Field-Names in a Cumbrian Manor: their longevity in Glassonby, 1568–2009

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Before he fell ill, David Uttley had been working on a study of the field-names of Glassonby and their survival since the sixteenth century. The manuscript he submitted to the Hon. Editor before his death has been reworked for publication by Angus Winchester.

Using the tithe plan, the field-names of Glassonby have been reconstructed from the 1568 survey of the manor, making it possible to recreate the Tudor farming landscape. A comparison of the names recorded in the 1568 survey with those on the tithe plan and the field-names still known in Glassonby in 2009 shows that almost half of the field-names recorded in 1568, many of which probably date back several centuries earlier, have survived. The attrition of field-names was 35 per cent between 1568 and 1841; a further 19 per cent of the names recorded in 1568 have been lost in the last 170 years. Various factors are considered to explain this accelerating loss, the most crucial being disuse, precipitated by severe contraction of the agricultural community, and the Ordnance Survey practice of field numbering. The derivations of Glassonby's field-names are presented in an Appendix.

THIS paper explores the persistence of field-names since the sixteenth century in the small Cumberland manor of Glassonby. The historical significance of field-names is well-known,[1] and attention was drawn to their value to historians of Cumbria as long ago as 1878, when Miss Mary Powley (1811-82), of Langwathby, made a plea for the preservation of 'Old Names', especially field-names, as being a link with the past through the Norse dialect, which she regarded as being almost as informative as parish registers. She was a considerable scholar: fluent in Danish, familiar with the sagas and possibly with Old Norse, and a well known local dialect poet.[2] This plea was answered 20 years later by the Rev Canon Thoresby, another well known Norse scholar, who examined the field-names of the neighbouring parish of Kirkoswald, noting the high proportion of names with a Norse origin and how they seemed related to Icelandic forms of the language. The then editor of *Transactions* pointed out that it was the first paper on this topic published in the journal – there has been a long hiatus before this, the second contribution.[3]

This paper has a threefold purpose. First, it attempts to reconstruct the farming landscape from the field-names in Glassonby recorded in 1568; it then explores the durability of field-names in Glassonby, over a period of almost half a millennium and finally suggests various factors that may have influenced their retention or loss. An appendix contains a glossary of the field-names. The paper's starting point is the survey of the Dacre family's holdings in Glassonby undertaken for the Crown in 1568.[4] A variety of documentary sources have been consulted to trace the field-names recorded in the survey to the present day. Sufficient names survived until the nineteenth century to utilise the tithe plan and schedule of 1841[5] to reconstruct the Tudor farming

landscape (Figure 1 and Table 1). The survival of field-names in the early twenty-first century has been assessed through conversations with a knowledgeable local farmer and contractor, George Hogarth, the third generation of his family to live and work in Glassonby, who identified the names still in use in 2009.

The method used in this paper has been to start from a fixed point in the past, the survey of 1568, and to work forward to current nomenclature. The 1568 survey is not accompanied by a map, and these remain rare thereafter, a typical situation in the north of England.[6] Indeed no Glassonby maps are found in the manorial records prior to the late nineteenth century. The first known map of the township is the tithe map, dated 1841,[7] and its accompanying apportionment schedule which gives the name and description of each field. Other cartographic evidence for field-names was limited to a map of very limited extent, dated 1878, featuring 13 fields.[8] Some 20 field-names are recorded in the manorial records of the eighteenth century onward during the Musgrave family's tenure of the manor (1716-1913).[9]

