



Polici Arwodhyow Stret

Street Signage Policy

Panel Arwodhyow ha Henwyn Tyller Kernewek
Cornish language Place name and Signage Panel

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Introduction

The Place Name Panel of the Akademi Kernewek continues the work put in place by the Cornish Language Partnership following the UK Government's ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in respect of the Cornish Language. The work to provide bilingual street signs across Cornwall has been an important part of raising the visibility and status of Cornish language, and our older street names are a living legacy of Kernewek.

The Place Name Panel is a group of Cornish language experts who provide recommended standardised Cornish language forms of place-names and street names. The Panel works closely with Cornwall Council Address Management Team, under the terms of the "Street Naming and Numbering Guidance Notes. This policy and guidance document provides the parameters for the Panel's work.

Cornwall Council is the statutory authority responsible for Street Naming and Numbering. The Address Management Team oversees Street Naming and Numbering and is responsible for providing the specification of nameplates. The Cornwall Council "Cornish Language Policy" and their "Street Naming and Numbering Guidance Notes" both provide provisions for the use of the Cornish language and should be referred to in conjunction with this policy.

This Policy Document provides guidance on the recommended standard forms for Cornish street signs so that the 21st century Cornish language is more visible in the community. However, this must be carefully balanced with a requirement to respect the historic integrity of place-names, and to be sympathetic to current usage, both by current Cornish language users and by the wider community.

1. General Principles

- a) The primary purpose of the Panel is to support the promotion of the Cornish language.
- b) There is a need for consistency of approach and for all decisions to be able to be justified and explained.
- c) When asked to provide a recommended street-name, the Panel should provide a Cornish language form, standardised wherever possible.
- d) Cornwall Council policy requires the use of the Standard Written Form (SWF hereafter).
- e) Recommended street name forms should be as close as possible to the SWF, but leave room for occasional exceptions where necessary.
- f) It should be ensured that the parish is known in each case, and it is accepted good practice to include the parish in brackets after the name to be translated in correspondence before the Panel.
- g) Local knowledge should be drawn on, where appropriate, in order to provide an accurate standardised form.
- h) Historical evidence will be researched.
- i) The Panel will provide a translation of the proposed street sign into Cornish. Where appropriate, to ensure accurate translation, the Panel will research the history of elements of the place name, particularly if the English language version is obscure. This can sometimes reveal Cornish language elements that have been corrupted over time.
- j) The Panel will assist with research into an area in order to provide proposals for street names in new development that are based on local history and landscape. But the Panel's prime purpose is to provide advice on Cornish language, not local history, and developers and other local organisations will normally be expected to provide baseline research for an area of development.
- k) A full record of all translations will be maintained on the Akademi Kernewek Place Name database.

2. Specific Principles

- a) There are two categories for this Panel to consider, street signage and new developments. New development names will follow the street signage guidelines.
- b) The Panel should build on previous work as far as possible and previous recommended forms and translations should be taken into consideration.
- c) The most common generics have been agreed and will be utilised to ensure consistency – See Appendix A.
- d) Cornish word order, grammar and mutation should be respected.
 - Definite Article: If a feature utilised as part of a road name is within the road, the definite article would be used (e.g. **Fordh An Skol** ‘the school road’), however if the road leads to a distant feature or a place then it will be omitted (e.g. **Bre Fog** ‘road to a blowing house’).
 - Mutation following feminine generics (e.g. Fordh¹ & Bownder). Mutation occurs if the following descriptor is:
 - an adjective (e.g. **Bownder Wynn**); or
 - a feature acting as an adjective (e.g. **Bownder Wydh**² – lane of trees); or
 - the name of a person who “owns” the place, (e.g. **Bownder Varia** – Mary’s Lane, i.e. a lane frequented by Mary and named after her); or
 - is a place-name which is fictional, imaginary or a modern coinage.³
 - Mutation does not occur, specifically:
 - if the road is named after the place to which it leads (e.g. **Fordh Bosvena** – Bodmin Road)⁴ ; or
 - if a road is named after a distant place (e.g. Penzance Road in Bude would be **Fordh Pennsans**); or
 - if there is a distant view of the object referred to e.g. **Riw an Kastel**
 - if the descriptor is of the form “A an B” (e.g. if there were a place called Penn

