

The River Dove.

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THERE are several rivers named Dove in the British Isles as well as others on the Continent, such as the Douve of Flanders, but the most important stream of this name is the Dove of Derbyshire which, rising in the Peak, descends into Dove Dale and after a romantic course along the Staffordshire border helps to swell the waters of Trent. The stream itself is therefore very interesting, but it is the name Dove which will specially engage our attention. It is believed to be British in origin, yet it is certain that the Angles were familiar with its structure and meaning, and, inasmuch as the Romans used the cognate form *Deva* at Chester, it may be presumed that they too were acquainted with the name. The early forms are *Dufe*, *Dufa*, *Douve*, *Douue*, *Dou*, *Dove*, &c., the letter f being the A.S. substitute for v. All these forms, like the early forms *Dofre*, *Dofere*, *Dovere*, &c. have the d pre-particle, and it is this remarkable system of consonant pre-particles that will now be investigated as far as the d group is concerned. Dove Dale is an instance of the double use of this pre-particle, and now means *the valley of the Dove*, but to the Anglo-Danes it suggested something more, for these words in the original Aryan denoted *the valley of the pool waters of the stream*, hence the name described to them not only the rugged gorge, but the sparkling waters and side pools of the river.

The consonants which enter into pre-particle names are b, d, t, th, f, p, w, y and others, single or double, of

rarer occurrence, but this article will be confined mainly to the *d* pre-particle with a few *t* and *th* forms as far as they serve to illustrate *d* forms. The following table explains *d* pre-particle forms as used in river, place and general names and words having the variants *ey*, *ay*, or *oy* as first or second element, and it must be understood that *p-p.* forms never occur except in combination with these variants or one of their rarer forms such as *eay* and *eoy*. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of these *p-p.* names and words for they are not confined to the languages of the British Isles but are the common heritage of all Aryan races. The only other preliminary explanation necessary is that the element *ey*, *ay* or *oy* denoted stream, or running water in a lake or channel; *lyge* meant pool or fen water; *cæg* denoted mooring site or mooring water; *hemm* in its primary sense referred to a river bend or junction, or to a sea bay or estuary inlet; *re* described a navigable water reach on a river, estuary or lake; and *heth* denoted a landing place.

Table illustrating *D* pre-particle forms of *Ey*, *Ay* and *Oy*.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Elements.</i>	<i>Primary Aryan Meaning.</i>					
Deva R., Dee R. Tea R., dive Tave R., Tay R. Dove R., dove, Dow R. Tove R., Towe R.	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td rowspan="4" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td><td>ey</td></tr> <tr><td>ay</td></tr> <tr><td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td><td>oy</td></tr> </table>	}	ey	ay	}	oy	The river, the water.
}	ey						
	ay						
	}		oy				
		Tees R., Diss Daze Douse, doze	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td><td>eyse</td></tr> <tr><td>ayse</td></tr> <tr><td>oyse</td></tr> </table>	}	eyse	ayse	oyse
}	eyse						
	ayse						
	oyse						
Dane R., Tame R., Dammay hemm Dene, Tyne R. Don R., Doon R., dun, tun oy hemm	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td><td>ey hemm</td></tr> <tr><td>oy hemm</td></tr> </table>	}	ey hemm	oy hemm	The bend of the water.		
}	ey hemm						
	oy hemm						
	Dike, deck, Dyck Thack Dock, duck, Dook	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td><td>ey cæg</td></tr> <tr><td>ay cæg</td></tr> <tr><td>oy cæg</td></tr> </table>	}	ey cæg	ay cæg	oy cæg	The mooring water.
}	ey cæg						
	ay cæg						
	oy cæg						

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Elements.</i>	<i>Primary Aryan Meaning.</i>
Dyle R., Till R. } Deal, dell } Dale } Dole, Dol, Doel }	ey lyge } ay lyge } oy lyge }	The pool stream, the pool water.
Dever R., Deer } Ter R., Tere } Dare, Dar (Beck) } Dore, Dover R., Dover }	ey re } ay re } oy re }	The river reach