Field-Names in 1568: reconstructing the sixteenth-century farming landscape

The village of Glassonby is set in the centre of a territory of 1,581 acres in a sheltered hollow protected from the west wind but exposed to the worst of the Helm Wind.[10] The line of adjacent farms and long narrow fields present on the east-west axis of the village bears the hallmarks of having been laid out during the twelfth century.[11] The uniformly sized crofts to the south of the village vary in shape to accommodate the
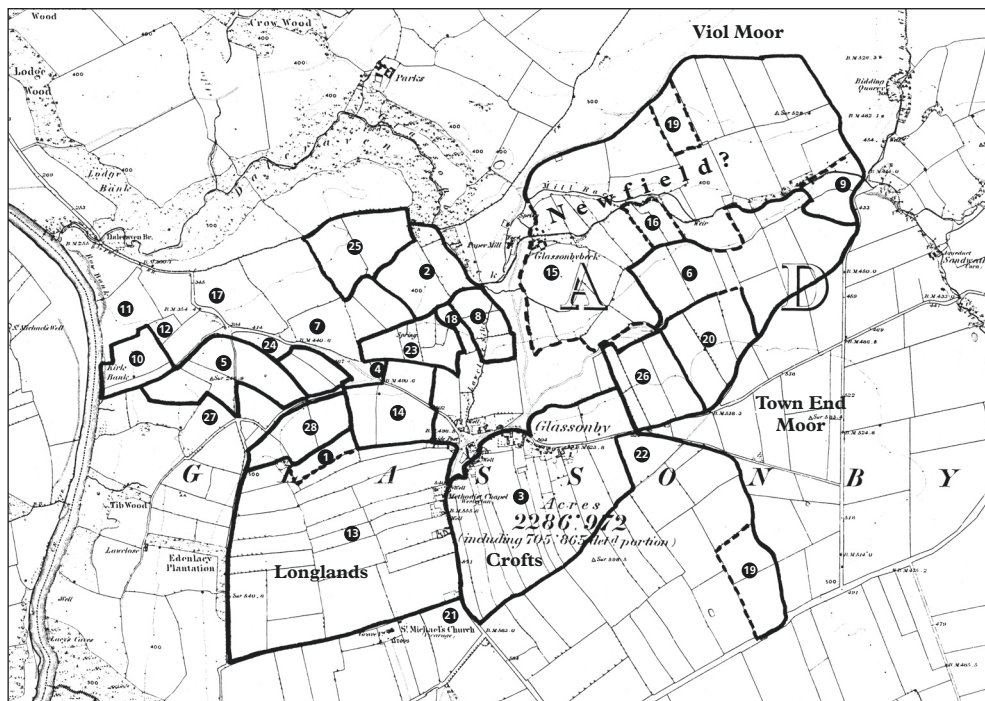

Fig. 1. Glassonby: identification of field-names recorded in 1568. Numbers refer to field-names on Table 1. Based on Ordnance Survey 1st edition Six-Inch map, Cumberland Sheet 40, surveyed 1860

TABLE 1. Survival of field-names recorded in 1568

Field Number on Figure 1	Field-Name 1568	Field-Name 1841	Name known in 2009?	Notes
	Blackhill			
	Borandale			
	Brakenholls			
1	Byrklandes	Birk Lands	Y	
2	Callmyre	Cawmire		
	Commershugh			
3	Croft; Croftheade; Shortcroft (at E end of vill)	Croft	Y	
4	Crooketree	Crook Tree	Y	
5	Entrie; Entrie heade	Entry	Y	
6	Fallowes	Fallows	Y	
	Gybbclose			Part of Newfield
7	Grayston landes	Grayson Lands	Y	
	Greatoke			
8	Grene; Greneheade; Greneyngs	Green; Greenheads	Y	
9	Grysbanck	Grize Bank		
10	Hauleden	Hauders		
	Kydgate			
11	Kyrkbanck	Kirkbank	Y	
12	Kyrkmedowes	Kirk Meadows	Y	
13	Langlandes	Longlands	Y	
	Leas		Y	
14	Low-/Over-kyllpottes	Kiln Pot	Y	
	Lyttlemosse (ultra le Beck)			
15	Newfeild	Newfield	Y	Areas said in 1568 to be within Newfield included: 'Gybbclose'; 'Rayshede'; 'Reding foote'; 'farnooke of Skalebank'. Part of Newfield was said to lie 'ultra le beck'
16	Peatemyre	Peatmire	Y	
	Pykehoohill; Pykehooslack			
	Rayshede	Racehead		Part of Newfield
17	Raines; Raynes	Reans		Described as being 'in Stanygatefoote'
	Redingfoote	Riddings foot		part of Newfield
	Rent			
				Continued overleaf

