

ART. XVII.—*Grasmere Field-Names*. By MISS GERTRUDE
M. SIMPSON.

Communicated at Carlisle, July 13th, 1927.

OF a list of names it might be said that they have little interest unless they are explained, and their explanation depends on their history. Here and there scraps of history appear, but some names have to be left uncertain in spite of the many details collected by Miss Armitt in her paper in these *Transactions*, N.S., viii and in books on Rydal and Grasmere, and by Mr. Farrer in his 'Antiquities of Kendale.'

The history of the valley as an inhabited place does not begin till the Norse of the Viking colonists was becoming blended with English to form the local dialect.

Until the twelfth century Grasmere—or Gresmire—had few inhabitants save one or two herdsmen, and it was chiefly forest where the lord of Kendal kept his pigs. The earliest known mention of Grasmere is in 1240 and of the Church and Rector in 1254. Part of the south wall of the church between the main door and the tower is considered by Mr. Curwen to be early 14th century. There is a tradition that it was originally planned to build the church on Kirk How, a field on the west side of the Keswick and Ambleside road near the entrance to Forest Side, and as most of the older dwellings of which there is record are on that side of the valley, it would have been a convenient position for the church.

By 1274 there was a mill and a fulling mill, a brewery (probably at Kelbarrow, as there is record that in 1375 the tenant of the brewhouse of Keldbergh paid 2s. yearly), a fishery and sheep farms worth £7 17s. 3d. yearly, and the Forest of Ridale with Satsondolf or Satsondoff (Seat

T

Sandal) and Becmelbrid and Carkerdale were worth £14 13s. 4d. yearly (*Kendale*, i, 10, 134; ii, 20).

In 1566 the German miners, who had come to Keswick two years earlier, came to Grasmere and began work in Greenhead Gill, and spent much money in the hope of getting copper. This effort only lasted a few years. Their account books mention local people employed by them, Watson, Dawson, Benson, Walker, Wilson, all names that are still met with in Grasmere. From their books we also know that Grasmere was on the post road from Kendal to Keswick, it being possible then to hire a horse from Grasmere to Keswick for 6d. (*Elizabethan Keswick*, 10, 196).

There were no roads for wheeled traffic in these valleys till after 1750, and all transport of goods was done by pack-horses along paths which kept as much as possible to the hillsides. That this was necessary is shown by the many names of enclosures which indicate marshy ground in the valley bottom—Mire, Flosh, Foul mires, Foul gate, Foulsteads, Swang (wet hollow), Hale, Hale close, Moss, Wet parrook, Swampy Meadow, Seavy (Rushy) Close, Peatmoss Field, Holmes.

The approach to Grasmere from Ambleside was by the packhorse way which still runs behind Rydal Mount along the side of Nab Scar, past Brockstones and over White Moss to How Top, where one road branched down to Town End and Church Town, the other going by How Head, a farm only the barn of which now stands, to the Hollins, Forest side, Greenhead, Beckhouses, and Knott Houses. From here one path went up behind Winterseeds and the Bank Farm, of which only a few stones remain, and so by Grizedale Tarn to Patterdale and Penrith, while the Keswick road passed Broad Rayne and up the hill by Turn How, and we can still trace it winding in and out among the grassy hummocks of Cotra on the side of Steel Fell to the top of Dunmail Raise.

There is early record of the use of this route between Keswick and Grasmere. The *Furness Coucher*, ii, edit. J. Brownbill, p. 575, gives a document of about 1280, by which the monks of Furness received from Adam de Derwentwater a right of way from Borrowdale to Furness by Ashness Beck to Castlerigg, Shoulthwaite, Smathwaite and Wythburn to the Kaltre, which no doubt is now represented by Cotra.

In 1730, Benjamin Brown of Troutbeck reports that the way from Whitemoss foot to the Raise gate was a very narrow road.

The packhorse way from Langdale over Hunting Stile probably remains much as it was when it was used for bringing on horseback the bodies of the Langdale people for burial in Grasmere, which continued till 1845. It is still known as the Corpse Road; bits of large stone paving are yet to be seen in places.

The road joins the Hawkshead road over Red Bank at Nichol Brow, where in past days stood an inn—Nichols—owned by a Benson in 1682, and came along near the lake shore till it reached Padmire End (the end of the path by the mere), now called Pavement End.

Till a late date there were smithies on the hill sides at places which would now seem unlikely; one at Score Crag (1796) above Allan Bank, and another at Winterseeds. The latter was owned by John Watson and here the hinges on the Church door were made in 1821.

Miss Armitt considers that there were at least three fulling or walk mills in Grasmere in 1493 (these *Transactions*, n.s., viii). One was at the foot of Sour Milk Gill in Easdale, where the mill race can be traced and where the way can still be seen by which the Langdale people came with their cloth, down the hillside from Blintarn Moss by Maslak. It could also be reached from Far Easdale by Willie Goodwaller Bridge. There was another mill at Bainrigg on the Rothay between Grasmere and Rydal

Lakes. A third was probably on Greenhead Gill, as a field near the Swan Hotel not far from the stream is called Tenters. These mills were also called Stock mills, and the proximity of Stock Bridge to a field called Tenters at Townend indicates that there was probably another mill there.