The modern meanings of some of the names and words of this table are so remote from the primary Aryan that it is necessary to review and explain them briefly. *Deva* is the Roman form of Dee, y being mutated to v as in the river name Dove. It is not easy to explain dove, the name of the bird. Skeat says that originally it referred to water birds such as the gulls, and the wild dove is not a water bird as now understood, but the following suggestion may come near the truth. There is ample proof that early Aryan races regarded the vault of the heavens, with its floating clouds and descending rain, as the sea above earth, and from this point of view the bird was indeed the dove of the upper sea, by reason of its rapid and easy flight amongst the clouds. This explanation is confirmed by the cognate German *taube*, with the same b relationship to dove that Roman *Dobræ* has to Dover, and a t relationship identical with that of the river name Tove. The verb dive, to swim under water, is the exact cognate of *Deva*, but is an example of the i vowel pronunciation of *ey*, others being the river names Ive and Eye, and the towns Eye and Iver. The river Dow is in Yorkshire, and other examples are Dowbridge and Dowgate, the latter being an excellent illustration of the meaning of the name, for it was the old water gate of London, and its identity with Dove in origin is shown by the spelling *Doubridge* for Dovebridge.

The river names, Tyne, Dane, Tame, Don and Doon

are explained by the table, but *dūn* and *tun*, the originals of down and town, require special study. Both words have the same etymology, differing only in their p-p., but *dūn* was more commonly used by Gallic and Belgic races, while *tun* was low German. The Aryan meaning of both appears also to have been the same, but the Low German tribes lived amongst estuary flats, where rivers formed convenient loops and junctions, usually enclosing no hills, hence *tun* was applied to a settlement in a river bend or junction. The Gauls, however, occupied a more hilly country where river loops and junctions encircled hills and rocks, hence *dūn* was applied to such fortified sites as the rock at Dinant, enclosed by the Meuse and its tributary, and the fortress of Verdun, also on the Meuse. Dinant is an example of the variant *din*, the whole name meaning the *landing place at the fortress rock in the river junction*. The Anglian equivalent of Verdun is *Wartun*, now Wharton, but our Whartons are not on hills, indeed Wharton in Lindsay lies at the foot of a ridge, its small stream rising at Thonock and running into the Trent at Morton, hence it had three *tuns*, for *Thon* is a *th* variant of *tun*. In hilly districts it is common to find old records sometimes applying *tun* and sometimes *dūn* to the same place, thus Ducklington, in Oxfordshire, appears in the 10th century as *Duclingtune*, but afterwards as *Duclingdune* and *Duchelingdona*, and Headington, near Oxford, has similar alternations, thus showing that *dūn* and *tun* were regarded as legitimate alternatives in certain districts.

The word dowse or douse suggests that the Aryan mother was accustomed to douse her infant in the bath provided by lakes and rivers, and in this connection it may be noted that within living memory Gypsy tribes were accustomed to wash new born infants in the coldest spring water obtainable, and the Esquimaux mother still has similar customs, but uses snow in place of water.

The river name Ouse occurs in records as *Ouse*, *Owse*, *Ouze* and *Uze*, from *oyse*, the waters, and to these may be added *oze* and *ooze*. The p-p. converts this plural form of the element *oy* into *douse*, *Dowse* and *doze*, the last suggesting that the early fisherman was apt to drop into a doze during the heat of the day, and we still doze by day and sleep at night. There can be no doubt that the equivalent French name *Oise* has produced similar cognates by the same use of consonant pre-particles. *Souse* is a cognate of *douse* formed by the use of the double plural *eyse oyse*, the plural suffix of *eyse* becoming the prefix of *souse*. British *Soss* as in "Misterton Soss" and Belgic *Sas* as in "Het Sas," near Zuydschoote, appear to be topographical variants of *souse*. In Arelbout's map of Axholme, dated 1639, *Soss* appears as *Esas*, but Arelbout was a Dutchman and it is probable that *Esas* is the original of Belgic *Sas*. Both *Soss* and *Sas* appear to be used at lock waters in canalised streams, *Het Sas* having a lock-keeper's house adjoining. *Daze* is the d pre-particle form of *ayse*, and seems to refer either to the dazzling reflection of the sun's rays from smooth water, or possibly to the snow blindness of northern regions.