1 It is a rule of Cornish grammar that There is no mutation of P, T, K after <TH> or <S>. The question has arisen as to whether this rule applies to <dh> in <fordh>. Dr Ken George states, “There are very few examples of a feminine noun in <-dh> followed by an adjective beginning (in its unmutated form) with /p,t,k/. We can, however, determine what happens.

In the case of feminine nouns in <-s>, we might expect following adjectives with /p,t,k/ to be lenited to <b,d,g>, e.g. eglos *deg, but the [-s] prevents the voicing. We are therefore looking at a case of sandhi, i.e. how two adjacent consonants are pronounced.

If we now look at feminine nouns in <-dh>, by the same reasoning, we might expect following adjectives with /p,t,k/ to be lenited to [b,d,g], e.g. fordh goth. The question now is: does the <-dh> prevent the voicing?

This can be answered by looking at relevant cases of sandhi, of which there are a great number; we do not necessarily have to find a case of a fem. noun in <-dh> followed by an adj. with /p-,t-,k-/. For example, in PA, we find <arluth bras>, <arluth du>, <arluth gwyr>.

Here there is no question of /b-,d-,g-/ being unvoiced to /p-,t-,k-/. We should therefore write fordh brivedh ‘a private road’, fordh deg ‘a beautiful road’, fordh goth ‘an old road’.”

- 2 N.B. This formation is rare, because the form Bownder an Gwydh is more usual.
- 3 It is considered that real historic place-names resist mutation, however, fictional or new coinages would not.
- 4 N.B. Personal names that are also place-names, are treated as place-names and also follow this rule. e.g. Fordh Gwynnyer

an Pras, then the road leading to it would be **Fordh Penn an Pras**⁵.

- e) English personal surnames remain unchanged in street names. (e.g. Brown Road = **Fordh Brown**). However positive consideration will be given to providing standardised forms in respect of Cornish surnames⁶, (see Appendix C & D).
- f) Attested Cornish forms of forenames may be used. (See Appendix D) However, in the case of non-Celtic names (e.g. the Greco-Turk “Nikolaos of Myra” a.k.a. St Nicholas) the following evidence will be considered:-
- Original spelling in the language of origin
 - Cornish forms (e.g. Nykka & Nykklys (Hodge 2001) & Ny-cholas; Ny-colas & Nyclys (Williams 2006))
 - Comparative analysis with other Brythonic languages (e.g. Nikolaz – Breton; Nicolas, Niclas – Welsh)
 - SWF/M spelling conventions
- The Cornish language form and spelling of the forename (e.g. Nikolas) may be utilised in Cornish translations.
- g) Place-names (including exonyms) within street signs will be treated as per the Akademi Kernewek Place Name Policy. They will be rendered in main Form SWF in order to maintain internal consistency.
- h) In respect of living things (e.g. plants and animals), where the English form is ambiguous, the Cornish collective noun form will be utilised, e.g. Oak Court would be rendered **Garth Derow** rather than **Garth Derowen**. Where no collective noun exists the singular will be used.
- i) Compass Points – Where a compass direction occurs as part of a name, they will be rendered in Cornish, in Cornish word order. (i.e. North; Est; Soth; West).
- j) Saint - In street names the names of saints will be represented with an “S.” prefix, unless it is an obvious Cornish saint name, when the prefix may be omitted.
- k) Neologisms – When a neologism is required the principles established by Snell & Morris (1981,1984) as laid out in An Gerlyver Meur p.7 will be applied⁷.
- l) Brand names in English or other languages, e.g. names of forms of transport such as the “Avro Vulcan” aircraft, will not be translated into Cornish.
- m) SWF Variants. The SWF has a number of Revived Late Cornish (RLC) variants which are of equal status to the Revived Middle Cornish (RMC) forms. These include the use of pre-occlusion where it is shown in historic recorded forms of the name; <s/j>; <y/e>; <i/ei>; <o/oa>; <ew/ow>; loss of medial consonants and loss of final consonants.
- i. Pre-occlusion will be utilised on a geographic basis.⁸
 - ii. <s/j> - Predisposition in favour of using the RLC variant unless there is compelling