TABLE 1: Survival of field-names recorded in 1568 – *continued*

Field Number on Figure 1	Field-Name 1568	Field-Name 1841	Name known in 2009?	Notes
18	Roundhill	Round Hill	Y	
	Sheildeslack			
19	Sheildhill	cf. Shield Wood		
	Shortlynge (close beyond beck)			
20	Skalebank	Scaw Bank?	Y	The 'farnooke of Skalebank' was said to be part of Newfield
	Slaggmyre			
21	Smythiedale	Smithy Dale		
22	St Johnlandes	St John's Lands	Y	
	Stanhowcraghill			
23	Stepingwell	Steep Ing Well	Y	
24	Stonygatefoote	Stoney Gate		
25	Thornedales	Thorndales		
	Turtyllbanck			
	Wedowmosse; Wedowmosbrowe	Well Brow?	Y	
	Wetshawe		Y	
26	Whiteleas	White Leases	Y	
27	Woodmouth	Woodmouth		
28	Wythes	Wise	Y	

Names recorded in 1568 have been identified where possible on the Tithe map of 1841 (CAS [C] DRC 8/80). Those names known locally in 2009 are also identified.

oblique track leading north-east from Maughanby, perhaps suggesting that this was an older routeway, predating the laying out of Glassonby.

The township also included a detached area of summer grazing of 706 acres, some six miles away, at Rowgillside (NY 658 423), across the Pennine watershed beyond Hartside.[12] The geology of the manor is characteristic of the eastern periphery of the Eden valley: a thick layer of glacial drift covers underlying St Bees Sandstone of the Triassic Period, and the former yields a light, well-drained and fertile soil.[13] In terms of physical geography Glassonby village stands about 165m (530ft) above sea level and the plateau to the east and south about 170m (550ft), whilst the bed of the River Eden in this stretch is approximately 90m (300ft) above sea level. From the village the land slopes away on two sides: a northerly declivity is gentle as it approaches the Glassonby Beck, which forms the manor's northern border; the second slope runs down to the western border, the River Eden. An irregular 'outgang' of moorland extends north from the village, providing access to grazing on Viol Moor, and thence to the Cross Fell range.

The central position of the village within its territory indicates a degree of planning in occupying the optimal site from which the tenants could spread out into their fields, and move about between them, providing access to their scattered holdings, as the 1568 survey makes it clear that each tenant's land was dispersed across the various elements of the community's land. The survey lists 16 holdings, the pattern of rents they paid showing a regularity which suggests that they each represented a set proportion of the township's lands. There were nine 'full' holdings paying 10s. 3d.; six 'half holdings' paying 5s 1^1/2d. and one 'double' holding (perhaps significantly held by Richard Teasdale, the bailiff) paying 20s. 6d. (see Table 2). The acreages comprising each holding reflected their rents, the 'full' holdings typically containing around 15 or 16 customary acres (*c.* 25 statute acres), the 'half' holdings around half that acreage. In addition to the core of land, each holding would have had grazing rights on the manor's commons. Small farms were still prevalent in 1841, when there were 12 farms in Glassonby of less than 50 acres (75 per cent of the total), which by 1913 had fallen to four farms (33 per cent of the total).[14]

The Ordnance Survey map of 1860 shows a core of strip-like fields to the south and west of the village, typical of the field pattern created by piecemeal enclosure of open fields. The 'open' fields were associated with planned nucleated villages, and formed the core of the community's arable land, as fencing them off to isolate animals was time consuming and expensive. The laying out of strips of equal width was relatively easy for medieval man to accomplish without sophisticated equipment, as the results were visibly equitable for all concerned in their management.[15] The 'townfields' of Cumbria differed from the traditional 'Midland' open fields in several ways: by being smaller and less well organised; and were probably set out in very early days;[16] they had a small number of occupants; varied plot sizes and considerable latitude in cultivation; they were regarded as being more versatile in terms of function and may qualify for 'irregular' status.[17]

The field-names enable some features of Glassonby's 'townfield' to be reconstructed. Although there is no mention of 'furlongs' in the survey, this is not unusual, and their presence at some stage is implied by the suffixes '-dale' (share) (as in 'Borandale', 'Thorndales', 'Smithiedale') and '-lande' (strip in an open field) (as in 'Langlandes'), which both suggest the presence of open field arable land. The core of the open field probably lay in the Croft [3],[18] the block of strip-like fields adjoining the village to the south, in which all 16 holdings had shares, and Langlands [13], the block of fields to the west of the village, in which nine holdings had land. Other areas in which several holdings had land included Newfield [15], the north of the village, and the adjacent meadow called Peatmyre [16]. In some cases a piece of land was described as a 'close', showing that, as elsewhere in sixteenth-century Cumbria, the farming landscape of Glassonby in 1568 consisted of a mixture of shared land and enclosures in separate ownership.