The word *ditch* is now used as the equivalent of *dike*, but it really incorporates an extra element, coming from *d* — *ey heth cæg*, the landing place at the mooring water, hence in the middle ages *ditch* was apparently oftener used near towns, as in *Fleetditch*, *Shoreditch* and *Houndsditch*, while *dike* belonged especially to the open country in such names as *Foss Dike*, *Cardike*, *Heck Dike*, *Wellaker Dike* and many others. Our word *dike* referred to a small stream or channel where a boat could run in and moor safely, and this applies also to the place name *Dyck*, due east of *Odenkirchen*, but in *Holland* it refers to an artificial bank retaining sea waters, and serving as a mooring bank where vessels can be secured. *Dike*

has the same relationship to ditch that *wick* has to *wich*, and that Leke has to *Litch* in Litchfield, this place-name coming from *lyge ey cæg heth feld*, the field near the landing place at the mooring water of the stream. *Wich* is highly contracted, but a fuller form with a different pronunciation and secondary meaning occurs in *witch*, from *w — ey, heth, cæg* (the familiar spirit of) the mooring water landing place, hence Kingsley makes the witches of Brandon work their charms at the pool spring on the outskirts of the town, and hence too the cruel customs connected with the drowning of witches in settlement waters. The word is also suggestive in connection with the early belief in the power of witches over storms, as described by Scott. *Deck* is the short e vowel form corresponding to *dike*, and at first sight there seems to be no relationship in meaning, but it must be remembered that early vessels were very small, hence their decks were open to view from the bank of the mooring water, each deck appearing to occupy its own extent of the mooring water surface—hence the name.

Thack comes from *þ — ay cæg*, and is still in use in Lindsey as the noun corresponding to *thatch*, and also occurs in the surname *Thacker*. It now means thatching material and the connection between this and mooring waters will puzzle those who do not know that in ancient times straw was not used for thatching, but reeds and sedges harvested from fen pools, often by men in boats as described in Kingsley's "Hereward," where a man rushed from the river to rescue his daughter from Ivo Taillebois, using his scythe for this purpose. The word *thack* therefore refers primarily to the mooring pool from which the reeds were taken, and secondarily to their use as a cover for houses.

The Anglo-Saxons applied the word *duck* generically to all kinds of wild duck, and the name refers to the bird's habit of congregating in large numbers on the

meres and pools of the great fens, where in myriads they contended for the occupation of the fenman's mooring waters, their great numbers and the absence of firearms making them so bold that they were in truth *the bird of the mooring water*. Dock has the same origin as duck, but has not undergone the u mutation and has retained its original Aryan meaning of *mooring water*. The surname Dook belonged originally to Axholme and is said to have been brought from Holland by Vermuyden's Dutchmen. It is evidently related to our *dock* and Dutch *dok*.

Most of the examples of d pre-particle names and words in our table have been drawn from the British Isles, and the form of the table has necessarily restricted the choice, hence a table may now be constructed showing more clearly the wide European distribution of these pre-particle forms. The reader will thus be able to appreciate better the immense influence which this simple device has had in the formation of the languages of Europe.

Names.	Elements.	Meanings.
I.—EY TYPE.		
Derby	D + ey re by	The settlement on the river reach.
Derwent R.	D + ey re-w + ey hemm heth	The landing place at the tributary junction of the river reach.
Dereham	D + ey re hamm	The bend of the river reach.
Devon R.	D + ey homm	The bend (or junction) of the river.
Driffield	D + re ey feld	The open site on the river reach.
Deal	D + eay lyge	The pool water (settlement)
Demer R.	D + ey hemm ey re	The river reach junction.
Dyle R.	D + ey lyge	The fen stream.
Delta	D + ey lyge heth	The landing place at the pool stream.
Dinant	D + ey hemm ay hemm heth	The landing place at the fortress rock in the river enclosure.

Drigg	D + re ey cœg	The mooring water of the river reach.
Diss	D + eyse	The waters.
Diest	D + eyse heth	The landing place at the waters.
Denze	D + ey hemm eyse	The waters of the river junction.
Dniester R.	D + hemm eyse heth ey re	The landing place at the junction of the waters of the river reach.

II.—AY TYPE.