5 N.B. However a road running along the edge of a field might be named **Fordh Bennpras** because it is acting as an adjective as detailed above.

6 Pawley White: *A Handbook of Cornish Surnames* (1972) is recognised as a standard reference work.

7 It is acknowledged that Snell & Morris may require modifying. For example it does not include examination of other Celtic languages (Gaelic; Irish & Manx) nor Cornish Dialect. It also does not include modern techniques such as phono-semantic matching.

8 Decision of CLP 07/12/2010. Further research is being organised in order to determine where Pre-occlusion may be used. In the interim, as a temporary measure, it may be that this should be applied in Penwith and Kerrier.

evidence to the contrary.

- iii. The loss of final consonants will not be implemented.
- iv. Loss of medial consonants; <y/e>; <i/ei>; <o/oa>; <ew/ow> will be actively considered on a case by case basis.

APPENDIX A — A List of Generic Terms

English Term	Cornish Translation, with Spelling Variations	Gender
ALLEY	OP	M
APPROACH [ROAD]	NESFORDH	F
AVENUE	ROVA LAS	M
BOTTOM(S)	GOLES	M
BUSINESS PARK	PARK NEGYS	?
BUNGALOW	BENGALJI; pl. BENGALJIOW	?
CHURCHTOWN	TREVEGLOS	F
CIRCUS	KYLGH	M
CLOSE	KEW	F
COMBE/COOMBE	KOMM ~ KOBM	M
CORNER	KORNEL (outside) ELIN (inside)	F M
COTTAGE	PENNTI; pl. PENNTIOW	M
COURT (manorial)	LYS	F
COURT (yard)	GARTH	M
CRESCENT	GWARAK	F
DALE	TNOW	M
DELL	PANS	M
DINGLE	GOBANS	M
DOCK	PORTHKLOS	M
DOCKS	PORTHKLOSOW	PL
DOCKLAND	PORTHLANN	M
DRIVE	ROVA	F
EMBANKMENT	TOMMEN ~ TOBMEN	F
ESTATE (housing)	TRIGVA	F
FIELD	PARK	M
FIELDS	PARKOW	PL
GARDENS	LOWARTH (road name only) LOWARTHYOW (ornamental gardens)	M PL
GLEBE	DOR EGLOS	M
GLEN	GLYNN	M
GREEN	GLESIN	M
GROVE	KELLI	F
HEIGHTS	ARDH/ARDHOW	M/PL
HILL	BRE (distinct topographical feature) MENA (sloping road)	F M
INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	HWELVA	F
JETTY	KAY BALEK	M
LANE	BOWNDER	F
MEADOW	PRAS	M
MEWS	STABLYS	M
MOUNT	MONT	M
OPE	OP	M
PARADE	KERDHVA	F

English Term	Cornish Translation, with Spelling Variations	Gender
PARC	PARK	M
PASSAGE (ferry passage)	KOWBALHYNS ~ KOWBALHENS (vehicle ferry) TRETH (foot-passenger ferry)	M M
PIER	KAY PEULYOW	M
PLACE	PLAS (if mansion or large open area) TYLLER	M M
QUAY	KAY	M
REACH	HEDHAS	?
RISE	RIW	F
ROAD	FORDH ⁹	F
ROW	REW	M
SQUARE	PLEN	M
STREET	STRET	M
TERRACE	TERRAS	M
TRACK	LERGH	M
VALE	STRAS	M
VALLEY	NANS	M
VIEW	GWEL ¹⁰	F
VILLA	TREVEN	F
VILLAS	TREVENNOW ~ TREVEDNOW	PL
WALK	KERDHVA	F
WAY	HYNS / HENS ¹¹	M
WHARF	KAY GWARA	M
YARD	GARTH	M

