < **NIK-** (PE17:49,168) + ***ras(s)** or lenited **?rhass** 'horn especially on living animal, but also applied to mountains' (RAS-, VT46:10), of uncertain reading in *The Etymologies* (S. **rass** 'horn' in PE17:36).

Interesting is **Nimrath**, which seems to contain **rath** 'course, riverbed' (RAT-). On the other hand a later source cites **rath-** 'climb' (UT:255) and **rath**, applied in Númenórean Sindarin to *longer road-ways and streets of Minas Tirith* (which were inclined), as **Rath Dínen** 'the Silent Street'. But a root meaning 'climb' may also yield ***'mountain'**. Notable in this context is earlier **Caradras** 'Redway' (see 1.10) with the roles of **r(h)as** and **rath** interchanged. So it may be that Tolkien just wavered concerning the application of these two words.

3.15 Máraher

§ **Máraher** 'the good steward' (WR:153) < Q. **mára** 'useful, fit, good (of things)' in *The Etymologies* (MAG-), later 'good, as it should be, in right or proper form or state, in health, well' < $\sqrt{\text{MAGA}}$ (PE17:162, cf. VT42:33-34) + **-her** 'master' < **KHER-** 'rule, govern, possess'

This is a passing name of later **Mardil**, the second steward of Gondor.

3.16 Sharkûn, {Shorab, Shorob}, Forlong, Fornold, Incânus, Olórin, Olórin

§ **Sharkûn** to the Dwarves (WR:153)

§ **{Shorab or Shorob}** in the East (ibid.)

§ **Forlong** >> **Fornold** >> **Incânus** in the South (ibid.)

§ **Olórin** >> **Olórin** in youth (ibid.)

These are earlier versions of Gandalf's names in the different regions. In *The Lord of the Rings* he says: *Many are my names in many countries, he said. Mithrandir among the Elves, Tharkûn to the Dwarves; Olórin I was in my youth in the West that is forgotten, in the South Incânus, in the North Gandalf; to the East I go not.* (LotRIV, ch.5)

Interesting in this context is **Sharkûn** rather than **Tharkûn** in the early version, as well as Gandalf's names **Shorab**, **Shorob** in the east, whereas he *does not go there* in the final version. This might be how he was called by the orcs.

Christopher Tolkien writes: *On Gandalf's names 'in the South', Forlong changed to Fornold I can cast no light.* He then states that **Forlong** became the name of the lord of Lossarnach (LotRV, ch.1) and in the Appendix F **Forlong** is mentioned among names of *of forgotten origin, and descended doubtless from days before the ships of*

the Númenoreans sailed the Sea. Thus it appears that Tolkien just had a suitable name-shape in mind, without any specific meaning attached to it and changed its application. **Fornold** is most probably of the same sort. Note however Tom Bombadil's Scandinavian name among the Dwarves **Forn** '(belonging to) ancient (days)' (RC:128). On the connection of **Incānus** with Latin see UT:400; an Elvish etymology includes Q. **incānus**(se) 'mind mastership' (PE17:88), **in-kāno/u** 'mind master' (PE17:155) < IN-ID 'mind, inner senses', KAN- 'lead'. For the interpretation of Q. **Olórin** see UT:396-397, the earlier **Olórin** just has a different name-formative suffix **-ion**.

3.17 Elenarda, Kalen(arda), Kallinarda, {Kalin}, Calenardan, Calenardhon

§ **Elenarda, Kalen(arda)** (WR:155,167)

§ **Kalinarda** (WR:156)

§ **{Kalin} Calenardan >> Calenardhon** (WR:168)

These are earlier ancient names of the region which in the Third Age was renamed to Rohan, ultimately **Calenardhon** 'The Green Province' (*Silm.index*).

Elenarda is Quenya 'star-realm, upper air or sky' (VT45:16) < Q. **elen** 'star' (EL-) + **arda** 'realm' (ǀAR-). The new reference of this name to the region of Rohan is difficult to explain. Perhaps it is because of the stars becoming better visible when standing amidst such a plain? Or might this region be seen to form a star-like shape on the map?

Kalen(arda) was written above **Elenarda** and is a peculiar form – N. **calen** 'bright-coloured = green' (KAL-) must come from ***kalina** (see Q. **kalina** 'light (adj.)') with a-affection **i** > **e**. But a-affection does not occur in Quenya, while **arda** is clearly a Quenya word and cannot be Noldorin/Sindarin. Is it just a slip of Tolkien's or an error of the Númenoreans? In any case the following version of this passage (Faramir's description of the history of the Dúnedain) has **Kalinarda**, the Quenya form one would expect.

Calenardan is obviously from **calen** + **#ardan** '*realm'. According to *The Etymologies* the stems ǀAR- 'have, hold' and GAR-, GARAT-, GARAD- *were much blended in Eldarin*. A Noldorin derivative is **ardh** 'realm', while **ardan** seems to show the suffix **-an** denoting a region as in **Rochann** > **Rohan** 'Hippia' (Let:144). Thus **ardan** may here symbolize ***arðan** – see UT:267 on this spelling matter – unless ǀAR- blended here with GARAT- rather than GARAD-.

Calenardhon contains **ardhon** '*realm' now with a different suffix **-on** (cf. **Arðon** in PM:348).

3.18 Nargalad, Anngalad, Carangalad, Henneth Carandûn, Henneth Malthen, Henlo Naur, Henlo n'Annun, Hennuil n'Annun

§ **Nargalad, Anngalad, Carangalad, Henneth Carandûn, Henneth Malthen, Henlo Naur, Henlo n'Annun, Hennuil n'Annun** (WR:164)

These are earlier names of **Henneth Annûn** 'Window of the Sunset' (LotRIV, ch.5), a waterfall in Ithilien. It screened the entrance to a cave the rangers were using as a hiding-place. The cave faced west, so that whenever the sun would go down its light would be *broken into many flickering beams of ever-changing colour*, hence the names:

Nargalad should mean '*red light' with **nar-** 'red' from NAR¹-, whence also N. **narw, naru** 'red', compare **Narosîr** 'Redway' and **Narodûm** 'Red Vale' above (1.6), **Nardol** below (3.22). The second element is then most probably lenited N. **calad** 'light' (KAL-).

Compared to the other forms **Anngalad** may conceivably signify '*light of the west', but then it would contain **annûn** 'west' (NDÛ-) shortened to **ann-** with the original derivation being hardly recognizable. Another theoretical possibility would be N. **and, ann** 'long' (ÁNAD-, ANDA-) as the initial element, but I have no clue why the waterfall should be called '*long light'.

Carangalad is again '*red light' with N. **caran** 'red' < KARÁN- and **calad** 'light'.

Henneth Carandûn is probably '*window of the red west' with **henneth** '*window' according to the translation of later **Henneth Annûn**. **Henneth** is perhaps derived from KHEN-D-E- 'eye' with the suffix **-eth** (cf. N. **meleth** 'love' < MEL- 'love (as friend)') denoting a noun, although such nouns usually have an abstract meaning. **Carandûn** must be from **caran** 'red' and **andûn** or **dûn** 'west'.

Henneth Malthen is the '*golden window' with N. **malthen** 'of gold', analogical for **mallen** (SMAL-).

In **Henlo Naur** the first word seems to contain N. **henn** or **hên** 'eye' (KHEN-D-E-) and **lô**, earlier 'a pool, lake' (GL:54), later attested as 'fenland' (UT:263, VT42:9-10) from LOG 'wet (and soft), soaked, swampy etc.', while **naur** means 'fire' (NAR¹-). Thus we can tentatively suspect a meaning like '*wet eye/sight of fire'.

In **Henlo n'Annun** the word **naur** is exchanged by **annun** 'west', for some reason with a short vowel (probably Tolkien was writing hastily and left the diacritics out). The prefixed **n'** is the shortened genitive marker **na**, also appearing in later **mîr n'Arðon** 'Jewel of the World' (PM:348) and frequently in Noldorin place names like **Taur-na-Faras** 'Hunters' Wold' (SPAR-, LR:450), **Taur-na-Fuin** 'Forest of Night' (LR:450), **Dor-na-**

Fauglith 'Land of Gasping Thirst' (PHAU-, LR:423); also in the form **an** in **Rath a Chalardain, Ernil a Pheriannath**, see 3.25.

Finally, **Hennuil n'Annun** contains **hennuil**, probably formed again with N. **henn** 'eye'. The element **#uil** may be from ULU- 'pour, flow', presumably signifying '*pouring water, waterfall'. Although the Noldorin of *The Etymologies* shows another development: **ulyā** > N. **œil, eil** 'it is raining' [7], compare the later S. **ruin** 'fiery, red' < ***runjā** < √RUN 'red, glowing' (PM:366), cognate to Q. **runya**.

3.19 melinon, lebendron, lebethras

§ **melinon** >> **lebendron** >> **lebethras** (WR:176)

These are earlier names of the tree **lebethron**. A detailed analysis of the last forms was made by Didier Willis, see [10].