Of the farms and cottages there is written record of the Wray in 1332, the Becke 1575 (now pulled down), the

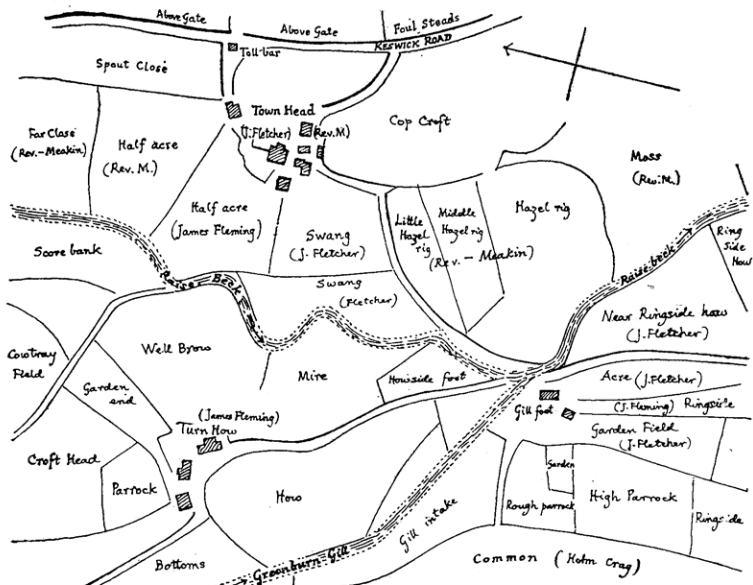


Fig. 1.—DALES AT TOWN HEAD.

(The names of owners indicated on these maps are those of 1847).

Wyke 1580, Blintarn Gill 1572, Under Helm 1575, Kirk Stile 1580, Syke side 1586, Turn How 1577, Winterseeds (spelt Winder) 1590, while the names of owners at this date occur in rent rolls of the fourteenth century (*Antiquities of Kendale* ii, 3-7).

Many of the houses and fields are named after the owners. Gunnes How:—John son of Gunneson is men-

tioned in the Lay Subsidy Roll 1332. Knot Houses:—Henry del Knot held a tenement in 1375. Michael Place probably belonged to Michael Knott, owner of Broadrayne in 1692. Ben Place:—Bensons lived close by at Forestside in 1610. Forestside:—John de Foresta 1332 (*Lay Subsidy Roll*). Above Dawsons, Ullock Close, Watson Intakes, Walker Intake, Jopson Intake, Otley Bank Intake, Greg Intake, are almost all names that can be traced from the Registers as occupants of adjacent farms.

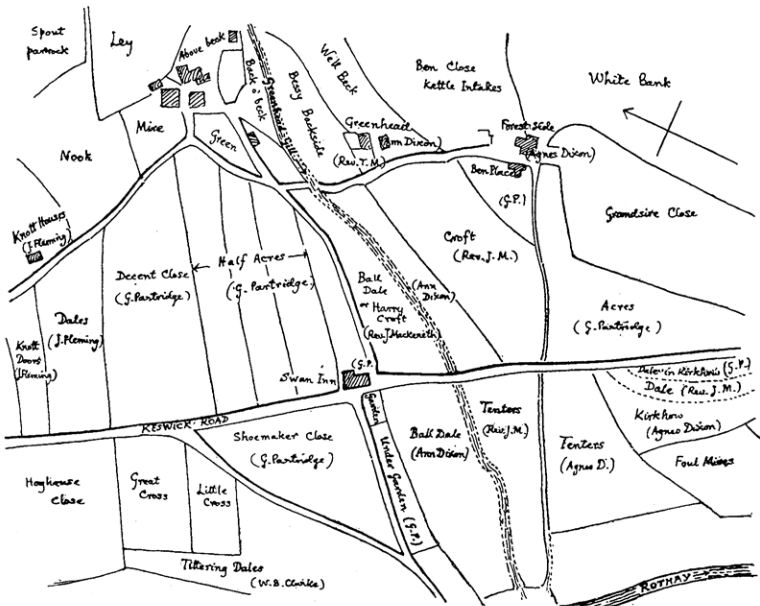


Fig. 2.—DALES NEAR "THE SWAN INN."

Names such as Bessy Backside, Willie Close, Arthur Close, Willie Wife Moor, and Harry Wives are more difficult to trace for want of the surnames.

In his 'Guide to the Lakes,' first published in 1810, William Wordsworth writes:—"The enclosures formed by the tenantry, are for a long time confined to the homesteads, and the arable and meadow land of the Vales is

possessed in Common Field; the several portions being marked out by stones, bushes or trees; which portions, where the custom has survived, to this day are called Dales.” From the names of the fields, and the study of a map of Grasmere made in 1847, it would seem that this system was in practice in the valley well into the last century.