The name of 'Newfield'[15] suggests that it was a later extension of the cultivated area, though when it was 'New' is unknown. It abuts the northern boundary of the manor, straddling Glassonby Beck and appearing to be an appendage to the 'Fallows' [6]. In 1568 it consisted of at least 22 acres, farmed by seven holdings, which used it for

TABLE 2: Analysis of holdings in Glassonby, 1568

Holding no	Tenant	Rent	Assumed arable acreage	Meadow acreage	Pasture, wood & waste	Total
1	Richard Jenson	10s. 3d.	12.0	1.0	3.0	16.0
2	Nicholas Newton	10s. 3d.	10.625	1.0	3.0	14.625
3	Robert Harryson	10s. 3d.	11+	1.0	3.0	15+
4	William Robynson	10s. 3d.	11.0	1.0	4.5	16.5
5	Margaret Stable, widow	10s. 3d.	8.0	4.0	4.0	16.0
6	William Johnson	5s. 1½d.	4.5	0.5	2.0	7.0
7	Thomas Smith	5s. 1½d.	5.0	0.5	2.5	8.0
8	Richard Kydd, son of Richard	5s. 1½d.	7.0	0.5	2.0	9.5
9	Richard Teasdale, bailiff	20s. 6d.	19.5	3.0	12.0	34.5
10	Thomas Cooke	10s. 3d.	?	*	8.0	16+
11	Robert Cooke	5s. 1½d.	6.5	0.75	2.0	9.25
12	Richard Kydd	10s. 3d.	13.5	1.0	3.0	17.5
13	John Marshall	10s. 3d.	8.0	1.0	5.0	14.0
14	Robert Jackson	5s. 1½d.	7.0	1.0	3.0	11.0
15	Henry Kydd	5s. 1½d.	6.0	0.75	2.0	8.75
16	William Harryson	10s. 3d.	9.5	4.0	1.0	14.5

Source: TNA, LR2/213, ff. 32v-33. Acreages are given as recorded: they are probably to be interpreted as customary acres which, if based on a seven-yard (21-foot) rod, are equivalent to approximately 1.6 statute acres. 'Assumed arable acreage' is the total acreage of the holding after acreages of meadow, pasture, wood and waste are deducted.

a variety of purposes, probably again suggesting that it was already subdivided by the rudiments of enclosure. The descriptions make it clear that it contained several different sections: Richard Jenson had meadow at 'Rayshede in Newfeild'; Nicholas Newton had arable land 'ultra (i.e. 'beyond') le beck in Newfeilde'; Richard Kydd had arable 'in Newfeilde at le far nooke of Skalebank' (the north-east corner of the field); and Richard Kydd, senior, not only had arable 'in Newfeild' but also a rood of meadow 'in Gybbclose in Newfeild' as well. Further up Swarthy Beck the name 'Ridding' (preserved in Ridding Quarry on the edge of Viol Moor and in the field-name 'Redingfoote'), derived from the Old English term *hryding*, 'a clearing', also suggests an expansion of farm land, probably in the medieval period.

Many of the field-names record the marginal character of Glassonby's land and the pastoral bias of the local economy. Hay meadow is recorded in the name 'Greneyngs' (from Old Norse *eng*, 'meadow'). Wet, ill-drained land is recorded in the fields named '-moss' (peat bog) and '-myre'. Huts, probably milking sheds on the pastures, feature in the prefixes 'Shield-' and 'Scale-': these were probably seasonal, summer shelters – they are less than half a mile from the village. Pig-keeping is implied by the name 'Grysbanck'[9], the first element of which is Old Norse *griss* (young pig).

Wood and waste was an essential part of everyday life for fuel and repairs. Four tenants had wood and waste to hand in the township, but seven were unfortunate enough to have to walk over to Wanwood, near Alston, approximately ten miles away. One tenant (Robert Jackson) appears to have had no access to wood of any sort. Field-names recorded in the survey suggest that woodland survived on the steeply sloping banks of the Eden, where fields called 'Woodmouth'[27], 'Byrklandes' [1] and 'le Entrie' [5] cluster on the western slope at the junction of the arable land. They were bounded on the north by 'Stonygatefoote' [24], beside the steep north-westerly road from the village down to river level, the name of which may recall the state of the track: the field remains notoriously stony.