9 The “PTK Rule” does not apply to <-dh>. In appropriate circumstances words following <fordh> are lenited.

10 <gwelva> is only to be used for a specific “designated” view-point. [Note: These sort of places are normally marked on OS Explorer maps with a blue “viewpoint” symbol.]

<gwel> is both:

1. The ‘intangible’ view of some object or landscape; and
2. The place or street from which one might stand to see such a view.

11 Where referring to a trackway or trail then <lergh> can be considered.

APPENDIX B — Useful Translations for Street Signs

English	Cornish	Notes
Allen (river)	Alyn	Personal name = Alan. But note historic forms became mixed at an early date.
Arms (coat of arms)	Arwodh	e.g. King's Arms Inn = Tavern Arwodh an Myghtern
Barton	Heydhlan	
Battery	Gonnva (f.)	
Beacon ¹²	Tanses (m.)	i.e. a fire-beacon. e.g. Gwarak an Tanses (Falmouth) t <tanses> GM09.
Beech (tree)	Fowen, (pl.) Fow	The etymology indicates that this may have been <faw> in Old Cornish, however, place-name evidence shows that it had changed to <fow> in Middle Cornish, in parallel with the Breton faou.
Bounds (tin bounds)	Bounds	See Lanivet Place-name Booklet.
Bridle(path/way)	Fordh-vergh	Cf. <vorver> Gendall
Bullrush	Penruth	e.g. Polpenwith (Constantine) was Polpenruth wartha 1564.
Bungalow	Bengalji pl. Bengaljiow	
Cart-track	Karrhyns~Karrhens	
Cedar (tree)	Sedren (f.), pl. Sedrennow, coll. Seder	From the Latin, therefore <s> for /s/ not *<c> which might have been expected if this word had occurred in the texts.
Cottage	Krowji	Not really a cottage, but a cabin / dwelling of simple construction, normally with one room
	Dyji	small cottage, small farm cottage
	Pennti	cottage – of normal size
Courtyard House	Garthji m.	See Goldherring research report.
Cypress (tree)	Kypres	From Old French <cipres>, from Latin <cypressus> <kyprus> (Williams, 2006) Cognates: Breton <sipres> [s-] comes from the French. Welsh <ypress>
Dock	Porthklos, pl. Porthklosow	See Ports, Harbours & Quays, Rod Lyon (October 2011)
Dockland	Porthlan (f)	See Ports, Harbours & Quays, Rod Lyon (October 2011)