For **lebendron** he suggests a compound with **l(h)eben** 'five' (LEP-) and syncopated **doron** 'oak' (DÓRON-), discussing several primitive variants; and for **lebethras** a formation from **lepet-** > **l(h)ebed** 'finger' (LEP-, LEPET-, later: VT47:23-24) similar to **gonathras** 'entanglement' (NAT-), thus perhaps meaning '*something made out of fingers, enfingermnt'. The final form **lebethron** then could be either derived with the name-formative suffix **-ron** (although one might have expected ***lebedron**, as **hadron** 'thrower' (KHAT-)) or be an ancient compound ***lepet-doron** > ***lepetdron-** > ***lepettron-** > **lebethron**. Thus, as he argues, all these names may refer to the 'finger-oak', so called because its leaves resemble a hand with five fingers.

PE17:89 gives **lebethron** 'Gondor hardwood, kind of a tree' < **lepeth-ron**, associated with Q. **lepse** which is 'finger' under LEP-, LEPET-. The cognate of **lebeth** is Q. **lepetta** *probably because of its leaves (like chestnut) [were] shaped like a fingered hand*. But for the final part two different interpretations are given. According to the first **oron** 'tree' becomes **-(o)rōnō** in compound. According to the second **lebethron** > **lebethron** by association with √RUN- 'rub, grind, smooth, polish' because **lebethron** *was used as word for the wood which took a high polish*.

I may add on the first name **melinon**. Here, one may recall **melin** 'friends' from *The Return of the Shadow* (see 1.19), but a tree with such a name seems doubtful. Instead we may be dealing here with N. **malen** 'yellow' < ON **malina** (SMAL-). The medial **-i-** would not undergo a-affection in the compound and instead cause i-affection of the preceding **-a-**, as in **Melthinorn** (ibid.) with N. **malthen** 'of gold', analogical for **mallen** < ***maldina** and N. **orn** 'tree, high isolated tree' (ÓR-NI). The suffix **-on** is often seen to form names in Noldorin and Sindarin, thus ***malin-ondō** > **melinon**.

3.20 Terch Ungol, {Te}, Torech Ungol

§ **Terch Ungol** 'the Spider's Lair' >> **{Te} Torech Ungol** 'the Spider's Hole' (WR:202)

These are Noldorin/Sindarin names for Shelob's lair. **Torech Ungol** is mentioned in LotRIV, ch.9.

For **ungol** 'spider' compare QL:12, root GUNU with Q. **ungwe** 'spider', esp. **Ungwe** 'the Gloom-weaver', Gn. **gung** 'spider' (also GL:43). In *The Etymologies* UÑG- was reinterpreted as '*gloom' with Q. **ungwe** 'gloom', Ilk. **ungol** 'darkness, ungor' 'black, dark, gloomy', *in Noldorin not used except in name Ungoliant*. But LotR App.E already gives Q. **ungwë** 'spider's web' again. Thus one can suspect ***uñg-la** > ***ungl** > **ungol** 'spider'. **Terch** 'lair' may be related to TER-, TERES- 'pierce', whence e.g. Q. **tereve** 'fine, acute', **teren** 'slender'. The primitive form can be guessed as ***ter'kā**. One could imagine that the meaning 'pierce' evolved into 'pierced passage, lair, tunnel'. Compare also Gn. **tereg, terch** 'a worm' (GL:70), most probably related to TERE- with similar derivatives Q. **tereve** 'piercing, acute, shrill, sharp', **teren** 'lissom, lithe', **teste** 'small worm' (QL:91). 'Worm' seems to be derived here in a very similar way – a worm is not only slender, but also pierces its way through the ground.

Torech 'secret hole, lair' comes from √TOR- 'secrete, hide' and **#ech** < **ekka** 'hole' (PE17:188)

3.21 Zaglûn, Gazmog, Nagur-Danlo, Nûzu, Yagûl, Ballung, Gazmog, Uftak Zaglûn, Ufthak, Dushgoi

§ **Zaglûn, Gazmog, Nagur-Danlo, Nûzu, Yagûl** (WR:212-213)

§ **Ballung** (WR:224)

§ **Gazmog, Uftak Zaglûn, Ufthak** (WR:225)

§ **Dushgoi** (WR:216, 226)

Dushgoi is the Orcish name for Minas Morghul, the other forms are personal Orcish names.

3.22 Amon Thorn, Elenach, Nardol, Penannon, Orodras, Mindor Uilas

§ **Amon Thorn, Elenach, Nardol, Penannon, Orodras, Mindor Uilas** (WR:232-233)

These are earlier names of the Beacons of Anórien. Their final names were analyzed by Tolkien himself in the essay 'Rivers and Beacon-hills of Gondor' (VT42:18-21, UT:319).

Amon Thorn corresponds to later **Amon Dîn** 'the silent hill' and could mean *'eagle hill' with N. **amon** 'hill' (AM²-) and **thorn** *'eagle' as uninflected genitive – *The Etymologies* give **thôr** and unsynocopated **thoron** (THOR-, THORON-), but compare **Arathorn** (Let:347). Another alternative would be *'fenced hill' with **thorn** < ***thurnā** from THUR-, which yields N. **thoren** 'fenced' < **tháurēnā**. A third possibility would be **thorn** *'stiff' < ***stār(a)nā** < STAR- or STARAN-, whence Ilk.**thrôn** 'stiff, hard' < **starāna**. And finally a fifth one with **thorn** 'steadfast' < √THOR (PE17:113).

Elenach corresponds to later **Eilenach**, which is *probably an alien name; not Sindarin, Númenórean or Common Speech* (VT42:19). The same is most probably true for **Elenach**.

On **Nardol** 'fiery head' see UT:455. It is obviously composed with **nar-** 'red' or 'fire' from NAR¹-, whence also N. **narw**, **naru** 'red', **naur** 'fire'; and **dôl** 'head' (NDOL-) or **dol** 'head, hill' (RC:433), 'head; often applied to hills and mountains' (*Silm.index*), S. **dol** (**doll**) (PE17:36). Compare also **Narosîr** 'Redway', **Narodûm** 'Red Vale' (1.6), **Nargalad** *'red light' above (3.18).

Penannon looks as if it contains N. **annon** 'great gate' (AD-) and as the initial element N. **pend**, **penn** 'declivity', later **penn** 'slope' (RC:525). But *'sloped gate' as a name for a hill seems doubtful. Perhaps one should rather suspect N. **and**, **ann** 'long' (ÁNAD-, ANDA-) here with the name-formative suffix **-on**, thus *'Long-sloped one'. Medial **-n-** rather than **-nn-** despite **penn** may be explained by analogy, as a formation from the further simplified ***pen**. Compare **arn(a)gon-ath** > **Argonath** (Let:347) rather than ***Argonnath**. On the other hand, see also **Erelas** (VT42:19) which also seems to contain two interpretable elements **er-** 'single' and **las(s)** 'leaf', but is not Sindarin.

Orodras looks interpretable again, with N. **orod** 'mountain' (ÓROT-) and ?**rhass** 'horn especially on living animal, but also applied to mountains' (RAS-,VT46:10), of uncertain reading in *The Etymologies* (S. **rass** 'horn' in PE17:36), thus simply *'mountain-peak'.

In **Mindor** the first element is probably related to MINI-, whence Q. **minda** 'prominent, conspicuous', N. **minnas**, **mindon** 'tower'. In the *Silmarillion* index 'tower' is S. **minas** and *the same stem occurs in other words referring to isolated, prominent, things* – in this case a hill. The suffix is probably **#-or** 'hill, mountain' from ORO-, compare **Erebor** 'The Lonely Mountain' from *The Hobbit* and **Brandor** above (2.36). Thus **mindor** could be something like *'isolated mountain'. **Uilas** could mean *'ever-leaf' or rather *'ever-leaved' with **ui-** as in N. **Uilos** 'Everlasting snow' (OY-) and **l(h)as(s)** 'leaf' (LAS¹-, VT42:19). **Mindor Uilas** corresponds to later **Halifirien** (modernized Old English 'Holy Mountain'), on whose slopes the Firien Wood grew.

3.23 Harns

§ **Harns** (WR:253) < N. **harn** 'southern' (KHYAR-) + English plural **-s**; a term for the **Haradrim**, compare **Barangils** above (2.51)

3.24 Taurost

§ **Taurost** 'High City' (WR:260) < N. **taur** 'vast, mighty, overwhelming, awful – also high, sublime' (TUR-) + N. **ost** 'city, town with wall around' (OS-)

In *The Lord of the Rings* Minas Tirith is called the 'High City', but judging from the context (Gandalf and Pippin enter Minas Tirith, ride up to the 6th court, dismount and pass into the High City), this name seems to refer here just to the highest part of the city containing the citadel.

3.25 Rath a Chalardain, Ernil a Pheriannath

§ **Rath a Chalardain** 'Street of the Lampwrights' (WR:287)

§ **Ernil a Pheriannath** (ibid.)

The first name is a street in Minas Tirith, later **Rath Celerdain** (LotRV, ch.1) < **rath** 'street (in a city)' from *rath-* 'climb' + **celerdain**, pl. of **calardan** 'lampwright' from **calar** 'a portable lamp' (RC:523, UT:255, PE17:96). Compare RAT-, KAL-, TAN-.

Ernil i Pheriannath 'Prince of the Halflings' (Rgeo:75) < **ernil** 'prince' (UT:428), probably **arn** 'royal' (Let:347) + suffix **-il**; and **perianath**, coll. pl. 'the Hobbits (as a race)' from **perian** 'halfling' (cf. PER-) with nasal mutation after the plural article.