Beyond the farmland lay the common, on which the tenants had common rights of pasture and turbary. In the 1568 survey the commons were named as 'Townendmore', the moorland on comparatively low land to the east of the village; 'Howskellmore', presumably moorland in the vicinity of Howscales in neighbouring Kirkoswald parish; and 'Rowgyllsyde', which, as we have seen, was an area of detached hill grazing high on the Pennines beyond Hartside. Early mutually agreeable enclosure had been so successful that Parliamentary enclosure occurred late (1866), and dealt with only three tiny and insignificant areas in the village, together with the whole of the neighbouring Old Park estate in Kirkoswald.[19]

Who named the village's fields? For centuries the land was worked by hand, and in this close symbiosis the farming community would come to know intimately every physical detail of their fields. The field-names most probably arose out of the local community; after all, they possessed intimate knowledge of the land and its properties from practical experience, both of the original core of the manor and of any further land converted into arable. An analysis of the field-names recorded in the 1568 survey (see Appendix I) reveals that the names are largely topographical rather than functional, with few references to individuals, farming practices, animals or proto-industrial activities. The mix of Old English and Old Norse elements in the names is typical of Cumbria – around one-quarter of the names were derived from the Old Norse. Once an area of land had acquired a name and this had become a fixed part of the mental map of the village, its survival depended on oral transmission and communal memory across the centuries. As most of the population worked full or part time in the fields, even the children would have to know the locality from an early age to run messages or help parents.

Field-name attrition and survival

Table 1 lists the field-names recorded in 1568, grouping together variants from a common stem. Of the 48 names recorded in 1568 within the township boundaries, 31 (65 per cent) retained their names until the nineteenth century and could be identified in 1841. Between 1841 and 2009 another nine of the surviving names were lost, so that 22 of the 48 names recorded in 1568 survive to the present day, representing almost half of the total assemblage of names. Obviously the dates of disappearance are unknown, but it is of note that none of the names lost between 1568 and 1841 appear in surviving manorial proceedings, suggesting that they were lost before the mid-eighteenth century.

Why did some names vanish whilst others were retained? Several factors may be invoked in the process of attrition. The simplest is when the name is lost due to disuse. The next when small fields lose their identity on being combined into a larger entity and a single name results, though this may not be that of the largest element. The number and layout of the Glassonby fields have remained largely static over the centuries. The high proportion of 1568 field-names which may be readily identified on the tithe map, suggests little significant consolidation prior to 1841 and a comparison of the field pattern on later maps shows continuing stability: between the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860 and the 'Pathfinder' map 1981 only nine field walls had been removed and two added.[20] The most obvious change occurs in Kirkbank where four walls have been removed to create a single large pasture; the names of the small fields thus amalgamated are unknown. The other changes though small, given the radical changes introduced by modern agricultural methods, may be, nevertheless, sufficient to account for a loss of up to three names.

The survival of field-names depended on oral transmission of names prior to the numbering of fields on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plans. Tenanted fields may have lost their original names sooner than those in the hands of owner-occupiers, because they tended to change hands more often, and relied on transmission by word of mouth. A field-name could be lost when a tenanted field was sold into freehold possession and given a colloquial name by the new owners, which after several generations may have acquired authenticity and been passed on to the next owners. We might postulate that, if the successive heads of a family farm died young, some of the old names may have been lost with them. On taking over a farm, an inexperienced tenant, unfamiliar with the names, may have renamed them to communicate better with his workers, until over time these new names would become generally adopted. Another method by which names could be changed is in a form of 'Chinese Whispers', leading to a progressive corruption of a name, ultimately altering it completely, as occurred, for example, in the case of the names 'Grysebanck', which mutated to 'Grazebank' and 'Wythes' to 'Wise'; 'Wedowbrow' may perhaps have been shortened to 'Wilbrow' ('Well Brow' in 1841).