¹² Amended Tansys to Tanses. See Minutes 15/03/2013

English	Cornish	Notes
Footpath / Pathway	Trolergh	
Fore Street	Stret Meur	
Glebe	Eglostir	Used when not the generic on a street sign.
Golf Links	An Lynkys ¹³	
Great Nephew	Noy-wynn	Place-name Trenawin (Ludgvan)
Green	Glesin (m.) (provisional)	
High Street	Stret Ughel	Not to be confused with Fore Street.
Home Farm	Penndra	Head Farm, Principle Farm
Hurlers pl.	Hurlysi	
Hut Circle	Krennji (m.)	
Interchange	Kolmfordh	
Jetty	Kay Balek	See Ports, Harbours & Quays, Rod Lyon (October 2011). Jetty < French 'thrown'
Lodge	Loja (m.)	See Place-names of Lanivet booklet.
Long Barrow	Hirgrug (m.)	See Goldherring research report.
Lovage	Gwyles	
Lynchet (small terrace)	Leuren (f.) pl. +ow	lynchet (small terraces formed by ploughing across a hill-slope) Etymology: <leur> 'floor' + <-en> diminutive suffix Cognate: Breton – leurenn (f.) –ou = terrace (Delaporte, 1995) Source: PN Goldherring (Sancreed / Zennor) = Gwelleuren <gwel> 'open field' + <leuren> 'terrace'
Manor House	Plas (m)	Place House (St Anthony in Roseland, Fowey)
Manorial Estate	Maner (m)	A borrowed word but found in the historic texts.
Marina	Skathva	<skath 'boat' + -va 'place'
Market Place	Plen an Varghas	c.f. plen an gwari 'amphitheatre'
Millpool	Kreunmelin (man-made pool)	
	Pollvelin (natural pool)	
Monastery Land	Managhek	This is land owned by a monastery – a community of persons esp. monks, living by vows.
	Meneghi	It is different from glebe, which is land owned by a church or benefice.
Mountside	Tumont	c.f. Tucoyse (Constantine, St Ewe)
Mowhay	Garth an Deys	Literally 'yard' + 'ricks'

¹³ See Minutes 21/06/2013

English	Cornish	Notes
Passage Grave	Hirvedh	c.f. Hiernis (Stithians), < hir 'long' + nans 'valley', Penharget (St Ive) , penn 'head', end' + hir + yarth 'ridge'.
Pier	Kay Peulyow	See Ports, Harbours & Quays, Rod Lyon (October 2011)
Pound	Korlan (f) Korlannow ~ Korladnow pl.	A pound for animals
Pound	Sprallva (f) Sprallvaow	Place where things are impounded
Quay	Kay	See Ports, Harbours & Quays, Rod Lyon (October 2011)
Railway Halt	Gorta	Railway request stop
Railway Sidings	Hensyow dall	Where the sidings come to a dead end.
Road(s)	Morlynn	e.g. Carrick Roads
Roundabout	Kylghfordh	
	Fordh a-dro	
Saltings	Holanek	< holan 'salt' + -ek 'abounding in'
Sound (stretch of water)	Kulvor	
Tan (v.)	Tanna	n.b. glastannen 'green oak' used in tanning.
Tannery	Tannji (m)	n.b. glastannen 'green oak' used in tanning.
Trinity	Trynsys	
Turnpike [road]	Tollfordh	
Turnpike [gate]	Tollborth	Cf. Place-name "Stopgate"
Wharf	Kay Gwara	See Ports, Harbours & Quays, Rod Lyon (October 2011)
Whim	Hwymm	
Windward	War-wyns	n.b. war-nans, war-woles etc.

APPENDIX C — Standard Forms of Cornish Surnames in Street Signs

English	Cornish	Notes
Adams	Adam	<Adam> Patronymic
Angove	Angov	
Angwin	An Gwynn	
Annear	Anhir	
Argal[l]	Argel	cf. Argel (Budock)
Arundell	Arundell	
Baraguanath	Baragwaneth	<bara> 'bread' + <gwaneth> 'wheat'
Boase	Bosrys	<bos> 'dwelling' + <rys> 'ford'
Boden/ Bawden	Bodyn	<bos> 'dwelling' + <-yn> diminutive suffix
Bodilly	Bosylli	
Bolitho	Bosleythow	
Bone	Boden	<boden> obscure, although it has been suggested that it could be <bodyn> 'little dwelling'
Borlase	Borrlas	Place-name St Wenn
Boscawn	Boskawen	
Botterell/ Bottrell/ Botral	Boterel	Norman Family Name from les Bottereaux. Also figures in Cornish place-name – Boscastle – Castrum Boterel 1284
Branwell	Fenten Vran	
Bree	Bre	
Bretton	Breton	<Breton> 'person from Brittany'
Buzza	Bosow	From Bussow (Towednack)
Carn	Karn	cf. Carne (Veryan)
Carveth	Karvergh	Carveth (Mabe)
	Karvargh	<kar> 'hillfort' + <margh> personal name – Mark From Cornish place-name e.g. Carveth (Cuby)
Chirgwin	Chigorwynn	<chi> 'house' + <Gorwynn> Personal Name {<gour> 'man' + <gwynn> 'fair, white'}
Clemence	Klemens	<Klemens> Personal Name – Clement
Clemmow	Klemmow	<Klemm> Personal Name – Clement + <-ow> 'family of'
Cock	Kock	
Cocking	Kockyn	Diminutive of <Kock>
Colenso	Kelynsow	<kelynsow> obscure; an alternative etymology is <ke> 'hedge' + <lynn> 'lake' + <du> 'black' From Cornish place-name e.g. Colenso (St. Hilary)
Cornish	Kernewek	<kernewek> 'cornish'
Cowling	Kowlyn	cf. Chycowling (Kea) = Chikowlyn
Davey	Davi	
	Davydh	
Dennis	Dinas	<dinas> 'hillfort'
Eddy	Udy	<Udy> personal name
Edyvean	Udivian	