In both names the genitive particle **an** < √ANA/NĀ (PE17:146) is used. It causes nasal mutation to the following words: **celerdain** > **a chelerdain** and **perianath** > **a pheriannath**. It otherwise appears in an objective role: **dagnir an Glaurung** 'Slayer of Glaurung = he who slew Glaurung' (PE17:97), meaning that it is employed where a verb phrase with a direct object ('to slay Glaurung') becomes a noun phrase. But

obviously, **an** plays no such role in these early forms.

A discussion of the derivatives of $\sqrt{\text{ANA/NĀ}}$ mentions that **na**, before vowels **nan** with nasal mutation, *means "with" in sense of possessing, provided with, especially of characteristic feature* (PE17:147), so **i-arben na megil and** 'The Knight of the Long Sword'. This could apply to **Rath a Chalardain** – the lampwrights are a characteristic feature of the street. See also **Henlo n'Annun, Hennuil n'Annun** above (3.18).

Also notable is **calar** in the earlier plural **calardain**, compared to later i-affected **celerdain**.

3.26 Faragon, Orondil

§ **Faragon** >> **Orondil** (WR:281,288)

These are passing names for the father of the steward **Mardil**, later **Vorondil** (LotR App.A).

Faragon is apparently formed with the same prefix **fara-** as in **Faramir**. It is probably from SPAR- 'hunt, pursue' (whence N. **faras** 'hunting, **feredir** 'hunter'), since *Faragon father of Mardil hunted the wild oxen of Araw [= Oromë] in the far fields of Rhân*. The horn which Boromir bore descends from him. The suffix **-gon** < N. **caun** 'valour' (KAN-) appears in many other names.

Orondil is Quenya and seems to mean *'lover of mountains', with Q. **oron** 'mountain' (ÓROT-) and **-(n)dil** which *implies 'devotion', 'disinterested love'* (*Silm.index*) and is usually translated as 'lover' (UT:401, NIL-, NDIL-).

3.27 Beren, Turgon, Barathil, Barithil, Berithil, Baranor, Bergil, Duilas, Garathon, Ramloth, Thalion, Gwinhir, Asgil-Golamir, Inram the tall, Benrodir, Nosediligand, Northiligand, Dirgon

§ **Beren**, son of **Turgon** >> **Barathil** >> **Barithil** (WR:282,287) >> **Berithil** son of **Baranor** (WR:288)

§ **Bergil** (WR:287)

§ **Duilas, Garathon** (WR:283) >> **Targon** (WR:288)

§ **Ramloth** son of **Thalion** >> **Gwinhir** son of **Thalion** (WR:284-285,293)

§ **Asgil-Golamir** (WR:287)

§ **Inram** the tall (WR:252)

§ **Benrodir** (WR:252)

§ **Nosediligand, Northiligand** (WR:252,266)

§ **Dirgon** (WR:316-317)

These are names of men from Gondor. In *The Lord of the Rings* **Berithil** becomes '**Beregond** son of **Baranor**', his son is named **Bergil** from the beginning. **Targon** is his friend in the buttery. **Ramloth** or **Gwinhir** is a boy Pippin meets while walking through the city. **Asgil-Golamir** is later named **Golasgil** and is the lord of Anfalas coming to Minas Tirith with his soldiers. **Dirgon** is later named **Hirgon** (LotRV, ch.3), he is a messenger from Gondor to king Théoden.

For N. **beren** 'bold' as a proper name see BER-.

For **Turgon** see TUR- and KAN-, at that time it seems to be a compound of **tūr** 'victory' and **caun** 'valour'.

Barathil may contain N. **bara** 'fiery, also eager' *frequent in masculine names as Baragund, Barahir* (BARAS-). The second element **#thil** is most probably from THIL-, variant of SIL- 'shine silver'. Alternatively **-il** could be the name suffix and **#barath** an abstract noun from BAR- 'uplift, save, rescue' (original meaning 'raise'), MBAR- 'dwell, inhabit' or maybe from BARATH-. A third alternative would be *ómataima*-extended **#bara-** from BAR- and **#thil**. Compare also **Tol Varad** 'the Defended Isle' below (3.33).

Looking at the names **Barithil/Berithil, Baranor** and **Bergil** one can see a striking pattern. The second elements are apparently **Ithil** 'moon' (THIL-, *Silm.sil-*), **Anor** 'sun' (ANÁR-) and **gil** 'star' (Rgeo:73). The first element may be **#bar-** < BAR- or MBAR- as mentioned, once **#ber-** with i-affection. The meanings thus seem to be *'Moon-protector', *'Sun-protector', *'Star-protector' or perhaps *'Moon-home', *'Sun-home', *'Star-home'. However, rather than being the literal meaning, this would probably elliptically refer to the parts of Gondor or its former kings, than to the actual astronomical bodies which do not really need protection. According to the outline in *The Silmarillion* and *The Lord of the Rings* the two founders of Gondor are **Anárion** reigning in **Minas Anor** 'Tower of the Sun' in the land of **Anórien** *'land of the sun'; and **Ithildur** reigning in **Minas Ithil** 'Tower of the Moon' in **Ithilien** 'land of the moon' (RC:233). In between lies **Osgiliath** 'Fortress of the Stars'. Tolkien calls the name **Anórien** '*heraldic rather than climatic, and related to the heraldic names of Elendil's sons*' (RC:509). **Minas Tirith [Anor]**, **Minas Morgol [Ithil]** as well as **Ithilien, Anarion** (**Anárion** in WR:243-244) and **Osgiliath** already appear on the maps in TI:308-309. Compare also **Orendil, Ithildor** and the river **Ithilduin** above (2.46).

Duilas seems to contain **dui-** from DUI-, yielding words for 'river' and lenited **glas** 'joy' as in the name **Borlas** (GÁLAS-). Another possibility might be initial lenition of the root TUY- 'spring, sprout' (cf. G. **duil, duilir** 'spring' (GL:31)) and **las** 'leaf', thus *'Spring-leaf' (cf. **Finduilas** above (2.33)).

Garathon may be related to GARAT-, whence N. **garth** 'fortress', although it is probably uninterpretable.

Targon is similar to **Turgon**, but is most probably formed with initial **tar-** from $\bar{T}\bar{A}$ -, $\bar{T}\bar{A}\bar{3}$ - 'high, lofty, noble'. **Ramloth** seems to mean *'wall-flower' (which is also a known group of flower species), with N. **rhamb**, **rham** 'wall' ($\bar{R}\bar{A}\bar{M}\bar{B}\bar{A}$ -), later S. **ram** (*Silm.index*) and N. **lhoth** 'flower' ($\bar{L}\bar{O}\bar{T}(\bar{H})$ -), later S. **loth** 'flower' (*Silm.index*), 'inflorescence, a head of small flowers' (VT42:18).

For **Thalion** 'hero, dauntless man' see $\bar{S}\bar{T}\bar{A}\bar{L}\bar{A}\bar{G}$ -.

Gwinhir is probably *'young master'. Compare $\bar{G}\bar{W}\bar{I}\bar{N}$ - 'new, fresh', Q. **winya**, N. **bîn** 'new, fresh, young' (VT45:16), later $\sqrt{W}\bar{I}\bar{N}$ - 'young' with S. **gwein** 'young', **gwin** 'youth' (PE17:191, VT47:26), S. **gwinig** *'baby, little young one' (VT48:6). Thus #**gwin-** 'young' and N. **hîr** 'master' (KHER-).

Asgil appears to contain **gil** 'star'. The first element might be **ast** 'dust' ($\bar{A}\bar{S}$ -AT-), hence *'stardust'. Another phonologically suitable root would be $\bar{A}\bar{S}$ - 'warmth' (VT43:18), but *'warm star' does not seem to fit semantically.

Golamir might be related to $\bar{N}\bar{G}\bar{O}\bar{L}$ - 'wise, wisdom, be wise' and **-mir** might be N. **mîr** 'jewel, precious thing, treasure' (MIR-), also occurring in names like **Boromir**, **Faramir**.

Inram, **Benrodir** and **Nosdiligand** all appear as chiefs of troops from various corners of Gondor marching into Minas Tirith, and all of their names seem uninterpretable. **Benrodir** might contain #**rodir** *'nobleman' < **rau-**, **ro-** < $\sqrt{A}\bar{R}$ 'good, excellent, noble' (PE17:147) + †**dîr** 'man' *surviving chiefly in proper names* (DER-), but has an obscure initial element. The change of **Nosdiligand** to **Northiligand** leads to an extrapolation of #**tiligand** (differently mutated in the two names), similar to N. **talagand** 'harper' ($\bar{N}\bar{G}\bar{A}\bar{N}$ -, $\bar{N}\bar{G}\bar{A}\bar{N}\bar{A}\bar{D}$ -), while #**nos-**, #**nor-** may relate to $\bar{N}\bar{O}$ - 'beget' with N. **noss** 'clan, family, 'house'', **nûr** 'race'; but nothing more specific can be said.