Dalby	D + ay lyge by	The settlement on the pool stream.
Darenth, Darent R.	D + ay re hemm heth	The landing place at the river reach junction.
Darwen	D + ay re-w + ey hemm	The tributary junction at the river reach.
Darnall	D + ay re hemm ay lyge	The pool water at the river reach junction.
Dacre	D + ay cœg re	The mooring site of the river reach.
Dalkeith	D + ay lyge cœg ey heth	The landing place at the mooring water of the pool stream.
Dahl R.	D + ay lyge	The pool or marsh river.
Damm	D + ay hemm	The stream expansion.
Drave R.	D + re aye	The river reach.
Danube R.	D + ay hemm oye	The river of the tributary junctions.
Dallas	D + ay lyge ayse	The waters of the pool stream.
Drax	D + re ay cœg eyse	The mooring waters of the river reach.

III.—OY TYPE.

Duffield	D + oy feld	The open site by the river.
Dudley	D + oy heth loeh	The meadow at the river landing place.
Dublin	D + oy linn	The river pool.
Dufferin	D + oy re hemm	The river reach junction (or bend).

Drogheda	D + re oy cœg ey heth	The landing place at the mooring water of the river reach.
Douay	D + oy ay	The river island.
Drone R.	D + re oy hemm	The river reach junction (or bend).
Dronfield	D + re oy hemm feld	The field site in the bend of the river reach.
Dore	D + oy re	The river reach.
Dorking	D + oy re cœg ing	The grass land near the mooring site of the river reach.
Docker	D + oy cœg ey re	The mooring water of the reach.
Dogger		
Duckering	D + oy cœg ey re ing	The grass land at the mooring site of the river reach.
Dornach	D + oy re hemm ay cœg	The mooring water at the river reach junction.
Dulwich	D + oy lyge wich	The mooring settlement at the pool water.
Doubs R.	D + oyse	The waters.
Düsseldorf	D + oyse ey lyge dorp	The settlement at the pool waters of the river.
Doriscus	D + oy re eyse coeg	The mooring waters of the water reach.

Dublin stands on the Liffey, which anciently formed a pool here, and the etymology of its early forms is shown below. :—

Dublin = D + oy linn	} (The city near the river pool.
Difelin, Develin = D + ey linn	
Eblana = ey lan	

In the modern name the y of, oy is mutated to b, just as it is in the provincial word *dub*, a water pool. The accepted secondary meaning "black pool," refers to the fact that Irish pools are often black from the presence of peat, hence the Irish word *dubh*, meaning black, but the early variants of Dublin show conclusively that this was not the original meaning of Dublin. The mediæval vars. *Difelin* and *Develin* have the same meaning as

Dublin, but make use of *ey* in place of *oy*, and have adopted the *f* and *v* mutation instead of *b*. The most interesting var. is Ptolemy's *Eblana*, for this has no *p-p.*, yet it agrees with Dublin in its *b* mutation. The suffix *lana* is the *ay* cognate of *linn*, familiar in Wales where it often means *church enclosure*, the reason being that the earliest churches were built near river or lake pools where worshippers could accommodate their boats, hence fully interpreted *llan* (*lyge ay hemm*) means (*the church enclosure in*) *the pool bend of the water*.

Drogheda is almost as interesting a name as Dublin, for just as the prefix of Dublin re-appears on this side the water as *dub*, a water pool, so we may recognise Drogh in the old Belgic *brugge*, a bridge, the only notable difference being that *brugge* has the *b p-p.* while *Drogh* has *d*. Both are derived from the phrase *re oy cæg*, *the mooring water of the river reach*, and both unite in showing that the earliest bridges were built at old mooring sites and landing places or crossings, and it seems probable that both come from a common original, but on this point see the full formula of Drogheda. Etymologically *brugge* is nearer the Aryan elements, for it retains the hard *g* sound unimpaired, while in Drogheda it is softened, and in modern bridge much fronted. It may be that Ptolemy's *Bououinda* refers to this site on the Boyne, for its formula is *B — oy oy hemm heth*, *the landing place at the expansion of the waters*, and Drogheda actually stands at the head of the Boyne estuary, and thus answers accurately to the name *Bououinda*. The repetition *oy oy* was a common plural device, here doubtless referring to the estuary expansion, and is occasionally found in medieval forms, thus Babworth, near Retford, appears in the 12th century as *Babbewurde*, from *B — ay ey worth*, the settlement on the waters.