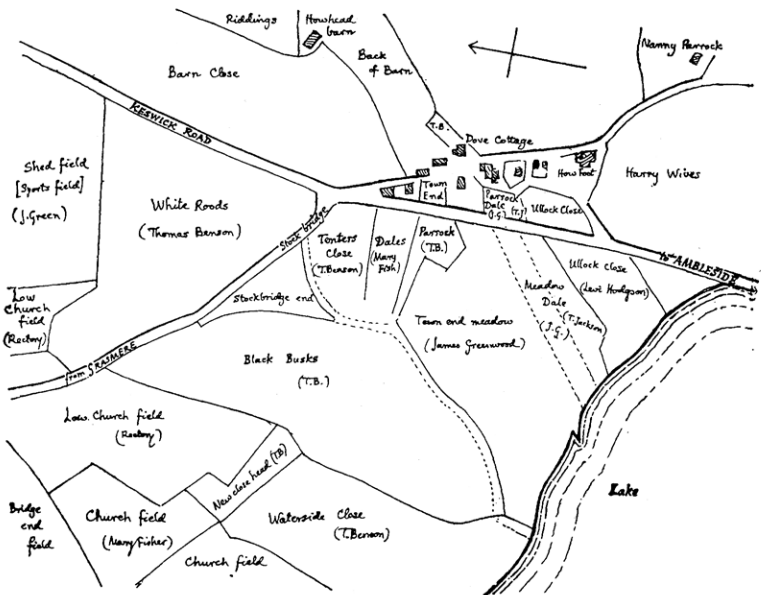


Fig. 3.—DALES AT TOWN END.

Near each of the older settlements in Grasmere there are traces of Dales. At Town Head two 'Half Acre' fields lie side by side, with Hazel Rig, Middle Hazel Rig and Little Hazel Rig close by and Acre not far off. At Broad Rayne there are Low Rains, Back Roods, Low Broad Rain and White Reads. In title-deeds held by the present owner of the farm we read in 1736, "Two dales on the Blake Syke and Two pastures called Stripes. All that parcel of meadow lying in that part of Grasmere Town

Field commonly called The Hale" (not far from the present Sports Field). In 1752, "One dale or parcel of ground in a Common field known by the name of Seat, and one other dale within a certain enclosure called Longlands. The said Dales are marked and meared and staked forth." These lie in the flat of the valley near the river.

The owner of Blintarn Cottage had a dale in Haltsteads, being one rood of ground which was sold in 1810 for £1 1s. od. to the owner of Allan Bank.

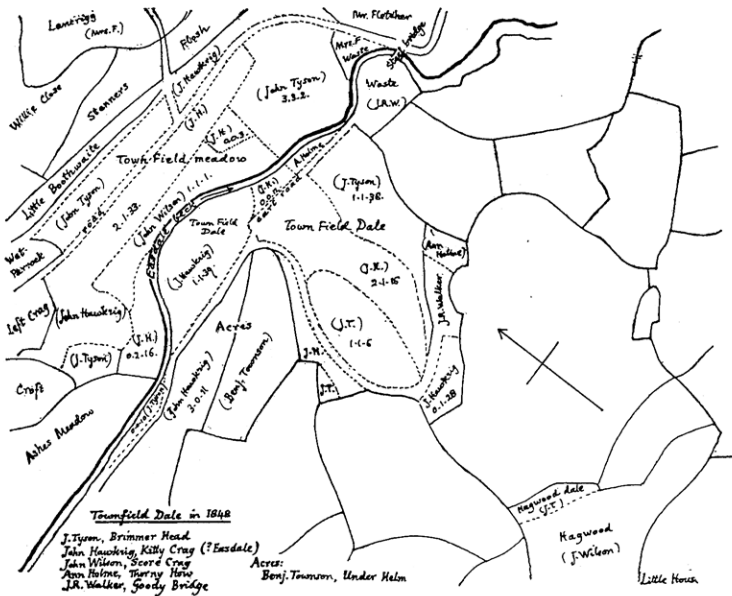


Fig. 4.—EASDALE.

The owner of Under Helm held a dale in Longlands and another bit of land on the opposite bank of the river. Ann Holme of Thorney How owned Broad Dales near the river and some good plough land in Haltsteads. Robertson Walker of Goody Bridge owned Quarters, down by the lake. Near Goody Bridge are Stub dale and Broad dales.

Round about the Swan, Knot Houses and Greenhead are Dales, Decent Close and four 'Half Acre' strips

which run side by side. These strips still show the dividing rigs. Then come Ball Dale, Acres, and two Dales in Kirk How.

At Town End are White Roods, Parrock Dale and Townend Meadow which has Meadow Dales on one side of it and Dales on the other. In the Browne MSS. of 1727, there is mention of Stock Bridge near Grasmere Townend at the entrance into Grasmere Field (*Records of Kendale*, iii, 172). In a Rydal Hall MS. referring to the Wray tenement dated 1683 we read—"Another parcel of meadow ground lying on the north side of Stoney dale in the Wrey field. A parcel of town ground called Little Broad Croft."