Dirgon seems to consist out of N. **dîr** 'man' and **gond**, **gonn** 'stone' ($\bar{G}\bar{O}\bar{N}\bar{D}$ -, *Silm.index*). If so, this should probably signify *'man of Gondor', compare also **Bered Ondrath** below (3.35). In his later name **Hirgon** the element **dîr** is exchanged with **hîr** 'master' (KHER-). On the other hand we know the lenited suffix **-gon** 'valour' ($\bar{K}\bar{A}\bar{N}$ -) appearing in personal names, thus **Dirgon** may also be interpreted as *'valiant man' and **Hirgon** as *'valiant lord'.

Overall one has point out here once more that personal names of that kind do not need to have a coherent meaning, moreover they do not need to be fully Sindarin or Noldorin at all. See also the interpretations given in [2].

3.28 Ramas Coren, Ramas Ephel

§ **Ramas Coren** >> **Ramas Ephel** (WR:288,324) < N. **rhamb**, **rham** 'wall' ($\bar{R}\bar{A}\bar{M}\bar{B}\bar{A}$ -), later S. **ram** (*Silm.index*) + collective ending **-as**; **coren** *'circular' or *'encircling' < ***korina** < $\bar{K}\bar{O}\bar{R}$ - 'round'

3.29 Corramas

§ **Corramas** (WR:340)

These are earlier names of **Rammas Echor** or simply **Rammas**, an outer wall encircling Minas Tirith.

For **Ephel** 'outer fence' see **Hebel Dúath** above (3.12). **Corramas** *'round-wall' is obviously directly formed from $\bar{K}\bar{O}\bar{R}$ -, **cor-**.

3.30 Othram

§ **Othram** 'City Wall' (WR:288) < N. **ost** 'city, town with wall around' (OS-) + N. **rhamb**, **rham** 'wall' ($\bar{R}\bar{A}\bar{M}\bar{B}\bar{A}$ -), later S. **ram** (*Silm.index*)

3.31 Lonnath Ernin

§ **Lonnath Ernin** (WR:294)

This is an earlier name of **Harlond**, a haven south of Minas Tirith.

In the widely known *Hiswelóke's Sindarin dictionary* (2.0) a plausible interpretation of **ernin** as being the plural of **arnen** *'royal' < ***arnina** is proposed (cf. $\bar{3}\bar{A}\bar{R}$ -). **Lonnath** must be the collective plural of **lond** 'haven', in *The Etymologies* N. **lhonn** means 'narrow pass, strait, pass' ($\bar{L}\bar{O}\bar{D}$ -), but later S. **lond**, **lonn** 'haven' < $\bar{L}\bar{O}\bar{N}$ (VT42:10).

The problematic point (also discussed there) is that there are also nearby hills called **Emyn Arnen**, where **arnen** would stand in the singular qualifying pl. **emyn** < **amon** 'hill' ($\bar{A}\bar{M}^2$ -). This fact, according to Tolkien's analysis of this name in VT42:17, means that **arnen** cannot be a Sindarin adjective, but instead may contain wrongly used **ar-** 'beside' (which in this meaning is Quenya, not Sindarin) + **nen** 'water', thus 'hills beside the water'. But then **Lonnath Ernin** would not make much sense.

Perhaps the external development of these forms can be summarized as following: At first Tolkien thinks of

arnen *'royal', pl. **ernin** and calls the haven by that name, but then abandons it, calling the haven **Harlond** and the nearby hills the 'Hills of **Haramon**' (see 3.38). Later he decides that **arnen** should be an obscure word and changes the name of the hills to **Emyn Arnen**.

3.32 Caledin, Calembrieth

§ **Caledin** (WR:301)

§ **Calembrieth** (WR:307)

These are other two names for the green lawn below Amon Hen, later to be called **Parth Galen** (LotRII, ch.10), earlier **Calembel** (and other forms – see 2.62); **Calembel** also occurs beside **Caledin**.

Caledin seems to be formed with the element **cal-** from KAL- 'shine', but here it is probably meant to have the same developed sense 'bright-coloured = green' as N. **calen**. The second element looks like **ledin** 'fields', the plural of I(h)ad 'plain, valley', as supposedly in **Palath-ledin** 'Gladden Field[s]' (TI:114) (see 2.8) – thus *'green plains/fields'.

Calembrieth is apparently formed with **calen** 'green' and **brith** 'gravel' (BIRÍT-, *Silm.index*). This has perhaps either to be taken less literal as 'shore', or maybe it refers to grass growing through pebbles? Else Tolkien may have intended a reinterpretation of **brith**.

3.33 Tol Varad, Men Falros, Cairros, Andros, Cair Andros

§ **Tol Varad** 'the Defended Isle' >> **Men Falros** (WR:326)

§ **Cairros** >> **Andros** >> **Cair Andros** (WR:340)

These are earlier names of **Cair Andros** 'Ship of Long-foam' (RC:544), a fortified island on the Anduin not far north of Osgiliath, *so named for the isle was shaped like a great ship, with a high prow pointing north, against which the white foam of Anduin broke on sharp rocks* (LotR App.A).

Tol Varad is obviously formed with N. **toll** 'island' (TOL²-), later S. **tol** 'isle' (*Silm.index*) and the lenited adjective **barad** < ***baratā** from BAR-, which yields Q. **varna** 'safe, protected, secure', N. **berio** 'to protect'. The adjectival ending *-**tā** occurs for instance in Q. **pasta** 'smooth' (PATH-), **titta** 'little, tiny' (TIT-) and so on. But then this word is homophonous to N. **barad** 'doomed' (MBARAT-) and **barad** 'tower, fortress' (BARAT-). Tolkien might have transcribed -**ð** by -**d** here, compare the commentary that *had may stand for S. -hadh* (VT42:20). If so, we would deal with the more frequent adjectival *-**dā**, as e.g. in **tundā** > N. **tond**, **tonn** 'tall' (TUN-) and with #**barad** = ***baradh**.

In **Men Falros** the former word perhaps means *'place', being cognate to Q. **men** 'place, spot' (MEN-), not otherwise attested in Noldorin/Sindarin with this meaning (but see later **Men-i-Naugrim** 'the Dwarf Road' (UT:281)). Or perhaps **men** is in fact a derivative of ***mindā** < MINI- 'stand alone, stick up' meaning *'prominent tower/fortress'. **Falros** appears to consist out of PHAL- 'foam' and ROS¹- 'distil, drip', **ros** 'foam, spindrift, spray' in *The Silmarillion*. Thus one may tentatively suspect either *'place/region of splashing foam' or *'tower/fortress of splashing foam'.

Cairros is apparently *'ship-foam' with **cair** 'ship' (KIR-), **ceir** in *The Etymologies*; and **ros** 'foam, spindrift, spray' (*Silm.index*).

As it is evident from the translation of the final name, **Andros** must signify 'long-foam' from N. **and**, **ann** 'long' (ÁNAD-, ANDA-) and **ros**.

3.34 Fen Fornen, Fenn Forn, Fenn uiforn, Uidavnen, davnan

§ **Fen Fornen, Fenn Forn** 'the Closed Door', **Fenn uiforn** 'the Ever Closed' (WR:338,341)

§ **Uidavnen, davnan** (WR:341)

These are earlier names of **Fen Hollen** 'Closed Door', see the description:

Turning westward they came at length to a door in the rearward wall of the sixth circle. Fen Hollen it was called, for it was kept ever shut save at times of funeral, and only the Lord of the City might use that way, or those who bore the token of the tombs and tended the houses of the dead. (LotRV, ch.4; RC:550)

The Etymologies give N. **fend**, **fenn** 'threshold' (PHEN-), but **forn** is the adjective 'right or north' (PHOR-), not 'closed'. So it seems that Tolkien planned a revision of roots or created a new one (homophonous PHOR-, *SPOR-?) with the meaning 'close'. The form **uiforn** is then formed with the prefix **ui-** from OY- 'ever, eternal'.

The adjectives #**tavnen** < **uidavnen** *'ever-closed' and #**tavnan** seem to be derived from TAP- 'stop', whence Q. **tape** 'he stops, blocks' (VT46:17), **tampa** 'stopper'. One can thus suspect ***tapninā** > ***taphnena** > **tavnen** or ***tapnanā** > ***taphnana** > **tavnan**. Compare **lepn-** > **levnui** (VT42:26)

3.35 Bered Ondrath

§ **Bered Ondrath** (WR:340)

This isolated name does not occur later and describes *the guard-towers upon the entrance of the causeway*, i.e. the causeway from Rammas Echor to Gondor. See the description of Rammas Echor in LotRV, ch.1:

At its furthest point from the Great Gate of the City, north-eastward, the wall was four leagues distant, and there from a frowning bank it overlooked the long flats beside the river, and men had made it high and strong; for at that point, upon a walled causeway, the road came in from the fords and bridges of Osgiliath and passed through a guarded gate between embattled towers.

Bered must be the plural of N. **barad** 'tower, fortress' (BARAT-), compare the commentary:

The 'correct' plural of onod was enyd, or general plural onodrim; though ened might be a form used in Gondor (Let:168)

The same seems to happen in the case of **barad**, which is after the fashion of Gondor unlauted to **bered** rather than ***beraid** or ***bereid**. In the Noldorin of *The Etymologies*, however, such pluralization was common, see [6].

Ondrath is here probably lenited ***Gondrath** in genitival position, with **gond**, **gonn** 'stone' (GOND-, *Silm.index*) + **rath** 'street (in a city)' from *rath-* 'climb' (RC:523, UT:255); thus ***stone-road, causeway** or perhaps elliptically ***Gondor-road**.