Elfordh	Heylfordh	Cf. Helford
Ellis	Elis	obscure
Eva	Eva	<Eva> feminine personal name
Frank	Frank	<frank> 'free'
Friggens	Fregys	<fregys> 'ragged person'
Fosse	Fos	<fos> 'wall'
Glasson	Glase	<glase> 'greensward'
Gove	Gov	<gov> 'smith'
Grose	An Grows	<an> 'the' + <krows> 'cross'
Gweader Gweadyr	Gwiader	<gwiader> 'weaver'
Harris	Harri	<Harri> personal name – Henry + <-s> English possessive suffix, indication "son of" or "descendant of"
Harvey Hervy	Hervi	<Hervi> Personal name
Hocking	Hokkyn	
Hosken	Hesken	Etymology: <hesken> 'sedge'
Hoskyn	Hoskyn	<Hoskyn> 'obscure', but evidently a diminutive of a personal name.
Jacka	Jakka	<Jakka> Cornish form of "Jack", diminutive of John.
Jelbart/ Jelbert/ Gilbert	Jelbard	<Jylbert> personal name Gilbert ¹⁴
Jenkin(s)	Jenkyn	Diminutive of John, hence <-yn> ending in Cornish.
Keigwin	Kegwynn	Place-name St Just in Roseland
Kestle	Kastel	<kastel> 'castle'
Kevill	Kevyl	Cf. Penkivel
Kitto/Kittoe	Kittow	<Kitt> diminutive of 'Christopher' + <-ow> suffix 'children of'
Lay/ Ley	Legh	<legh> 'slab, ledge'
Leggo	Leghow	<leghow> 'slabs, ledges'
Luke	Luk	
Martin	Martin	
Michell/ Mitchell/ Michael	Myghal	<Myghal> personal name – Michael
Nicholls	Nikolas	<Nikolas> personal name – Nicholas
Noye	Noy	<Noy> Cornish form of 'Noah'
Opie	Oppi	<Oppi> personal name – diminutive of Osbert
Parkyn	Parkyn	<parkyn> 'little field' {<park> 'field' + <-yn> diminutive suffix}
Pascoe	Paskow	From pask 'Easter' with regular plural, -ow
Pearce/ Pearse/ Pers	Pers	<Pers> personal name – Piers, a form of Peter
Pender	Penndra	cf. Penderleath (Towednack)