The town field in Easdale, now called Boothwaite, is the only one that remains unenclosed and is still held by three landowners; the divisions are marked by ditches, small bushes and stones. In 1847, there were five owners—all living in farms near Easdale, and a sixth who lived at Under Helm, rather further away, held part of 'Acres' which adjoins the town field. The land is now in pasture; some of it was ploughed during the War, and it is worked by the largest owner. A farmer who has recently died stated that in former days those who owned an acre of the town field could put in one cow on October 1st; those with more land a larger number, till October 15th, after which any number of cattle could be put on the land till April 26th, when the better land would be cropped and the other parts put up for grass. Near the Town Field Dale are coppice woods called Hag Wood, Hag Wood dale, and two divisions of Little Hag, which belonged to the owners of the Town field dales.

In another part of Grasmere, on the slopes of Silverhow, Covell Wood and Dole Rigs lie near each other and remains of small dividing walls can still be seen.

Most of the following names are taken from a map and Rate book made in 1847.

ABOVE BECK. Above the beck, 1697. Ch. Reg.

ABOVE DAWSONS. Dawsons lived at Townhead in 1685. Reg.

ABOVE GATE. Near the Toll Bar which was established about 1765.

Benj: Browne reported that the way from Whitemoss foot to the *Raise Gate* was a very narrow road, 1730. Browne MSS. *Records of Kendale* vol. iii, 172

ACRE.

ALDER CLOSE HILL. Now Eller Close (Eller from O.N. ölr or elrir is dialect for 'Alder' tree.)

ALDERS.

ALLAN BANK. House built in 1805. No trace of name earlier.

ANNET HOLE. Near a curve of the stream.

ARTHUR CLOSE.

ASHES MEADOW. Usually in dialect 'Esh' from O.N. askr, O.E. æsc=ash tree.

BACK OF HOUSE.

BACK OF BECK. In many places.

The west side of Grasmere Lake is called 'Back o' Lake.'

BACK ROADS. Beside Broadrayne farm.

BACK SIDE. A common dialect expression for the ground behind a house (Prevost).

BALL DALE. Or Harry Croft.

BAINRIGGS. See *Transactions* N.S., viii, 142, 189, 193.

Richard de Baynbrig held a tenement in 1375 (Farrer *Kendale* ii, 5).

BANK HOUSE HOW—BANK HOUSE BANK. John del Bank and Richard del Bank held moiety of tenement in 1375 (*ibid*).

The farm house has now gone, but indications of buildings are still visible.

BARNET SYKE.

BECK ALLANS. Called earlier, Beck Islands.

Allans, meaning holmes by a beck, often expressed as 'island.'

BECK HOUSES. Near Greenhead gill.

Most of them pulled down. The name occurs in the Register in 1647.

BECK MOURAY. Pronounced Maura.

HOG HOUSE MOURAY. Spelt Mowray in 1736. Mourey 1782.

See *Murrah*, W. G. Collingwood, *Lake District History*, p. 83. Moor or mire corner.

BECKSTEPS. Used for getting water from the beck by those living in Churchtown who had no pump.

The steps have recently disappeared (1925).

BEN CLOSE—BEN PLACE. Near Forest side where Bensons lived in 1610. Mentioned in Church Reg., 1682.

BESSY BACKSIDE. Behind the site of Greenhead farm, of which only the barn remains in the grounds of Michael's Fold.

BIRK COPPICE. Dialect from O.N. birki. birch.

BLACK BUSKS. Dialect for bush.

BLAKE HOW, BLAKE SYKE. Blake, dialect from O.N. bleikr, pale coloured.

BLINTARN GILL. The 'blind tarn moss' is in a hollow of Silverhow. Blintarne gyll is mentioned in Register in 1572, also see these *Trans.*, N.S., viii, 152.

BOAT HOW INTAKE. Possibly from *boat*=bought=sheep fold, the original name of Boot in Eskdale.

BOOTHWAITE. Bowthwaite. See Town Field.

BOTTOMS. Dialect botten, a dale head, from O.N. botn=bottom, innermost part of valley.

BRACKEN INTAKE. An enclosure covered with fern. Rent was paid for intakes in Grasmere as early as 1375. (Farrer.)

BRACKEN WIFE KNOTTS. Bracken is an old Westmorland surname.

BRAITHWAITE. Thomas Braithwaite was Constable of Grasmere in 1664. (Miss Armitt, 'Grasmere' p. 197.)

BRAMRIGG.

BRIDGE ING. Dialect Ing from O.N. eng=meadow.

BRIGSTONE MOSS. On the watershed of Silverhow.

The boundary stones are shown on the head of the Moss in the Ordnance Map.

BRIMMER. In the valley below Brynhow Crag.

BRIMMER HEAD. Brima, 1611. Brymar Head, 1616 (*Trans.*, N.S., viii, 182).

BRINHOW CRAG. LITTLE BRINHOW GILL. O.N. brún, plural Brýnn=brow. Edge of a hill.

BROAD DALES. Dales=allotments.

BROADGATE. Dialect 'gate' from O.N. gata=road or way.

BROAD ING.

BROAD RAYNE. Broad Roan, Ch. Reg., 1630.