3.36 Taur Rimmon

§ **Taur Rimmon** (WR:350) < N. **taur** 'great wood, forest' (TÁWAR-), **Rimmon** is the name of a beacon-hill of pre-Númenórean origin (LotR App.F)

The beacon of Min-Rimmon stood on a tall hill amidst this forest, once mentioned by this name.

3.37 fornest, Anfornest, Forannest, nest, nesta, nethra

§ **fornest, Anfornest** >> **Forannest** (WR:353-354,357)

§ **nest** 'heart, core' (WR:357)

§ **nesta, nethra** (ibid.)

The name **Forannest** appears on isolated notes and is once described as being the *north gate in the Rammas*, the name was not used later.

With the help of **nest** one can analyze **fornest** as N. **#for-** 'north' (PHOR-) or **forn** 'right or north' + **nest** 'heart, core' and **Anfornest** is put together with **#ann** 'gate' from AD- 'entrance' (compare **Annerchin**, **Annerchion** above (1.8, 2.6); also Early Noldorin **ann** 'door' (PE13:137)) and **fornest**.

Forannest shows a different order of these elements – **#for(n)-** 'north(ern)' + **#ann** 'gate' + **nest** 'heart, core'.

The word **nest** 'heart, core' must be derived from NÉD-, whence N. **enedh** 'core, center', **nedh-** 'mid-'. For such a phonological development compare N. **gwest** 'oath' < **wed-tā** from WED- 'bind'. Thus **fornest** may signify ***central north, straight north**, as opposed to 'north-west' or 'north-east'. Due to the final vowels in **nesta, nethra**, they might be verbs ***centre, place in the centre** or ***be in centre**. While **nesta** may also be a primitive form of **nest**; **nethra** seems to show the late development **-str-** > **-thr-** as in **ost-rond** > **othrond** 'fortress, city in underground caves' (OS-).

3.38 Haramon

§ **Haramon** ***southern hill**' (WR:359,363,434-435) < **#har-** 'south' (KHYAR-) + N. **amon** 'hill' (AM²-)

This is an earlier name of **Emyn Arnen**, see also **Lonmath Ernin** above (3.31). The name refers to several hills (*the Hills of Haramon*) despite the singular form.

3.39 Haradoth, Haradhoth

§ **Haradoth** >> **Haradhoth** (WR:365) < N. **harad** 'south' (KHYAR-) + **hoth** 'host, crowd, frequent in people-names as Glamhoth' (KHOTH-)

For the loss of **h** compare **Lossoth** 'the Snowmen' (LotR App.A), **Loss(h)oth** (PE17:39), apparently formed with S. **loss** 'snow' (VT42:18); and also earlier **Rohiroth, Rochiroth** above (1.18).

3.40 Berin a Nestad, Bair Nustedrin, {Edeb na Nestad}

§ **Berin a Nestad** 'the Houses of Healing' >> **Bair Nustedriu** (WR:379-380)

§ **Bair Nestad** (WR:380)

§ {**Edeb na Nestad**} (ibid.)

These are Elvish names of the Houses of Healing in Minas Tirith, not used in *The Lord of the Rings*.

The Etymologies give **bár** 'home' (MBAR-, VT45:33), the *Silmarillion* index cites S. **bar** 'dwelling' and mentions that the old form **mbár** meant the 'home' both of persons and of peoples. **Bar** is pluralized to **berin** with the suffix **-in** in the first name, also seen in **nauglin** 'dwarves' (NAUK-) and probably **ledin** 'fields' in **Palath-ledin**, **Calledin** above (2.8, 3.32).

Nestad looks like a gerund of a verb **#nesta-** and as exactly the same form occurred earlier (**forneſt**, **Anforneſt** above (3.37)), a likewise derivation from **NĒD-** is worth a thought. This stem is related to **ÉNED-** 'centre' and also to **NĒ-** (**NĒ-**) (VT45:38), whence **ndē-**, **ndē-** 'in, inside', **ne-stak-** 'insert, thrust in, sting' > N. **nestegi** 'insert, thrust in'. If it is not too much of a lively imagination, the meaning 'heal' could have been developed from 'insert' in the sense of 'insert/take medicine'.

However, also probable seems a derivation from **NETH-** 'young' via ***neth-tā** > ***nesta-**. Compare **host** 'gross' < ***khoth-tā** from **KHOTH-** and perhaps similarly N. **gost** 'dread, terror', **gosta-** 'fear exceedingly', **Gostir** 'dread glance' from **GOS-**, **GOTH-**. On the other hand, spirantization **th-t** > **th** (**þ**) is in fact well-attested in several examples, e.g. ON **pattha** > N. **path** 'smooth' (**PATH-**).

Far more later **NETH-** is once glossed 'fresh, lively, merry' with Telerin **nēþa** 'gay, lively, girlish' (VT47:32-33). If similar connotations have already occurred earlier, 'fresh, lively' might have evolved into 'healthy, free from sickness' and hence ***nesta-** 'make healthy, heal, cure'. But of course, we may also be dealing here with an otherwise unattested root ***NES-**.

Berin a Nestad is formed with the genitive marker **a**, probably a shortened form of **an** – compare **Rath a Chalardain**, **Ernil a Pheriannath** above (3.25).

Bair Nestedriu is then apparently formed with i-affected plural of **bar** > **bair** (PE17:164). **Nestedriu** is most probably a misreading for ***nestedrin**, plural of the adjective ***nestadren** from the gerund **nestad**. Compare N. **forodren** 'northern' beside **forod** 'north' and N. **haradren** 'southern' beside **harad** 'south' (**PHOR-**, **KHYAR-**).

In **Bair Nestad** the gerund **nestad** is used as an uninflected genitive.

Edeb na Nestad transparently contains N. **edeb**, pl. of **adab** 'building, house'. Compare the pluralization **barad** > **bered** in **Bered Ondrath** above (3.35). The genitive marker is now **na**, as also in various other attested forms, cf. **Henlo n'Annun** above (3.18).

3.41 aseá aranaite, aseá aranion, athelas

§ **aseá aranaite** >> **aseá aranion** 'kingsfoil' (WR:394)

§ **athelas** (ibid.)

For the formation of **aranaite** '*royal' compare **maḡiti** 'handy, skilled' > Q. **maite** (MA3-), **kiryaitē** beside **kiryāva** (PE16:113) and Q. **aran** 'king' (WJ:369). **Aranion** is transparently the Quenya genitive plural of **aran**.

For the etymology Tolkien gives the root $\sqrt{\text{ATHA}}$ with Q. **asya-** 'to ease, assist, comfort, the noun **asië** 'ease, comfort', **asëa** 'as name of plant "athelas"', S. **athae**, **ath(a)elas** and the verb **eitha-** 'to ease, comfort' (PE17:148).

3.42 tarakil, Tarakon, Tarantar, Telkontar

§ **tarakil** 'Trotter' (WR:390,395)

§ **Tarakon** >> **Tarantar** >> **Telkontar** (WR:395)

This is another set of earlier names for 'Trotter', obviously in Quenya. As Aragorn says:

But Trotter shall be the name of my house, if ever that be established; yet perhaps in the same high tongue it shall not sound so ill, and tarakil I will be and all the heirs of my body. (WR:390)

Later, **Tarantar** is translated as 'Trotter' and **Telcontar** as 'Strider' (SD:121).

Both **tarakil** and **Tarakon** seem to contain **#tarak-** with two different name-formative suffixes **-il** and **-on** attached. A sufficient explanation is problematic, since the only suitable root **TARÁK-** means 'horn (of animals)' > Q. **tarka** 'horn'. However, Goldogrin had the word **tarc** 'root' (Q. **tarka**, GL:69) beside **târ** 'a horn'. And since we know **TÉLEK-** 'stalk, stem, leg' yielding **telch** 'stem' in Noldorin and **telko** 'leg' in Quenya, we could suppose that 'leg' and 'root' may also share a common origin ***tarak-**.

Another root in question is $\sqrt{\text{TÁR}}$ 'stand, intransitive' (PE17:186) – the meaning 'stand' could have likewise yielded 'leg'. Compare **TAL-** 'foot' and its extension **TALAM-** 'floor, base, ground'.

On the other hand in the *Quenya Lexicon* the roots **TARA** and **TARAMA** 'to batter, thud, beat' are given with derivatives like Q. **taru** 'horn', **tartan** 'hammer' (QL:89). The Gnomish equivalents are mentioned as **DAR-**, **D(A)RAM-**, **DAM** and in *The Etymologies* we find **TAM-** 'knock', **NDAM-** 'hammer, beat', all probably being onomatopoeic, describing a beating sound. Hence, a related root ***TARA(K)-** could have yielded 'trot, tread' also by the time of *The Etymologies*. In this context compare Q. **pata-** 'rap, tap (of feet)', **patake** 'clatter', **patakatapaka** 'rat-a-tat' with later **ap-pata** 'walk behind, on a track or path' (WJ:387).

Tarantar could be from *TARAM- with the suffix **-tar** being either name-formative as **-il**, **-on**; or a reduplication of the initial element. Alternatively, we may be dealing here with a verb #**taranta-** *'trot' and agentive formation, as for instance Q. **mahta-** 'wield a weapon, fight', **mahtar** 'warrior' (MAK-).

