

XVII.—PLACE-NAMES OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

A SEQUEL TO A FORMER PAPER ON THE PLACE-NAMES OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

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READ ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND OF JULY, 1884.

IN continuation of the paper which is printed in the *Archæologia Æliana*, N.S., Vol. IX., page 57, the following is an analysis on a similar plan of the place-names of the County of Durham, taken from the one-inch Ordnance maps.

I am indebted, among other sources, chiefly to Professor Skeat's Dictionary for the means of revising several of the etymologies given in the paper on Northumberland Names. The principal emendations are the words *comb*, *park*, *ridge*, and *rigg*, now classified as Anglo-Saxon instead of Cymric.

Parishes.	Other Inhabited Places.	Uninhabited.			Example.
3	6	2	ac, oak	Anglo-Saxon, <i>ac</i> , an oak	Auckland.
...	7	...	acre	Anglo-Saxon, <i>æcer</i> , open ploughed land.	Farnacres.
1	22	7	bank	Anglo-Saxon, <i>banc</i> , mound or ridge...	Eighton Banks.
...	24	...	barn	Anglo-Saxon, <i>berern</i> , granary for barley.	Barnes.
...	...	6	bay	Anglo-Saxon, <i>bige</i> , a bending	Tees Bay.
...	9	63	beck	Norse, <i>bekkr</i> , a brook	Beckside.
2	5	...	biggin	Anglo-Saxon, from <i>byggan</i> , to build; Norse, <i>bygging</i> , a building.	Newbiggin.
...	4	...	birk	Anglo-Saxon, <i>birce</i> , birch tree	Birk Heads.
...	7	...	bog	Gaelic, <i>bog</i> , soft, moist	Kyo Bog.
1	1	...	bottle	Anglo-Saxon, <i>bottle</i> , place of abode	Newbottle.
3	11	1	bridge	Anglo-Saxon, <i>bricg</i> , bridge	Shotley Bridge.
1	11	1	broom	Anglo-Saxon, <i>brom</i> , broom plant	Broom.
...	1	2	brow	Anglo-Saxon, <i>bræw</i> , forehead, edge of a hill.	Thornybrow.
9	48	74	burn	Anglo-Saxon, <i>burn</i> , a brook	Whitburn.