Dialect from O.N. 'rein'=strip of land. Later meaning strip of unploughed land dividing fields.

BROAD SYKE.

BROCKSTONES. O.E. brocc=badger.

BROOMRIG. Breamrigg, 1718. Braimrigg, 1736. 'Bramrigg otherwise Brainrigg,' 1797.

The ruined cottage remains on the side of Tongue Gill.

- BROOMRIG GILL. Probably from M.E. brame=briar=bramble.
- BUDDEN CLOSE.
- BUTTER CRAGS.
- BUTTERLIP HOW.
- CALF CLOSE. Compare Calgarth, Calf garth.
- CARLISLE. This is a small intake with copse wood.
There is a field called *Carrol* near Ambleside.
Possibly O.N. Kiarr=copsewood. Eller, dialect for Alder tree.
- CAT BIELD. The shelter of the wild cat, which still existed in the district in the 18th century (Clark's 'Survey,' 30).
- CHAPEL GREEN PLANTATION.
- CHURCH FIELD. Part of Glebe.
- CHURCH STILE. There used to be a stile into the Churchyard opposite this house. Kirke Stile appears in Ch. Reg., 1580.
'Clerk house at Church Stile' is mentioned in a deed, 1718.
It was an Inn in 1848. The Cockpit can still be seen in the garden.
- CHURCH TOWN. The houses and part of village surrounding the church.
- COCKLY MOSS.
- COP CROFT. Now called Cock Croft.
- CORN MILL. On Tongue gill. Now a ruin. It belonged to the parish in 1847.
- COVEL WOOD. Cavel—a dialect word meaning 'share of property made by lot,' Dickinson.
Lies near Dole Rigs and was formerly common land. There are traces of dividing walls in the wood, and here were probably dales of woodland belonging to the householders.
(*Transactions*, n.s., xxii, 261).
- COWTRAY or COTRA. Hoghouse and intake. Pronounced CO:TRA: On the lower slopes of Steel Fell near the old pack-horse way.
The monks of Furness had a right of way granted in 1280 from Borrowdale to Furness by Castlerigg and Wythburn to the Kaltre.
- CROFT HEAD.
- CROSS INTAKE. In Far Easdale.
- DALE END. Used to be called Tail end (1669). The taile end, 1700.
- DALE IN KIRK HOW.
- DALES.
- DECENT CLOSE.
- DEER SCALE. Shed for deer. Deer may mean cattle in general.

DOCKEY TARN.

DOCKRAY HOUSE. Possibly belonged to Dockray who lived near by and was Churchwarden in 1804.

DOLERIGS. Dole 'a division of land held in common' (Eng. Dialect Dictionary. See Cavel Wood).

DUNMAIL RAISE. Hreysi O.N.=cairn, heap of stones.

DUNNY BECK INTAKE.

EARING CRAG.

EASDALE. Pronounced in dialect Asedale.

Asedale (1332), Farrer. Esdall, 1654 Ch. Reg. Aysdale, 1724. Aisdale, 1793.

ECTON CRAG.

FELL YEAT PARROCK. Field by the gate to the open fell up Tongue gill.

FLAT. A Shot or Furlong is sometimes called a Flat. O.N. 'flotr.' Mawer, p. 89.

The size of the field is given at 3. 2. 36.

FLOSH. Flash or flosch=moist ground. E.D.D.

FLOSH LONNIN.

FORCE INTAKE. O.N. fors=water fall. Near Greenburn.

FOREST SIDE. Thomas de Foresta held land, 1332 (Farrer, *Kendale* ii, 4).

FOUL GATE. The road here is low and close to the beck.

FOUL MIRE. A low lying field (now the tip).

FOUL STEADS. ffold steads, 1736.

GILL FOOT. Dialect from O.N. gil=ravine.

GOODY BRIDGE. Guddy Brig., 1586. Gudybrig, 1602. Goodie Brig, 1655.

GRAINS GILL. Old dialect word from O.N. grein= branch, fork.

GRANDY CLOSE. GRANDSIRE CLOSE. Grandparent's field.

GRASSINGS. Meaning the privilege of grazing.

GRASSING STONE. Right of the path on the side of Fairfield, leading to Grizedale Tarn.

GREAT CROSS. LITTLE CROSS. These lie side by side among 'Dales' and were probably long strips of ploughland.

GREAT FIELD.

GREAT RIDDING.=Clearing of forest.

GREEN. Occurs twice.

GREENBURN. Valley between Helm Crag and Steel Fell.*

GREENHEAD. A farm 1619, to about 1885. The barn only remains at what is now called Michael's Fold.

* The Greenburn north of Wetherlam was in the 13th century 'Grenebotn,' i.e. not *burn*, a stream, but as 'bottom' above.