Telkontar seems to be formed with Q. **telko** 'leg' as already mentioned; and #**-ntar** may be playing here the same role as in **Tarantar**, i.e. either indicating that a name was formed from **telko** (perhaps via the verb #**telkonta-** *'trot' or *'stride') or forming the compound *'leg-tread, leg-trot'.

Yet another possibility is suggested by Q. **tornanga** 'hard-iron = iron-hard' (PE17:56), a formation of an adjective + noun, yielding a noun. From this word we can isolate #**torna** 'hard' which looks suspiciously close to **-ntar**, but of course has to be from *TOR- rather than TAR-. However, **-ntar** might be an adjectival formation *'upstanding, firm', so that **Telkontar** would mean *'firm of foot', being a nominalized adjective.

3.43 Barad Amroth

§ **Barad Amroth** 'Castle Amroth' (WR:409,423,424) < N. **barad** 'tower, fortress' (BARAT-)

This was a passing substitution for **Dol Amroth**.

3.44 Lothland, Lostladen

§ **Lothland** (WR:426)

§ **Lostladen** (WR:435)

These are two variants for the name of the desert south of Mordor. Earlier it was called **Lothlann** 'wide and empty' (TI:313).

Lothland is apparently a mere variation – both **Lothland** and **Lothlann** already appear in *The Etymologies* under LAD- with N. **lhand**, **lhann** 'wide'.

Lostladen is obviously again formed with **l(h)ost** 'empty' (LUS-), but a different adjective **l(h)aden** 'open, cleared' (LAT-). For the preservation of medial **-stl-** in contrast to **-stl-** > **-thl-** in **Lothland**, **Lothlann**, compare N. **mistrad** 'straying, error' (MIS-), **ostrad** 'a street' (RAT-).

3.45 Caerost on Kiril, Tarnost

§ **Caerost on Kiril** (WR:437)

§ **Tarnost** (ibid.)

These are names of two cities in Gondor.

Caerost preceded **Calembel** (see **Calledin**, **Calembrih** above (3.32)). It obviously contains N. **ost** 'city, town with wall around' (OS-). **Caer** is attested in Noldorin as the numeral 'ten' (KAYAN-, KAYAR-), thus *'ten-town'? Else it might be a derivative of KAY- 'lie down', whence N. **caew** 'lair, resting-place', thus *'lying/resting town'.

Tarnost was a pencilled addition to the map, located on the river Ringlo. The initial element #**tarn-** is the same as in earlier **Tarn Felin** (TI:424), see above (2.68). Taking Early Qenya **tarna** 'crossing, passage, ford' into account, as well as the town's position on a river, it might indeed be the *'crossing-town' or *'ford-town'. Compare also THAR- 'across, beyond', *thar-* 'athwart, across' (*Silm.index*), whence another city name is derived: **Tharbad** < **thara-pata** 'cross-way'. See also **Bronwe athan Harthad** 'Endurance beyond Hope' (SD:62), where **athan** may be a misreading for ***athar** 'beyond' < THAR-. In Qenya the preposition **tar** 'beyond' occurs once (LR:72), rather than ***sar** from THAR-.

It is hardly more than a guess, but maybe there was a parallel stem *TAR-, likewise meaning something like 'across, beyond', yielding the Qenya preposition **tar**, but the Noldorin/Sindarin noun #**tarn** *'crossing, ford'. Note also the frequent occurrence of English *ford*, German *Furt*, Dutch *voorde* in place names.

But we also find an explicitly attested root √TĀR 'stand, intransitive' (PE17:186), so that **tarn** *'standing' could be an adjectival derivation from it. Hence maybe **Tarnost** *'standing town' in symmetry to **Caerost** *'lying/resting town'.

3.46 Gorgoroth, Narch Unûn

§ **Gorgoroth** >> **Narch Udûn** (WR:438)

These were earlier names of the vale behind Morannon, called **Udûn** in *The Lord of the Rings* (LotRVI, ch.2). The first name is simply N. **Gorgoroth** 'deadly fear' (ÑGOROTH-).

Narch probably means *'cleft' here, being from NĀRAK- 'tear, rend (tr. and intr.)', compare **Narchost** 'bitter-biting fort' (RC:601). N. **Udun** < **Utubnu** (TUB-) was originally Melkor's northern fortress in *The Silmarillion*, compare also the entry *tum* of its index. Although not explicitly translated, it must have connotations with great deepness.

4 Comments

Much less is written by Tolkien himself and published about the 'Celtic branch' of Eldarin languages, i.e. Noldorin, Sindarin and Ilkorin, than about Quenya, so that every bit of information is very helpful. Therefore a short final summary and conclusion seems necessary.

4.1 Mutation and assimilation

As lenition is the main driving force of these languages both in phonological development and grammar, it is worthwhile to take a look at the names under this viewpoint. Surprisingly there is little of it in many of the words discussed above. For example,

- **Rathcarn** 'Redway' < **rath** 'way' + **#carn** *'red'
- **Criscarn** 'Red Pass' < **criss** 'cleft' + **#carn** *'red'
- **Narosîr** 'Redway' < **sîr** 'river'
- **Rhascaron** *'Red Horn' < **rhas** 'horn' + **caron** *'red'
- **Erceleb** < **er-** + **celeb** 'silver'
- **Pensarn** *'stony slope' < **pend** 'declivity' + **sarn** 'stone'
- **Tum Dincelon** 'Dimrill Dale' < **#dim-** *'dark, gloomy' + **celon** 'river'
- **Eredhithui** 'Misty Mountains' < **orod** 'mountain', pl. **ered** + **#hithui** 'misty'
- **Llawhen** *'ears-eye' < **llaw** 'ears' (dual) + **hen** 'eye'

show no lenition of the second element at all, **Rathcarn** has been even changed from **Rathgarn**. This is surprising, as we know words like **basgorn** 'loaf' < **bast-gorn** < ***bast-corn** 'round bread' (MBAS-, KOR-, once glossed Ilkorin and once Noldorin), where in the contact **s-c** the second word is lenited, although the combination **-sc-** seems to be permitted both in Noldorin and Ilkorin when it comes from the same stem, compare N. **asgar**, **ascar**, Ilk. **ascar** 'violent, rushing, impetuous' (SKAR-).

Even more surprising is **Erceleb**, a unique example of an unchanged contact **r-c**, although **Erchamui** 'One-handed' (KAB-) and numerous other words show that a stop after **r** would become a spirant or at least undergo lenition.

Pensarn has unchanged contact **n-s**, while we can see from the name **Arassuil** (LotR App.A) < ***aran-suil** 'king-greeting' that **n-s** assimilates to **-ss-** in later Sindarin; although it may be here due to the medial simplification of ***pendsarn** > **pensarn**. Still, one would have at least expected ***Penharn**, as in **Calenhir**, **Tolharn**. Note that according to a conception of the later Northern Sindarin dialect **s** is unlenited initially (PE17:134) and it was also unlenited in Goldogrin and Early Noldorin (GL:7, PE13:121) – perhaps the same applies at that time to Ilkorin?

In **Dincelon** the word **celon** is not lenited; instead we are perhaps observing ***dim-** assimilating to the following **c-**. However, in examples like

- **Carnbeleg** < **carn** 'red' + **beleg** 'mighty'
- **Mornvenniath** 'Black Mountains' < **morn** 'black' + **ment** 'point' + **iâth** 'fence'
- **Calenbel**, **Calen-Bel** < **calen** 'green' + **pel(?)** 'fenced field'

we see even a lack of assimilation, with the clusters **-rnb-** and **-rnv-** allowed medially, as well as **-nb-**, although **Calenbel** or **Calen-Bel** was changed to **Calembeleg**, **Cálembel** and later **Calembrieth** can be found.

Lenition occurs in the following words:

- **Beleghir** *'mighty river' < **beleg** 'mighty' + **sîr** 'river'
- **Calenhir** *'bright/green river' < **calen** 'bright-coloured, green' + **sîr** 'river'
- **Tolharn** *'stony island' < **toll** 'island' + **sarn** 'stone as a material; or as adj.'
- **Nenvithim** 'Hoadales' < **nan** 'plain, valley' (pl. ***nen**) + **#mithim** *'hoar, grey'
- **Hithdilias** 'Misty Mountains' < **hith** 'mist' + **#tilias** 'mountains'
- **Eredwethion** 'Mountains of Shadow' < **orod** 'mountain', pl. **ered** + **gwath** 'shade' + **-ion**

- **Eredvyrn** 'Black Mountains' < **orod** 'mountain', pl. **ered** + **morn** 'black', pl. **myrn**
- **Egladil** 'elven-point' < **egla** 'elf' + **till** 'point'
- **Calendil** 'Green Spit, Green-tine' < **calen** 'bright-coloured, green' + **#-til** 'point'
- **Celebdil** 'Silverhorn' < **celeb** 'silver' + **till** 'point'
- **Duin Morghul** *'river of sorcery' < **mor-** 'black' + **gûl** 'magic'
- **Dol Dúghul** 'Hill of Sorcery' < **dû** 'nightfall, late evening' or 'night, dead of night' + **gûl** 'magic'
- **Ered Orgoroth** 'Mountains of Terror' < **orod** 'mountain', pl. **ered** + **gorgoroth** 'terror'
- **Angrobel** 'Isengard' < **#angr-** 'of iron' + **gobel** 'walled house or village, 'town''
- **Fornobel** 'Norbury' < **forn** 'right or north' + **gobel** 'walled house or village, 'town''
- **Tor-dilluin** *'Mighty Bluehorn' < **taur** 'vast, mighty, overwhelming, awful, high, sublime' + **#til(1)-luin** 'horn-blue'
- **Nargalad, Anngalad, Carangalad** *'red light' or *'light of the west' < **calad** 'light'
- **Galbedirs** < **#gal-** 'tree' + **#pedir** 'speaker'

One has to point out **Beleghir** and **Calenhir** in contrast with **Narosîr**. The usage of the circumflex for the second unlenited element in **Narosîr** is noticeable – it is usually used in monosyllables and the other compounds with lenited **sîr** shorten their vowel. Perhaps this is indeed a different (more loose) kind of compound ***Naro-sîr** and therefore without lenition.