Düsseldorf comes from *D — oyse ey lyge dorj*, *the settlement at the pool waters of the river*, and if the reader

turns to a map he will see how remarkably accurate this descriptive name is, for the town stands on the Rhine where a tributary has formed numerous pools and channels, and it is to these the name refers. *Dorf* appears to be the High German form of *thorp*, the original spelling being *Düsseldorp*.

There is good reason to suspect that many of the letter names of the Greek alphabet are derived from Aryan river and sea phrases, but *delta* is the only one of special importance here. The accepted view is that the Delta of the Nile received its name from its resemblance in shape to the Greek letter Δ , but this is putting the cart before the horse, for *Delta* comes from *D* — *ey lyge heth*, *the landing place at the pool river*, a descriptive name which refers to the shipping traffic so extensively carried on between the Phoenicians and Egyptians, and it is almost certain that each outfall arm of the Nile afforded accommodation for these merchants of the middle seas. The ships of that period were small sailing and rowing vessels which could easily run up the smallest arms of the great river, mooring in papyrus pools which probably existed in considerable numbers throughout the Delta. Other Greek letter names were also adopted from natural sites, and had cognate forms even amongst western Aryans, thus *beta* is identical in elements with A.S. *Beda*, both coming from *B* — *ey heth*, *the river landing place*, but it is necessary again to warn the reader against an accepted view, namely, that the Venerable Bede, or some other Bede, gave his name to such places as Bedford and Beddingham, for this is also an inversion of the truth, the fact apparently being that the river site gave its name to the infant born there, or to the person who lived there, just as the Normans often took their names from villages whence they came. *Gamma* is cognate with the medieval word *cam*, which still occurs in the surname *Camm* and in the prefix of *Cambridge*.

Gamma and *Camm* come from *cæg ay hemm*, the mooring water bay. Greek *gamma* probably referred originally to a sea bay, such as the Bay of Ascalon, but at Cambridge the prefix points to the bend where the bridge now spans the Cam, and anyone who wishes to pursue this investigation will find further material at Cammeringham in Lindsey.

Zeta comes from *eyse heth*, the landing place at the waters, *Ze* being common to the Greeks in such words as *Zeus* and *Zeta*, and to the Dutch, as in *Zuider Zee*, for Dutch *zee*, like our *sea*, comes from *eyse*, the waters, or in the case of *sea* possibly from the var. *eayse*, all these being instances of plural metathesis, thus *eayse* = se-eay = *sæ* and *sea*. *Zeta* has an interesting cognate in the northern word *south*, thus

Zeta = eyse heth	} The landing place at the waters.
South = oyse heth	

The southern landing places of the Goths were at the estuaries running into the Baltic opposite their northern home, and the word appears to have arisen in this way. Amongst the islands of Greece, however, it is impossible to suggest one as the original of *Zeta*, for there are many island ports to which it might be applied, but with the Greek word *Zephyr* we might hope for better success, inasmuch as it seems to point to Egypt and the Nile.

Diest stands on the Demer almost surrounded by streams, hence its formula *D — eyse heth*, the landing place at the waters, describes its favoured position as a river port. On the coast, near *Zeebrugge*, is *Heyst*, the exact cognate of *Diest*, differing only in its aspirate p-p. *Hest* in Lancashire also comes from *H — eyse heth*, and tradition says that *Hest Bank* was the point where travellers collected before negotiating the treacherous sands and shallows of *Morecambe Bay*. *Diss* on the *Waveney*, in *Norfolk*, comes from *D — eyse*, the waters, but early spellings were *Disce*, *Dysse* and *Disze* from

D — *cyse cæg*, the reference being to the mere where the people moored their boats, hence when this ceased to be used the name was cut down to its modern form.

Douay is still partly surrounded by the Scarpe and its tributaries, and in ancient times must have been completely so, hence the name means *river island*. The element *ay* means *river* or *water*, but as a suffix in Belgic and British names it has the secondary meaning of *island*, hence such old forms as *Haxay*, now Haxey; *Cadnaye*, now Cadney; and *Bardenai*, now Bardney. Bavay, east of Douay, comes from *B — ay ay*, and also means *river island*. It differs from Douay mainly in its p-p. and the mutation of y to v, in place of u.