Pengelly	Penngelli	<penngelli> ‘head or principle grove/copse’ {<penn> ‘head, end’ + <kelli> ‘grove, copse’}
Penny	Penn	<penn> ‘head’ – As a simplex name there is some doubt over the etymology. The explanation here is that it is the equivalent of the English family name, “Head”.
Phillips	Fylip	
Piper	Piber	
Polkinhorn	Pollkenhorn	<Pollkenhorn> Locational family name cf. Polkinghorne (Gwinear) = <poll> ‘pool, pit’ + <Kenhorn> British personal name {<cuno à ken> ‘hound’ + <isarnos à horn> ‘iron’}
Polkinghorne		
Pollard	Pollard	It is considered that this is an English surname, with no Cornish derivation. (Minutes 15/04/2016)
Polmanter	Pollmanter	Place-name St Ives. ¹⁵
Praed	Pras	<pras ¹⁶ > ‘meadow’ {From Latin <partum> ‘meadow’} From Cornish place-name: e.g. Praze
Preece/ Price/ Pryce	Mab Rees	<mab/map> ‘son’ + <Rees> personal name The patronymic family names which commence with <map> are more common in Wales.
Remffra	Remmfra	<Remmfra> personal name
Roberts	Robart	
Rodda	Rodda	<Rodda> personal name
Rodgers	Rojer	
Rose/ Rouse/ Roose/ Rowes/ Rows/ Rowse/ Ruse	Ros	<ros> ‘hill-spur’ From Cornish place-name e.g. Roseland = Ros
Rowe	Raw	
Rule	Riwel	1373 Trieriwel
Sarah	Sara	
Sawle	Sawel	1338 Tresawel
Semmens	Seymon	From personal name – Simon
Symons		
Skeberiwow	Skiberyow	<skiberyow> ‘barns’
Soloman	Seleven	
Stephens	Stefan	<Stefan> Personal name – Stephen (saint) + English <-s> suffix ‘son of’
Tangye	Tangi	
Thomas	Tommas	<Tommas> personal name

¹⁵ Note: The place-name was originally Porthmanter. However, the surname was obviously adopted after the place had changed to Pollmanter.

¹⁶ Breton <prad> ‘prairie’.

Tonkin	Tonkyn	<Tonkyn> diminutive of 'Antony' It has also been speculated that there could be a connection with the English name Tomkin. Variants: Tonken, Tonkyn, Tonking
Trehare	Tregher	<tregher> 'tailor' lit. cutter
Trelawn[e]y (generically)	Trelawny	From Cornish place-name e.g. Trelawney (Altarnun)
Tremaine / Tremaye	Tremen	Geographic name from one of several Cornish place-names.
Trevail	Trevel	cf. Treveal (Cubert)
Trevelyan	Trevelyan	
Tyack	Tiek	
Ustick	Ustek	Etymology 1: <Gwestek> personal name Etymology 2: <Ust> saint's name - St Just + <-ek> adjectival suffix. It has been suggested that this is a nickname for people from St Just.
Vighan	An Vyghan	<an> 'the' + <byghan> 'little'
Vivian/ Vyvyan	Vyvyan	Etymology: <Vyv> obscure + <genos -> -yan>
Vosper	Fospour	<fospeur> 'walled pasture'
Wearn/ Wrearne/ Warn	Gwern	<gwern> 'alder trees, alder-swamp' From Cornish place-names e.g. Penwarne (Mawnan)
Williams	Wella	

APPENDIX D — Policy Summary in Respect of Forenames & Surnames

	Standardised	Mutated
English Place Name	NO	NO
English Forename	NO ¹⁷	NO
English Surname	NO	NO

	Standardised	Mutated
Gaelic Place Name	—	—
Gaelic Forename	—	—
Gaelic Surname	NO ¹⁸	NO

	Standardised	Mutated
Cornish Place Name	YES	NO
Cornish Forename	YES	YES
Cornish Surname	YES	YES

¹⁷ We do use the Cornish equivalent where there is one.

¹⁸ Kept in the English form, i.e. Mc'Dowall not MacDubhghall.