The lenition of **g-** to the spirant **gh** in **Morghul, Dúghul** ignoring primitive **ñg-** is also different from later Sindarin, where we find **i ngaurhoth** *'the wolf-host' (LotR II ch.4, ÑGAW-), **di-nguruthos** 'beneath-death-horror' (LotR IV ch.10, Rgeo:72, ÑGOROTH-, ÑGUR-); also earlier **di-ngorgoros** (or **di-ngorgoroth**, reading uncertain) in *The Etymologies* (VT45:37). Such a special treatment of former nasalized stops goes in fact all the way back to the *Gnomish Lexicon* (e.g. **golda** > **i-Ngolda** 'the gnome' (GL:8)).

Lenition **g** > **gh** may be either an analogical development – historical forms would tend to become forgotten by the time of the Third Age, compare **dor** 'land' > **i-nnor, indor** 'the land', analogical **i-dhor** (PE13:161). The voiced velar spirant surely strengthens the effect of **-ghul** applied to dark magic.

But in **Angrobel, Fornobel, Ered Orgoroth** initial **g-** is lenited to zero (**gorgoroth** also may have had initial **ñg-**, but *The Etymologies* give primitive **gor-ngoroth**). Perhaps they had been lenited ***ʒobel, *ʒorgoroth** at an intermediate stage before the spirant fell away, although remaining in monosyllabic elements (as **Mor-ghul, Dú-ghul**) – otherwise those would have become unrecognizable. Or **gh** only remained after **r** or a vowel and fell away after other consonants or clusters. Compare the later Sindarin development **nāba-grota** 'hollow' + 'excavation, underground dwelling' > **nōv-ʒrot** > **novrod** (WJ:414).

The forms with **hoth** 'host' show three different results – lenition, no lenition and the dropping of **h**. Perhaps this has to be understood as a suffix rather than part of a compound:

- **Rochirchoth**
- **Haradhoth, Rochirhoth**
- **Haradoth, Ro(c)hiroth**

There are some examples of trailing and lenited adjectives:

- **Caradras dilthen** 'little Redway', probably < ***tilthen** 'little'
- **Tol Galen** *'Green Isle' < **calen** 'bright-coloured, green'
- **Tol Varad** 'the Defended Isle' < **#barad** 'defended'
- **davnan** < ***tavnan** 'closed', from the context: **Fenn davnan** 'the Closed Door'

But there are about twice as much without lenition:

- **Cris Caron** 'Red Pass' < **caron** *'red'
- **Ered Myrn** < **morn** 'black', pl. **myrn** (but changed to **Eredvyrn**)
- compounded **Eredhithui** < **hithui** *'misty'

- **Ennyn Dûr** < **dûr** 'dark, sombre'
- **Nelig Morn** >> **Nelig Myrn**, also **Naglath Morn** *'black teeth' < **morn**, pl. **myrn** 'black'
- **Henneth Malthen** *'golden window' < **malthen** 'of gold, golden'
- **Ramas Coren** *'circular/encircling wall' < **coren** *'circular' or *'encircling'
- perhaps **Taur Toralt** with **toralt** *'mighty and large'

The interpretation of **Arad Dain** *'High Pass' is too uncertain to work with. **Minas-berel** may also contain an unlenited adjective **berel** *'valiant'.

4.2 A-affection

Adjectival endings like **-imā** or **-(r)inā** are found in many Elvish words. In Noldorin and Sindarin we see a shift **i** > **e** caused by final **-ā** [7]. In the sources discussed three forms look like candidates for the lack of a-affection:

- **Celebrin** 'of silver' < ***kyelep-rinā**
- **Palathrin** 'Gladden river' < **palath** 'iris, gladden' + **-rinā**
- **Nenvithim** 'Hoardales' < #**mithim** 'hoar' < ***mithimā**
- **Neleg Thilim** 'the Gleaming Tooth' < ***thilimā** '(white) gleaming'

A-affection in isolated words is seen in:

- **ernen** *'single' < **erninā**
- **coren** *'circular/enclosing' < ***korinā**

Three names (if correctly analyzed) show forms with a-affection medially in a compound:

- #**borthen** *'steadful' (from **Borthendor**) < ***bortinā**
- **Calenhir** *'green/bright river', **Calenardhon** *'green realm' < ***kalinā** (also **Kalenarda**)

One name probably shows no a-affection medially:

- **melinon** *'yellow one' < **malina** < ***malinā**

With adjectives in such a position it probably depends on the time of compound formation – whether before or after the shift **i** > **e**. Thus **Melthinorn** *'Gold-tree' (a name of Laurelin; SMAL-) beside N. **malthen** 'of gold' is an ancient name from the First Age, whereas **Calenardhon**, **Calenhir**, **Borthendor** are regions named in the Third Age.

4.3 Spelling

At that time Tolkien considered the spelling of [k] with the letter **k** instead of **c** also for the 'Celtic branch', and not only for Quenya as before, e.g.:

- **Kelebras** 'Silverhorn'
- **Kelegorn** *'swift-impetuous' [considered as the name of Aragorn's father]
- **Kelufain** *'white source'
- **Keleborn** *'silver-tree'
- **Kerin-muil** *'hidden enclosure'(?)
- **Kirith Gorgor** 'the Dreadful Pass'

4.4 Note on the endings *-on*, *-ion*

The endings *-on* and *-ion* are quite frequent in names, but their role is not always clear. So I will try to treat them more carefully.

Already in the earliest Celtic-style language Goldogrin both *-on* and *-ion* are adjectival endings (beside *-n*, *-in*), e.g. **argulthion** 'equal, equivalent' (GL:20), **gwedhwion** 'looped, bending' (GL:46), **martion**, **mart** 'fated, doomed, fey' (GL:56), **taithion**, **godaithion** 'educated' (GL:68) or **falon**, **falin** 'naked' (GL:33), **helon** 'frozen' (GL:48), **hebon** 'bound – also bounded, surrounded' (ibid.), **malon** 'yellow' (GL:56), **melon**, **meltha** 'dear, beloved' (GL:57).

At the same time *-ion* is the genitive plural of consonantal nouns, e.g. **glôr** 'gold' > **glorion**; and *-on* is the genitive singular of nouns ending in *-a/-u*, as **coma** 'disease' > **comon**, **culu** 'gold' > **culon** (GL:12-14).

By the time of *The Etymologies* Noldorin, Ilkorin and Doriathrin are the languages of the Celtic branch. Both *-on* and *-ion* occur as agentive suffixes, as in **#faron** 'hunter' (SPAR-), **Dúrión/durion** 'a Dark-elf' (DO3-, DÔ-, MOR-) or else form names as **Mirion** 'ordinary N name of the *Silevri* (*Silmarilli*)' (MIR-), **Gelion** 'merry singer', also a river (GYEL-). Probably associated with this is the patronymic suffix *-ion* < YŌ, YON- 'son'. **Tilion** 'hyrned' or 'the Horned' (TIL-), **Brithon** 'pebbly' (BIRÍT-) and **Erchamion** 'one-handed' (beside **Erchamui**, **Ermabuin**, Ilk. **Ermab(r)in** (MAP-, LR:427,146,405)) look like adjectival forms but are also names at the same time. N. **Erchamron** and later S. **Erchamon** 'one-hand Man' (VT47:7) are not adjectives. Purely adjectival seem to be Ilk. **gelion** 'bright' from GAL-, **tovon** 'lowlying, deep, low' < **tubnā** (TUB-).

At the same time Ilkorin shows the genitival inflection sg. *-a*, pl. *-ion* as in **Dor-thonion** 'Land of Pines', **Torthurnion** 'King of Eagles' [4]. The genitive pl. *-ion* is probably also found in Noldorin in **Eredwethion** 'Mountains of Shadow' (TI:345, WATH-). This is explicitly Noldorin, the Ilkorin variant being **Urthin Gwethion**. However, another translation is 'Shadowy Mountains' (LR:447) hinting at an adjective **#gwethion** 'shadowy'. Also **Duil Rewinion** 'Hills of the Hunters' (LR:286).

But that is not all yet – the simple addition of *-ion* seems to denote a region: Dor. **Regornion** 'Hollin' (ÉREK-) from **regorn** 'holly'.