Duffield, anciently *Duffeld*, stands on the Derwent, and was perhaps originally a clearing of forest land above the river. Its formula is *D — oy feld*, *the field on the river*. The f of the prefix *Duf* has been preserved by the f of *feld* as in Driffield and Sheffield, and is an almost unique instance of the preservation of the early form *Dufe*, now Dove. It was of course used in the general sense of river, hence its application to the Derwent. Duffield appears to have been sometimes called *Dunfield*, from *D — oy hemm feld*, *the field (on high ground) at the river junction*, the reference being to the junction of the Ecclesbourne tributary with the Derwent.

The river Dane of Cheshire introduces the Danube of Central Europe. This great river has a name which appears to be unique, yet is really simple, for it is Dane plus the element *oy* or *oye*, with y mutated to b as in Tiber, *Ebrus* and *Dubis* amongst river names, and Dublin, *Dubris* and *Euboea* amongst others. The formula of Danube is *D — ay hemm oye*, but the German variant *Donau* has *ay* mutated to *au*, as in Pau and Passau, in place of the early b mutation. The literal meaning of Danube and *Donau* is *the river of the water junctions*, that is the river with great tributaries, the most important.

of these being the Inn, Theiss, Drave, Save, Sereth and Pruth. The Drave (*D — re aye*) has the same p-p. as Danube, and other d p-p. river names are Dniester, Dnieper, Donetz and Don, the last bringing us back to the Don of Yorkshire.

This study would be incomplete without some special reference to Derby and the river Derwent, two of the most important d p-p. names of the county. The original forms were *Deorby* or *Deoraby* and *Deorwente*. *Deorby* comes from *D — eoy re by*, *the settlement on the river reach*. The variant *eoy* occurs also in *Eoferwic*, now York, in *Beoferlic*, now Beverley, and in many A.S. names such as *Beowa*, *Beorga* and *Beowulf*, but it became obsolete and after the Conquest is usually replaced by *ey*, *Deorby* becoming Derby, from *D — ey re by*, and *Deorwente* (Yorks.) becoming Derwent. As a rule it is difficult or impossible to fix the exact site where a river name arose, but Derwent and the related name Darwen are so fully descriptive that it is possible to conjecture with some degree of probability where the name of the Derbyshire Derwent arose. Darwen or Darwin has no topographical reference to Derby but comes from *D — eay re-w — ey hemm*, the suffix *win* usually referring to the tongue of land lying between a tributary and the reach of its main stream, hence Darwen means *the site at the tributary junction of the river reach*. This is the meaning of Darwen, but Derwent has *heth* added, hence it means *the landing place at the tributary junction of the river reach*, and there is no site on the Derwent which answers to this description better than that at Derby. Readers may urge that the Anglian name *Northworthig* does not confirm this view, but it must be observed that this name implies the existence of a *Southworthig*, divided from the north island by one of the streams running into the Derwent at Derby, and it is the existence of this tributary outfall at the ancient site of the city, together with the relation-

ship between the two names Derby and Derwent which leads to the inference that the river and place names arose at the same site, and this view is supported by the fact that the Danes often adopted local British names rather than A.S., hence Derby appears to have a British prefix with a Danish suffix.

In concluding it must be pointed out that this article has studied only a small fraction of the d pre-particle names and words of Europe, and these again constitute only one group, others being the b, f, h, p, t and w groups, besides several of less frequent occurrence. D pre-particle forms are not so numerous as those in b, but some of the single element forms cognate with Dove are of exceptional interest. Several of these have been mentioned, such as Dee, *Deva*, dive, Dow and dowse, but there are many others. When the rays of the rising sun, reflected from lake or river, awoke the early Latin Aryan, he called it *dies*, from *d* — *eyse* (*the light of*) *the waters*; and similarly when the dread commotion of the thunder storm echoed from mountain to lake he believed that *Deus*, the god of the firmament above and the waters beneath, was speaking. Later he varied this to *Djovis*, though Jove appears to have been associated more especially with the upper and nether seas of the Mediterranean regions, while the general word *deus* perhaps arose amongst the mountains and lakes of Central Europe.