Other processes which might lie behind the loss of field-names include renaming in a style considered more 'polite' and fitting or, conversely, awarding derogatory field-names as a communal criticism to idle and incompetent farmers. But perhaps the major threat to field-name preservation arose in the later nineteenth century when the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plans identified fields by number. It quickly became sensible to adopt these in title deeds or at farm sales, perhaps particularly in former open-field areas where multiple prefixes (Great, Little, Far, Near etc) could cause confusion or lead to careless mistakes that could prove expensive.[21]

Meanwhile, other changes probably exacerbated the break in oral transmission and hence loss of field-names. The amalgamation of holdings into fewer, larger farms and an increasing turnover of a diminishing number of farming families was one factor. An accelerating contraction of the agricultural work force across the second half of the twentieth century, from augmentation of farms and increasing mechanisation would have further reduced the pool of knowledge of field-names in the local community.

What is more, the places in Glassonby where men could congregate and chat (the blacksmith's shop and the two public houses) closed. Men went home, not necessarily in the village, for their evening meal and settled down to watch television. In the twenty-first century the only people working the land are the occupiers, and only four farming families remain.

Conclusions

In the light of these radical transformations in rural life in Cumbria since the nineteenth century, the persistence of field-names in Glassonby is remarkable. Many field-names appear to be extremely durable, almost half of those listed in 1568 (many of which can probably be assumed to have been coined in the medieval period) surviving to the early twenty-first century. Overall attrition between 1568 and 2009 was at a rate of loss of one field-name per 17 years (26 names lost in 441 years) but this masks a noticeable difference in the attrition rate before and after the datum point provided by the tithe plan. In Glassonby the survival of field-names appears on the face of it to be comparatively high, but until comparable studies have been undertaken elsewhere in Cumbria, it is impossible to be certain how typical the story at Glassonby was.

One of the early modern tenants suddenly transposed to twenty-first century Glassonby would be amazed at the changes wrought by modern agriculture. He would recognise the topography of the manor, and he would be able to find the fields which he and his neighbours had tilled – and he might be surprised to discover how many of the names by which he identified them are still known. He would know the cereals growing, but not the root crops, and would be surprised at the crops' density, the lack of weeds, the shortness of stem of the grain crops. He would marvel at the prodigious size and number of the livestock. But very quickly he would realise that a key element of the village fields he had known is missing: no one is working in the fields.

Notes and references

[1.]   The standard introduction is John Field, *A History of English Field-Names* (London: Longman, 1993). See also F. T. Wainwright, 'Field names of the Amounderness Hundred: Modern (*c.*1840)', *Transactions of History Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, **97**, (1945), 185

[2.]   Mary Powley, 'A Plea for the Old Names', *CW1*, iv, 19-22; and then a further plea in 'A Plea for Old Names, Part II, *CW1*, 4, 280-84; 'A Plea for Old Names, Part III,' *CW1*, vi, 272-79

[3.]   Canon J. J. Thoresby, 'The Field-Names of the Parish of Kirkoswald', *CW1*, xxv, 48-91, especially at 54 and 52. Claims that 'many names point to a Norse origin and ancestry'

[4.]   Dacre Survey: The National Archives [TNA], LR2/213, f.32v and f.33v. K. J. Kesselring, *The Northern Rebellion of 1569: Faith, Politics and Protest in Elizabethan England* (Basingstoke, 2007) describes the Dacre family and their estates

[5.]   Glassonby tithe plan and apportionment: CAS DRC/8/80

[6.]   G. G. Elliott, 'The System of Cultivation and Evidence of Enclosure in the Cumberland Open Fields in the 16th Century'. *CW2*, lix, 59

[7.]   CAS (C) DRC 8/80

[8.]   CAS (C) D/Mus 5/10/1/8 plan of Glassonby estate of 1878

[9.]   See under CAS (C) D/Mus for the Musgrave family; and CAS (C) DBS for their solicitors

[10.] D. Uttley, *The Anatomy of the Helm Wind* (Carlisle: Bookcase, 1998), 19-36

[11.] B. K. Roberts, *Rural Settlement in Britain* (Dawson Archon Books, 1977), 82-116; and specific comments on Glassonby in B. K. Roberts, 'Of Cumbrian Villages' in *People and the Land: Settlement in the Eden Valley, prehistory to the present day* (Appleby Archaeology Group, 2007), 30-37

[12.] The survey also refers to holdings of wood and waste at 'Wanwood', presumably the area still known by that name in Alston parish. Wanwood and the field-names associated with it in the survey have been excluded from the analysis presented below