Parishes.	Other Inhabited Places.	Uninhabited.		Example.	
1	3	...	bury	Anglo-Saxon, <i>byrig</i> , genitive form of <i>burh</i> , a moated enclosure.	Bradbury.
...	4	6	berry	Anglo-Saxon and Norse; <i>qu.</i> from Low Latin, <i>boscus</i> .	Bushblades.
...	6	...	bush		
4	10	...	by	Norse, <i>byr</i> , an abode, farmstead ...	Raby.
2	6	1	byer, byre	A cow-house; derivation doubtful, but probably from same root as <i>by</i> .	Edmondbyers.
...	20	14	carr	Anglo-Saxon, <i>gyr</i> , marsh; and in some cases Anglo-Saxon, <i>carr</i> , rock; Gaelic, <i>carr</i> , rocky shelf.	Salter Carr.
3	9	2	castle	Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French, <i>castel</i> ; from Latin, <i>castellum</i> .	Barnard Castle.
1	...	...	chapel	Norman-French, <i>chapelle</i> ...	Chapel in Wear-dale.
4	4	...	chester	Anglo-Saxon, <i>ceaster</i> ; from Latin, <i>castra</i> .	Lanchester.
1	1	...	church	Anglo-Saxon, <i>circe</i> ...	South Church.
5	4	...	cliff	Anglo-Saxon, <i>clif</i> , rock, headland ...	Aycliffe.
...	53	2	close	Norman-French, <i>clos</i> , shut (enclosed field).	Oxclose.
1	5	2	{ clough }	Anglo-Saxon, <i>clough</i> , cleft or ravine...	Heathery Cleugh.
4	7	2	{ cleugh }		
...	12	1	cock	A prefix; Anglo-Saxon, <i>coc</i> , hillock or elevation.	Cockfield.
...	...	...	cold	Anglo-Saxon, <i>ceald</i> , cold ...	Cold Rowley.
...	...	...	colliery	From coal; Anglo-Saxon, <i>col</i> ; is used as an affix place-name in the County of Durham, but in almost all cases with the prefix name of some adjacent place.	.....
1	2	2	comb	Anglo-Saxon, <i>camb</i> , comb, a crest, the crest of a hill. In the North of England it does not appear to be derived from Cymric; <i>cwm</i> , a hollow.	Escomb.
...	...	23	common	Norman-French, <i>common</i> , land held in common.	Stanhope Common.
2	7	...	cote, coat	Anglo-Saxon, <i>cote</i> , a hut ...	Shipcote.
1	10	3	cow	Anglo-Saxon, <i>cu</i> , a cow ...	Cowley.
...	7	2	crag	Cymric, <i>craig</i> , steep rock; and Gaelic, <i>creag</i> .	Craghead.
1	4	...	croft	Anglo-Saxon, <i>croft</i> , small enclosed field adjacent to dwelling.	Greencroft.
2	8	2	crook	Cymric, <i>crwg</i> , crook or hook; Gaelic, <i>cruch</i> , heap or mountain.	Crawcrook.
2	9	2	cross	Norman-French, from Latin, <i>cruis</i> ...	Crossgate.
6	7	1	dale	Anglo-Saxon, <i>dael</i> ; Norse, <i>dal</i> , a valley.	Teesdale.
5	14	3	den	Anglo-Saxon, <i>dannu</i> , deep-wooded valley; also swine pasture in forest.	{ Castle Eden:
...	15	5	dean		{ Chowdean.
...	...	1	dodd	Frisian, <i>dodd</i> , a lump; hence Anglo-Saxon, butt end of a hill.	Brown Dodd.
15	15	2	don	Anglo-Saxon, <i>dun</i> , hill; sometimes Gaelic, <i>dun</i> , hill fort; and sometimes corruption of <i>ton</i> and <i>den</i> .	Boldon.