- GREENHEAD GILL. German miners worked here in 1566.
- GREG CLOSE. Probably owned by 'Gawen Grigge of Aisdale, 1705.' Ch. Reg.
- GREY CRAG. Now called Castle Crag, where the Guides run up. Rated as newly enclosed land, 1837.
- GREYSTONE LAND.
- GRUBBINGS. Clearings. Compare Stubdale.
- GRUB LANDS. Riddings.
- GUNNES HOW. John son of Gunneson held land in 1332 (Lay Subsidy Roll: Farrer, *Kendale* ii, 4).
- HAGWOOD. O.N. oëgg=felling of trees, hence dialect. Hag and hag wood.
- LITTLE HAG.
- HAGWOOD DALE. Is near Town field Dale. See Covel Wood.
- HAIL CLOSE. HALE. Near the river.
- HAMMAR SCAR. Dialect from O.N. hamarr=steep rock or cliff.
- HARRY WIVES. Field belonging to Mrs. Harry —.
- HAZEL RIG. Three strips of land lying side by side.
- MIDDLE HAZEL RIG.
- LITTLE HAZEL RIG. Rig from O.E. hrycg=ridge, usually meaning ploughed land in strips with the balks between them.
- HELM CRAG—HELM INTAKE. O.N. hjálmr=helmet.
- HEN HOW.
- HIGH CLOSE.
- HIGH GARTH. O.N.=yard, fenced ground.
- HOGHOUSE INTAKE. Hog=one year old sheep, dialect. Hoghouses for the shelter of young sheep in bad weather are common in high lying intakes.
- HOLE.
- HOLLINS. Dialect from O.E. holegn=holly. 1644 Ch. Reg.
- HOLMES. Dialect from O.N. hólmr=low lying ground near stream.
- HORSE STEADS. Haltsteads (1810). The Greens of Blintarn sold a dale in Horse steads to Mr. Crump. 'Stead' means locally uninclosed plot on which certain individuals have defined rights. (Prevost).
- HOW. From O.N. haugr=hillock.
- HOW HEAD. A farm in 1611. The barn only remains.
- HOW SIDE.
- HOW SIDE FOOT.
- HOW TOP.
- HUNGER HOLME.
- HUNTING STILE. Sty in 1869 map. 'Sty' dialect for path. O.N. stigr—a footway; stigi—a ladder—steep ascent.

Stile or Steel is more modern with the same meaning. This path is also called the Corpse Road; people from Langdale were brought this way for burial in Grasmere till 1845.

ISLA CRAG.

JAMES FIELD. JAMMY INTAKE. Both in Easdale and may have belonged to James Green who was born at Blintarn Gill in 1777 and afterwards lived at Crag head—now Kitty Crag.

JENDING HOW. Gendin How—Girgen How.

JOPSON INTAKE. Jopsons lived in Easdale 1684-1724.

KELBARROW. From O.N. kelda=spring and O.E. beorg=hill.

In 1375 'The tenant of the brewhouse of Keldbergh paid 2s. yearly' (Farrer. *Kendale*, ii, 6).

In 1578 A messuage or tenement called "Kelbarro Hall now in the tenure of John Benson, in Grissmer." (Farrer, *Kendale*, vol. i, p. 333).

KELL CRAG INTAKE. An unfailing stream which joins Wray Gill rises on this crag.

KENDALL CLOSE.

KETTLE INTAKES.

KILN HOW. A. Below Under Helm Farm; B. Below Lancrigg (now garden). A lime kiln is in a wall between Lancrigg wood (How Coppice) and Stubdale.

I was told by a Grasmere man, now dead, that the lime was brought in sacks on horseback and used in the building of chimneys only.

KIRK ALLANS. On the side of the Rothay immediately above the church.

KIRK HOW. It is said traditionally that the church was originally meant to be built here. ('The Church of Grasmere,' M. L. Armitt).

There are two dales in this enclosure marked by trees, and the field in 1847 belonged to three different people.

KIRK STILE. See Church Stile.

KITTY CRAG. Also called Crag Top and Cragge Head. George Green of Blintarn lived here between 1793 and 1800. 'Kitty' used for Christopher.

KNOTT DOORS—KNOTT HOUSES—KNOTT INTAKE. Henry del Knot held a tenement in 1375. [Farrer, *Kendale*, ii, 5).

'John Knott at Knott Place in 1638.' Ch. Reg.

LADYWOOD. Owned by Lady le Fleming in 1847.

LANG HOW. Dialect from O.N. langr=long.

LANCRIGG. Underlang Cragge, 1684. Lank riggs alias Long crags in Aisdale, 1707 (Reg.).