[13.] Geological Special Sheet, Scale 1:25,000, Cross Fell Inlier, British Geological Survey; and R. Millward and A. Robinson, *Cumbria* (Macmillan, 1972), 107

[14.] The tithe plan for Glassonby CAS (C) DRC 8/80, 1841; and the Income Tax Valuation of 1910 in Glassonby is found in: CAS (C) TIR/4/59

[15.] A. J. L. Winchester (ed), *England's Landscape: the North West* (Collins, 2006), 85-88; M. Gardiner, 'Dales, long lands, and the medieval division of land in eastern England', *Agricultural History Review*, **57**, (2009) 1-14

[16.] Compare Glassonby with Murton Great Field in Blake Tyson, 'Murton Great Field, near Appleby: A case-study of the piecemeal enclosure of a common-field in the mid-eighteenth century.' *CW2*, xcii, 161-82

[17.] See M. Bailey, 'The form, function and evolution of irregular field systems in Suffolk, *c*.1300 to *c*.1550' *Agricultural History Review*, **57**, (2009), 15

[18.] Numbers in square brackets refer to the numbers in Fig. 1 and Table 1

[19.] Parliamentary Enclosure Act: CAS (C) QRE 1/121, Glassonby, 1866

[20.] The maps involved are the tithe map of 1841: CAS (C) DRC 8/80, Ordnance Survey Map (1:10,560), 1st edition, surveyed 1860, Cumberland Sheet 40, and the Pathfinder map 577 (NY 43/53)

[21.] Ordnance Survey map of Cumberland, 1:2500, 1900, XL15

APPENDIX

Glassonby Field-Names: a glossary

The forms given below are those recorded in 1568 (TNA, LR2/213, ff.32v-33). Forms dated 1841 are from the tithe apportionment (CAS, DRC 8/80). Interpretation of the field-names is based on the discussion of place-name elements in A.M. Armstrong, A. Mawer, F.M. Stenton and B. Dickens, *The Place-Names of Cumberland, Part Three* (Vol. XXII, Cambridge, English Place-Name Society, 1952), 459-504; Diana Whaley, *A Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names* (Nottingham, English Place-Name Society Regional Series 1, 2006), 385-423.

Abbreviations: ME: Middle English; OE: Old English; ON: Old Norse.

Blackhill	self-explanatory; 'black' may refer to peaty ground
Borandale	'borran', a cairn or heap of stones, from OE *burgaesn*, 'burial, cairn', plus 'dale', a share, probably in the sense of an open field strip
Brackenholls	probably 'bracken-infested nook', assuming that the second element is OE *h(e)alh*, 'corner, nook'
Byrklandes	'birch tree strips', from ON *birki* or OE *bi(e)rce*, 'birch tree' plus 'land' in the sense of a strip in an open field
Callmyre	probably 'wet land where calves graze'. The name may be identical to Cowmire (Westmorland), the first element of which is ON *kalfr* ('calf'). The second element is ON *myrr* ('bog')
Croft	croft or home field, close to the farmstead
Crooketree	crooked tree
Entrie	presumably 'entry' in the sense of a route through fields to the village. The fields so named lie between the road from Glassonby to Kirkoswald and Kirk Bank, the site of the medieval parish church of Addingham
Fallowes	fallow land, i.e. land left temporarily uncultivated