APPENDIX E — Standard Forms of Forenames in Street Signs

ENGLISH	CORNISH	NOTES
Agnes	?Agnéz	<Agnéz> Pryce
Alan	Alan	<Allan> Williams
		<Alün> Williams
Alex	?Elek	<Elec> Charnock
		<Elek> Willaims
		<Sander>
		<Saundry> Williams
Alexander	Alessander	<Alsander> Williams
Alexandra	Alessandra	<Alessandra> Williams
Ambrose	Ambrys	<Ambrōs><Ambrys> Williams
Andrew	Androw	<Androw> Charnock
		<Androw> Williams
Angove	An Gov	
Arthur	Arthur	<Arthür> Williams
		<Arthur> Williams
		<Arthor> Williams
		<Arther> Williams
		<Arter> Williams
		<Art> Williams
Bartholomew	Bertyl	<Bertyl> Williams
Catherine	Kattryn	<Catheryn> Williams
		<Cattern> Williams
Charles	Charlys	<Charlys> William
		<Karlo> = colloquial form
Chris	Kytt	
Christopher	Kyttow	<Crystofer> Williams
		<Crystover> Williams
		<Kittō> Williams
Clare	Kler	
David	Davydh	<Davydh> Charnock, Williams
		<Daveth> Williams
Davy	?Davi	<Dewy> Charnock, Williams
	Dewi	
Dick	Hykka	<Hecka> Charnock, Williams
		<Hycka> Williams
		<Dicon> Williams
Edward	?Jorwerth	<Jorwerth> Charnock
		<Iorwerth> Welsh
Eleanor	?Elonar	<Elonar> Redruth Tithes Apportionment
		<Elnour> Williams
		<Elnor> Williams
Eliza	?Eliza	<Eliza> Williams

ENGLISH	CORNISH	NOTES
Elizabeth	?Elisavedh	<Elisaued> Bodmin Manumission L120, 314
		<Elisabet> Williams
		<Ebbat> Williams
		<Eppow> Williams, (diminutive) Nance
	<Bess> Williams	
Francis	?Frank	
	?Franki	<Franki> Charnock
	?Frances	<Fransez> Breton
	?Frowncys	<Frowncys> Williams
Geoffrey	Jeffra	TaxSubsidy 1545 "Harry Jeffra"
George	Jori	
Gilbert	Jylbert	<Jylbert> personal name Gilbert
Grace	Gras	<Grās> Williams
Helen	Elena	<Elena> Breton
Humphrey	Omfra	<Omfra> Bice
		<Wmffre> Welsh
		<Hunkyn> Williams
Isiah	?Isias	<Isias> Gendall
Israel	?Ezare	<Ezare> Gendall
Jack	Jakka	<Jakeh> Charnock
		<Jakka> Cornish form of "Jack", diminutive of John.
Jacob	Jago	
James	Jammys	<Jammeh> Charnock
Jenny	?Jedna	<Jedna> Gendall
Joan	Jowna	
Joanna		
Johanna		
Job	Job	
John	Jowan	<Jowan> Charnock. Pryce
Joseph	Josep	<losep> PC, MV. Williams
		<Josef> Williams
Kate	Katell	
Leonard	Lenard	
Lionel	Lewik	
Mark	Margh	
Mary	Maria	
Michael	Myghal	<Mihal> Charnock
		<Myghal> personal name - Michael
Nicholas	Nikolas	
Noah	Noy	
Pascoe	Paskow	
Paul	Pawl	
Peter	Peder	<Pedyr> Charnock
Petroc	Petrek	
Polly	Polli	

ENGLISH	CORNISH	NOTES
Ralf, Radolfus	Raw	<Raff> Williams
		<Raw> Williams
Richard	?Rychat	<Richat> Williams
Rodger	Rojer	
Samson	Sampson	
Sarah	Sara	
Soloman	Seleven	
Stephen	?Stefan	<Stefan> Williams
		<Steffan> Welsh
		<Stevyn> Williams
		<Steven> Williams
Thomas	Tommas	
	Tobmas	
Tom	Tomm	
Valentine	Valens	
Victoria	Budhik	