- LANTHWAITE. Probably Lowthwaite.
- LATHE LANDS. Leythe=barn.
- LEES. O.E. lēah=meadow.
- LEFT CRAG.
- LEY.
- LINGEY CRAG COPPICE. Ling, dialect from O.N. lyng=heather.
- LINGEY DALE INTAKE.
- LIN SYKE. Hlynn an O.E. word for waterfall.
- LITTLE BIG INTAKE. Big dialect from O.N. bygg=barley.
It lies next to Corn Intake.
- LITTLE BOOTHWAITE. Used to be pronounced Bauthut. O.N. búð=cow house or hut. Thwaite=clearing.
- LITTLE LANDS. Descriptive; adjoins 'Longlands.'
- LONDON HILL.
- LONE END. Loan End, 1690 Reg. The end of the lane or lonnin at Town End.
(The name has now gone).
- LONG CLOSE. LONG LANDS. Was a Town field in 1752. There were 4 owners in 1848. LONG SYKE. Descriptive.
- LOOKING HOW.
- LOW BROW. LOW CROFT.
- LOW MASLAKE Pasture. HIGH MASLAKE Pasture. MASLAKE Wood, coppice. Pronounced Mæslack.
- LOW RAINS. See Broad Rayne.
- MEADOW DALES. Two long narrow strips belonging to different owners in 1848.
- MEL GROUND INTAKE. On the slope of Helm Crag.
- MICHAEL PLACE. Probably belonged to Michael Knott who also owned Broad Rayne in 1692.
- MILL BRIDGE. Over Tongue gill. Shews that it has been widened twice.
- MILL HALL. Near the Parish Corn Mill.
'Mill hold.' Court Roll, 1693.
- MIRE. Dialect from O.N. mýrr=boggy, swampy ground.
- MOSS. Dialect from O.N. mosi=bog, swamp.
- MUNGO. (On Helm Crag).
- MUSTRIGS. Belonged to William Mustel? Grasmere Roll, 1332.
(Farrer, *Kendale*, ii, 3).
- NANNY PARROCK. Belonged to Nanny Pattison about 1840.
The house has now gone.
- NEAR RING SIDE HOW. See Ring Side.
- NEW BRIDGE. In Easdale Town Field.

NEW CLOSE. Now in Dale Lodge garden, opposite Rothay Hotel. The Grasmere Fair used to be held on this land. Upright slabs of slate formed the enclosure.

This name occurs many times.

NEW INCLOSE.

NICHOLS. Used to be an Inn on the lake side of the road to Hawkshead. Occupied by a Benson, 1682. Ch. Reg.

No building remains, but the hill is still called Nichol Brow.

NOOK.

NORTH BANKS. Below Allan Bank.

OLD CLOSE.

OTLEY BANK INTAKE. Probably belonged to Otley of Below Syke (now gone), 1646. Ch. Reg.

OTTERHOLES COPPICE.

PAIRD FIELD. One field divided ?

PAWMER HOW. Probably from Powe: dialect for swamp and mire. A hollow in the Easdale road has been filled up of late years.

PARROCK DALE. Belonged to T. Jackson of Dale End the opposite side of the lake.

PAVEMENT END. Pade-mr end, 1689 Reg. Paide mirend, 1810. Pad=small path. End of path by mere or End of swampy path.

PEAT FIELD. Near Blintarn cottage.

PEAT MOSS FIELD. Near Blintarn cottage.

PENING. A fold is indicated in 1847 map.

PINFOLD. Belongs to parish, now falling into disrepair. The Surveyor's Accounts of 1844 give under 'Incidental expenses:'

To a horse in the Pound 9 days, 7s. 6d.

To Condemnation, 4s. 6d.

To Auctioneer for selling same, 5s.

Horse sold at the Pound 5s. Received at the Pound, 4s.

PRIEST WOOD. Purchased by Rev. Ed. Rowlandson in 1812.

PRIEST INTAKE. Owned by Rev. — Denton in 1847.

PRIMON.

QUARTERS.

RANDY BROW. Randy, dialect for Rough.

RESTINGSTEAD. Rustinsteads Well. (Lowther Rolls, 1718).

REYNOLD CLOSE. Regnald Close (Rydal MSS., 1683).

Probably named after some Reginald.

RIDDINGS. Clearing—from North English dialect 'to rid.'

RIGS. Sloping inclosures on the side of Silverhow.

- RINGSIDE. RINGSIDE HOW. In the next field to Ringside there is a depression in the ground with a flat ring round it. Probably a cock pit.
- RAWENTREE CRAG. 'Rowan' dialect from O.N. *reynir*, mountain ash.
- ROWANTREE GILL. On the left bank of Greenhead gill which is now treeless.
- ROUND CLOSE.
- SANDBEDS. At the turn of the river Rothay. Since Raise Beck has been partly diverted very little sand collects here.
- SAW MILL. Near the Hollins. Now gone.
- SCALE INTAKE. O.N. *Skáli*, hut or shed.
- SCALE LEY.
- SCORE CRAG. Pronounced in dialect *Scou*, from O.N. *Skógr*=wood.
- SCORE BANK.
- SEALS COPPICE. Dialect for willow O.E. *Seath*.
- SEAT. A moraine in the flat of the valley; it was a Common field in 1752. Not far from Winterseeds and Knot Houses. O.N. *setr* or *sætr*=shieling.
- SEAT POOL. Next to Seat.
- SEAT ING HEAD. Near Seat.
- SEAVY CLOSE. 'Sieve' dialect from O.N. *sef*=rush.
- SHOEMAKER CLOSE.
- SILVERHOW.
- SKELSES. SKELSES HEAD.
- SLAPESTONE EDGE. 'Slape' dialect from O.N. *sleipr*=slippery, smooth.
- SMITHY BRIDGE. Crosses Greenhead Gill on main road below Swan Hotel.
- SMITHY FIELD. SMITHY PARROCK. Near Tongue Gill where there used to be a smithy.
- SOUR MILK GILL. 'Soor-milk' dialect for buttermilk.
- SHED FIELD.
- SPOUT PARROCK. Spout dialect for waterfall from O.N. *spyta* to spit.
- SPOUT CLOSE.
- SQUARE INTAKE.
- STABLE FIELD. Modern.
- STEEL BRIDGE. STEEL FELL. See Hunting stile.
- STENNERS.
- STENNERS CRAG.