Grayston Landes	perhaps from the surname Grayson, or 'grey stone', a common description of a boundary stone
Greatoke	great oak
Grene	'the green'. From its position, probably a field taken in from the common immediately north of the village
Greneheade	land at the head of the green
Greneyngs	'green meadow'; the second element being ON *eng* ('meadow')
Grysbancke	(wooded) bank where pigs were kept, from ON *griss* '(young) pig'
Gybbclose	probably Gilbert's close
Hauleden	from its location on the bank of the River Eden, the first element may be OE *halh* (in the sense 'land in a river bend'). The second element is difficult to interpret: the name is rendered 'Hauders' in 1841, suggesting that the element is unlikely to be OE *denu* ('valley')
Howskell Moor	probably moorland belonging or adjacent to Howscales, across the boundary in Kirkoswald parish
Killpots	('Lowkyllpottes' and 'Overkyllpottes' in 1568; 'Kiln Pot' in 1841) probably 'kiln pit or hollow'. The fields lie close to the village and may refer to corn-drying kilns
Kydgate	The first element is probably the local surname Kidd, rather than a reference to goats; 'Richard Kyd de yeat' is mentioned in 1609[1]
Kyrkbanck	church bank. The fields close to the site of the ancient parish church of Addingham on the bank of the River Eden
Kyrkmedowes	Named from its location near the new church of Addingham, built on the southern edge of Glassonby's open fields in the fifteenth or early sixteenth century, after the earlier church had been washed away
Langlandes	'long strips'; 'land' being used in the sense of a strip in an open field
Leas	grassland
Lyttlemosse	'moss' here means peat moss
Lowkyllpottes	see Killpots
Newfield	self-explanatory; see text
Overkyllpottes	see Killpots
Peatemyre	peaty, swampy land, the second element being ON *myrr*
Pykehoohill	OE *pic*, 'pointed hill'+ OE *hoh*, 'spur of land' + 'hill'
Pykehooslack	As above with dialect 'slack' (from ON *slakki*), a 'hollow' or 'shallow valley' as final element
Raines	ON *rein*, 'strip of land', specifically the uncultivated boundary strip between the 'dales' in a town field
Rayshede	at the head of the mill race. The field lies adjacent to the weir on Daleraven Beck which feeds Glassonby's mill
Redingfoote	'foot of the clearing': OE *hryding*, 'cleared land' + 'foot', in the sense of lower part
Roundhill	self-explanatory
Sheildhill	'hill with a hut', from ME *schele*, 'hut or shed'
Sheildeslack	ME *schele*, 'hut or shed' + dialect 'slack' (from ON *slakki*), 'shallow valley'
Shortcroft	self-explanatory
Shortlynge	the second element is presumably ON *lyng*, 'ling; heather'
Skalebank	'bank with a hut', from ON *skali*, 'hut or shed'. The identification on Figure 1 must remain uncertain; the fields assumed to represent

	'Skalebank' were named 'Scaw Bank' in 1841, the first element of which may rather be OE *sceaga* or ON *skogr*, 'small wood; copse'
Slaggmyre	'muddy bog' (ME *slaggi* + ON *myrr*)
Smythiedale	'share of land adjacent to (or belonging to) a smithy or forge'
St Johnlandes	may refer to land belonging to the Knights Hospitallers of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, who had land in Ousby[2], though no record of such a holding in Glassonby has been noted
Stanhowcraghill	a compound name, the root of which is 'stony hill' (OE *stan* or ON *stein* + ON *haugr*, 'hill'), from which the crag has taken its name; then the hill has been named from the crag
Stepingwell	presumably the name of the spring ('well') shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map in the fields which bear the name. In 1841 the name is rendered 'Steep Ing Well'. However, the spring was probably named from its location, possibly the 'steep meadow' (steep + ON *eng*, 'meadow').
Stonygatefoote	'foot of the stony track' (from, ON *gata*, 'road')
Thornedales	presumably open field strips (OE *dal*) characterised by thorn bushes.
Townend moor	the common grazing at the end of the village ('town' was frequently used of a village). The moor lay to the east of the village
Turtyllbanck	possibly a corruption of 'Toot Hill', a look out station on a bank with a good view of the northern approaches
Viol Moor	named after the bowed stringed musical instrument it resembled, and locally first named in 1723.[3] There were unusually large indentations on either side of the 'sound box', like an exaggerated viol, but it may have been more realistic before piecemeal enclosure. While it is easy enough to imagine the shape of a viol from the map, it is difficult to imagine how this huge area of land could be shrunk in the mind's eye to the size of a musical instrument before the days of cartography. Viol Moor was described as a 216-acre sheepwalk in 1841
Wedowmosse	presumably 'widow's peat moss'. 'Wedowmosbrowe' would be the hill edge ('brow') nearby
Wetshawe	'wet copse', from OE *sceaga*, 'small wood, copse, thicket'
Whiteleas	'white meadow or pasture'
Woodmouth	probably 'entrance to wood'
Wythes	'willows' (OE *withig*, 'willow'), suggesting proximity to wet land

References

[1.] *Place-Names of Cumberland*, 195
[2.] Thomas Denton, *Perambulation of Cumberland*, A. J. L. Winchester with M. Wane (eds) (2003), 339
[3.] Place-names *of Cumberland*, 193