The suffix *-on* (and *-ion* for *i*-stems) is also often augmentative: N. **annon** 'great gate' (AD-), later S. **(g)aearon** 'the Great Ocean' (Rgeo:72-73, PE17:27) < **aear** 'sea', **Sirion** 'the Great River' < **sir** 'river' (*Silm.index*).

See also [5].

The close association between patronymic *-ion* and gen. pl. *-ion* that also occurs in Quenya and is given account in the *Early Qenya Grammar*:

-ion, old patronymic ending, which has appearance of being a genitive plural and hence is often formed from -li form of vocalic nouns, as Noldolion (pl. noldoliondi) 'descendant of the Gnomes' (PE14:45).

In Noldorin/Ilkorin names *-ion* is indeed of a manifold ambiguity. So how should it properly be: **Dufinnion** *'dark-hair-person' or adj. *'dark-haired'; **Annerchion** *'gate of goblins' or *'goblinish gate'; **Torfirion** *'high-man + name-suffix' or maybe *'high-men-place', **Andon** *'long one' or adj. *'very long', **Amarthon** adj. *'doomed', *'greatly doomed' or *'doom + name-suffix', **Duil Rewinion** *'hills of hunters', *'hunting hills', *'hills of the hunting region', **Eredwethion** 'Mountains of Shadow' (**gwath**, gen. pl. **#gwethion**), 'Shadowy mountains' (adj. **#gwethion**) or even *'mountains of the shadow-region'?

It will not be surprising that Tolkien often adjusted the conceptions and interpretations when it came to explanations.

Thus according to one explanation **Eregion** 'Hollin' (cf. 'holly-region' in RC:772) < S. **ereg** 'holly' and **Nanduhirion** are said to add the *regional ending -ion* (PE17:42) which is the adjective **iaun** 'large, extensive, wide'. Related are older *-ian(d)* in **Beleriand** and pl. *-iend*, **ien** often used of a single varied region as **Anórien**, **Ithilien**. In older names it usually applied only to a large feature, as in **Sirion** 'the Great Stream' (PE17:42).

Another explanation gives *-ion* < *-iaun*, from **yānā** < √YANA 'wide, large, extensive'; also S. **iaun** 'roomy, wide, extensive' (ibid.). *It was applied especially to topographical features of large extent, especially long, wide rivers, long (and wide) ranges.* So **Sirion** < **siriānā**; **Eregion**, **Erydweithion**, *-ian*. Compare essentially the same √YAN- 'vast, huge', untranslated S. **iaun** as part of **Rhovanion** 'Wilderland' (PE17:99).

But then Tolkien decides that **Eryd-weithian(d)** should = *mountains of the region of the shadows*. But then **gweithian** 'region of the shadows' should remain unlenited in genitival position. Hence Tolkien concludes: *Better return to Eryd-wethrin, shadowy mountains* (i.e. with an adjectival suffix). This is how the mountains appear in *The Silmarillion* – **Ered Wethrin**

He further decides: *Delete entirely yondo = 'son'! Very unsuitable* (PE17:43) and comes up with a new etymology: √YŌNO 'wide, extensive', in regional names **yonde**, **ionde** > *-ion*, **yon**. *Often associated with genitive plural [Also confused with -on, augmentative or male suffix].* So now **Sirion** is properly 'the Vale or lands about the River *Síre*' or 'the great stream'.

A yet different root is √YOD- 'fence, enclose' yields **yonde** 'any fairly extensive region with well-marked natural bounds (as mountains or rivers)' > **-yonde**, **yon** / **ionde**, **ion** frequent in regional names.

The genitive plural is just briefly mentioned here, but is explored in other notes. Thus Sindarin has gen.

sg. **-a**, pl. **-on** called *purely possessive* (PE17:97). For the plural both endings may be combined with the ordinary pluralization via **-i**: **lais galadon** or **lais geledhion** 'the leaves of trees', similarly **glim maewion** or **glim maewia** '(the) voices of gulls'. See also **elenath** 'the (host of all the) stars' > full genitive **elenathon** (PE17:24-25).

A remark reads: *ion is ia < [genitive] iōm, later n [?restored]*. So presumably the plural marker **-n** is (for some reason – perhaps by Quenya influence?) restored after having been regularly lost **-iōm** > ***-iōn** > ***-io** > (unstressed?) **-ia**. (cf. VT42:14, VT47:24 and **ai-lin-** > N. **oel** 'pool, lake', pl. **oelin** < ***ai-lini** (AY-)).

At the end, however, Tolkien rethinks it: *X DON'T have inflected genitive!*

Other Sindarin samples with **-on**, **-ion** include:

- **Nan Gondresgion** 'Stonewain Valley' < **rasg** 'a drag or any large, flat vehicle on wheels or rollers for hauling stone or other weighty material'; Q. **Nand'** **Ondolunkava** or **Ondolunkanan(d)** (PE17:28)
- **Dorwinion** 'Young-land country' or 'Land of Gwinion' (*Hobbit*, PE17:54), cf. S. √WIN- 'young' (PE17:191) and earlier **Ardwiniel** (VT45:16)
- **Orgilion** 'day of the Stars' (LotR App.D), earlier **Argilion** (PM:130)
- **Dorthonion** 'Land of Pines' (*Silm.index*, PE17:81)
- **Loeg Ningloron** 'Gladden Fields' or lit. 'Pools of the golden water-flowers' (UT:281,450)
- **Caras Galadhon** 'City of the Trees' (LR:345,UT:425, LotRII, ch.7), originally **Caras Galadon** (cf. RC:311)

Different explanations can be found here as well. According to one **Galadon** is actually a lenited adjective **Caladon** < **calatāna** (PE17:84). According to another *Galad and especially the apparent genitive plural Galadon 'of trees' are not Sindarin* (PE17:51), but rather Nandorin with **galadā** > **galad** (S. **galadh**). Although the spelling was changed to **Galadhon** with proper Sindarin **dh**, **caras** is assigned to Silvan speech in UT:257. So the whole name should be perhaps regarded at least as dialectal, if not pure Nandorin. The Gladden Fields also lie to the east of the Misty Mountains and fit into this scheme.

From Let:347 we learn that **Orbelain** was a 'phonological' translation by the Noldor. So all week days, including **Orgilion** could be Quenya-influenced. **Orbelain** includes the reconstructed adjective **belain** *'of the Valar' (Q. **Valanya**), so maybe **gilion** is an adjective as well, influenced by the gen. pl. **-ion** in Quenya. **Oraearon** might also contain an **-on** adjective, corresponding to Q. **Eärenya**, or else S. (g)**aearon** 'ocean' (PE17:27).

This is also supported by the gloss of **Dorthonion** as *S. Noldorized*.

In **Nan Gondresgion** the position of **Gondresgion** as a qualifier as well as the Quenya version employing the possessive case suggest that the *purely possessive* genitive has been intended here.

On the other hand, the sole compound **Dorwinion** and its translation 'Young-land country' suggests an analysis **dor-win-** 'young-land' (lit. 'land-young') + **-ion** 'country'. In any case a genitive plural is not appropriate here. The river name **Gwinion** follows the pattern of **Gelion**, **Tilion**, **Mirion** and might itself be an adjective *'young'.

References

- [1] *Lambengolmor mailing list* messages
<https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/lambengolmor/conversations/messages/799>
<https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/lambengolmor/conversations/messages/847>
<https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/lambengolmor/conversations/messages/913>
<https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/lambengolmor/conversations/messages/915>
<https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/lambengolmor/conversations/messages/918>
<https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/lambengolmor/conversations/messages/921>
<https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/lambengolmor/conversations/messages/927>
- [2] Robert Ireland and Andreas Möhn. *A Tolkien dictionary* http://www.quicksilver899.com/Tolkien/Tolkien_Dictionary.html
- [3] Aglardh thread *Quettaron Minaþúrie* <http://middangeard.org.uk/aglardh/?q=node/8>
- [4] Helge Fauskanger. *Ilkorin – a "lost tongue"?* <http://www.uib.no/People/hnohf/ilkorin.htm>
- [5] Thorsten Renk. *Compounds in the Noldorin of the Etymologies* <http://www.phy.duke.edu/~trenk/elvish/noldorin/compounds.html>

- [6] Bertrand Bellet. *Noldorin plurals in the Etymologies* <http://www.elvish.org/Tengwestie/articles/Bellet/noldplur.phtml>
- [7] Bertrand Bellet. *Vowel affection in Noldorin and Sindarin* http://www.tolkiendil.com/langues/english/i-lam_arth/vowel_affection_sindarin_noldorin
- [8] Carl Hostetter. *The Two Phonetic Values of ll in Elvish Sindarin in The Lord of the Rings* <http://www.elvish.org/Tengwestie/articles/Hostetter/sindll.phtml>
- [9] Ryszard Derdziński. *Northern Dialect of Sindarin* <http://www.elvish.org/gwaith/pdf/nsindarin.pdf>
- [10] Didier Willis. *Un arbre mystérieux : le lebethron* <http://www.jrrvf.com/hiswelope/site/articles/langues/lebethron/index.html>
-

update: Apr 3rd 2007 names from WR added, some additional comments added to the older entries]

update: Oct 8th 2007 cross-references and interpretations from PE17 added, note on *-on*, *-ion* rewritten