- STOCK BRIDGE. There may have been a Walk Stock or fulling Mill. A neighbouring field is called Tenters. (See note, *Transactions*, n.s., viii, p. 154).
 'Stock Bridge near Grasmere Townend at the entrance into Grasmere Field, 1727. Browne MS.' *Records of Kendale*, Vol. iii, 172.
- STONE ARTHUR.
- STONE RIDDING.
- STRANGS. Next to the Townfield. 'Strang' is given in N.E.D. as a variant of Strand, in the sense of a rope or strip.
- STRICKLAND COPPICE.
- STUB DALE. Stubbed arable land.
- STYTHWAITE STEPS. Stepping stones in Far Easdale. See Hunting Stile.
- SWAMPY MEADOW.
- SWANG. Swang (Prevost), dialect=wet hollow (origin uncertain, N.E.D.).
- SWANSTONE MEADOW. At head of Rydalwater.
- SWEETING CRAG INTAKE.
- SWINE SCAR PIKE.
- SYKE SIDE. Sykside, 1585 Reg.
- TARN POTTS.
- TENTERS. 1. Near Greenhead gill. 2. At Townhead end. Tenter runs were pieces of ground where cloth was stretched. (*Trans.*, n.s. viii, 151).
- THE GROVE. 'The Groove' 1691 Ch. Reg.
- THE WRAY. 1332 'John de le Wra paid in goods $\frac{1}{2}$ l.' Farrer. O.N. (v)rá, 'nook, corner,' dialect wray used of a remote or secluded spot. (Chief elements in Eng. Place Names, viii).
- THORNEY HOW. Owned by a Benson, 1630. Ch. Reg.
- THORTINDALE LITTLE INTAKE. 1736. (Broadrayne deed). Not now known.
- TITTERINGDALES. Belonged to John Titterington.
- TODDLE HOW WOOD. Tod hole=fox earth.
- TOLL BAR. At foot of Dunmail Raise.
- TOM INTAKE. TOM GREEN INTAKE. Both near Blintarn Gill Cottage which belonged to Greens, 1745.
- TOM LONNIN. Leading from Greenhead Gill to shoulder of Stone Arthur.
- TONGUE GILL.
- TOWNEND. A group of houses at the foot of White Moss.
- TOWNHEAD. Farm and cottages at the north of Grasmere.
- TOWNFIELD. Sometimes called Dalethwaite and now Boothwaite. Was owned by 6 people in 1848, now by three. The mere stones and boundary bushes still to be seen.

- TOWNFIELD DALE. Close to Town field.
- TOWNFIELD MEADOW. Close to Town field.
- TURN HOW. Ch. Reg., 1577. Is on the old pack-horse way to Keswick which takes a sharp turn on to the slopes of Steel fell.
- ULLOCK CLOSE. Opposite Lake Terrace. Ullock lived at Town-End, 1641. Below Syke, 1646. Ch. Reg.
- UNDER HALL.
- UNDER HELM. 1575. Ch. Reg.
- UNDER HOW.
- WATERHEAD MEADOW.
- WALKER INTAKE (Near). WALKER INTAKE (Far). In Easdale. Walker, Brymer Head, 1640. John Walker, Easdale, 1654.
- WASTE. In many places.
- WASTE BY RIVER. Site of Schools.
- WATSON INTAKES. On side of Stone Arthur. John Watson. The Beck, 1575.
- WELL BACKSIDE.
- WELL BANK.
- WELL BROW.
- WELL FOOT BRIDGE. St. Oswald's well was in the Wray field. Water was got from it for christenings till about 1850.
- WELL FLAT.
- WET INTAKE.
- WET PARROCK.
- WHITE BANK.
- WHITE BRIDGE. Order to repair White Bridge in Grasmere, 1752. Browne MSS.
- WHITE BRIDGE MEADOW.
- WHITE READS. (See Back Roods).
- WHITE ROODS.
- WILLIE GOOD WALLER BRIDGE. In far Easdale in a direct line between the footpath and the site of the Cloth Mill by Sourmilk gill. The gate opening has been walled up.
- WILLIE MOSSHED. WILLIE WOOD SPRING. Both near Score Crag.
- WINTER SEEDS. Spelt Winder, 1590. Ch. Reg.
- WRAY. A small wedged in piece of land near Goody Bridge where the stream takes a sharp turn (see The Wray).
- WYKE. Dialect from O.N. vik=inlet. Wicke, 1580. Ch. Reg. There may have been a smithy here. John Hawkrigg of Wyke, smith, was buried in 1683. Ch. Reg.