Parishes.	Other Inhabited Places.	Uninhabited.			Example.
...	8	...	dyke, dike	Anglo-Saxon, <i>dic</i> , agger, continuous heap.	Colliery Dikes.
...	5	4	edge	Anglo-Saxon, <i>ecg</i> , brink, ridge	Berry Edge.
...	12	1	end	Anglo-Saxon, end of estate or road, etc.	Woodend.
...	3	1	ey, ea	Anglo-Saxon, <i>ea</i> , stream	Oxneyfield.
...	7	...	farm	Anglo-Saxon, <i>feorm</i> , food, goods, whence its secondary and present meaning. [Farm names elsewhere classified are excluded here.]	Island Farm.
3	9	16	fell	Norse, <i>fjeld</i> , hillside	Fellside.
...	1	1	fen	Anglo-Saxon, <i>fen</i> , morass	Fen House.
...	2	...	fence	Norman-French, from Latin, <i>defendo</i> .	Fence Houses.
11	65	5	field	Anglo-Saxon, <i>feld</i> ; originally a patch of <i>felled</i> or cleared land in forest.	Tanfield.
...	11	2	flat	Anglo-Saxon, level	Oxney Flat.
...	6	...	fold	Anglo-Saxon, <i>fald</i> , fold, wall, hedge...	Stotfold.
...	4	...	foot	Anglo-Saxon, <i>fot</i> [not including Hill-foots and Bankfoots].	Chowdean Foot.
...	...	1	force	Norse, <i>foss</i> , waterfall. This word is Norwegian, not Danish.	High Force.
3	16	4	ford	Anglo-Saxon, passage across stream, from <i>faran</i> , to go.	Gainford.
3	4	...	forth	Anglo-Saxon, same origin as <i>ford</i> ; or Cymric, <i>ffridd</i> , land enclosed from forest.	{ Mainsforth. Forest and Frith.
...	1	...	firth		
1	...	...	frith		
2	...	...	forest	Norman-French, uncultivated country, generally woodland.	Forest Quarter.
...	1	...	gap	Anglo-Saxon, from <i>geðpan</i> , to gape; or Norse, (Icelandic, <i>gap</i>).	Red Gap.
...	10	1	garth	Anglo-Saxon, <i>geard</i> , yard or enclosed (<i>girded</i>) place; Norse, <i>gardr</i> .	Hallgarth.
7	28	3	gate	Anglo-Saxon, <i>geat</i> , gate or passage through, from <i>gitan</i> , to get; Norse, <i>gata</i> , road or passage along.	{ Wingate. Gateshead.
...	15	14	gill	Norse, <i>gil</i> , a small ravine	Allergill.
...	1	4	grain	Norse, <i>greni</i> , a fork or branch, applied to small tributary streams from upper valleys.	North Grain.
4	76	...	grange	Norman-French, a barn, the granary of a monastery; afterwards applied to the adjacent farm-house, whence a small mansion.	Wingate Grange.
5	25	6	green	Anglo-Saxon, <i>grene</i> , from the root of <i>to grow</i> .	Greencroft.
...	3	3	hag	A quagmire; <i>qu</i> , derivation	Black Hags.
2	44	..	hall	Anglo-Saxon, <i>hal</i> , a hall. [Halls named after localities elsewhere classified are excluded.]	Crookhall.
11	7	...	ham	Anglo-Saxon, <i>ham</i> , home. [See also "ingham;" see also "lam."]	Whickham.
...	2	...	haugh	Anglo-Saxon, <i>haga</i> , enclosed meadow; applied to low land on riverside.	Derwentaugh.
3	36	14	head	Anglo-Saxon, <i>heafed</i> , head	Gateshead.

Parishes.	Other Inhabited Places.	Uninhabited.		Example.	
...	9	...	heugh	A rugged steep, from Anglo-Saxon, <i>heafian</i> , to elevate.	Redheugh.
5	171	45	hill	Anglo-Saxon, <i>hyll</i> . [Hills, not inhabited places, and named after adjacent localities are here generally omitted.]	Marley ³ Hill.
7	9	3	hoe, how	Anglo-Saxon, <i>hou</i> , hill, mound, from Teutonic form, <i>hauha</i> , high.	Westoe.
...	7	4	hole	Anglo-Saxon, <i>hol</i> , hole, cave ...	Holebeck.
...	11	1	hollin	Anglo-Saxon, <i>holegn</i> , holly ...	Hollinside.
1	14	...	holm	Anglo-Saxon, <i>holm</i> ; a low mound rising near water, whence also an islet.	{ Holmside. { Saltholme.
7	24	9	hope	Cymric, <i>hwpp</i> , a slope between hills, the upland part of a mountain valley.	Stanhope.
3	113	...	house	Anglo-Saxon, <i>hus</i> . [These numbers are exclusive of houses named from localities elsewhere classified, and of such designations as "West house," etc.]	Waterhouses.
...	1	...	hurst	Anglo-Saxon, <i>hyrst</i> , a wood ...	Coldhurst.
...	...	4	hush	A word found in the lead-mining district; <i>qu.</i> Cymric, <i>hwysgo</i> , to sweep away (a burst of water).	Pikelaw Hush.
4	20	4	ing	Anglo-Saxon, <i>ing</i> , a patronymic affix, or participle termination, or a meadow. [These numbers are exclusive of "ingham" and "ington," <i>q.v.</i>]	Felling.
2	1	...	ingham	Anglo-Saxon, <i>ing</i> , patronymic, and <i>ham</i> .	Wolsingham.
12	4	...	ington	Anglo-Saxon, <i>ing</i> and <i>ton</i> ...	Darlington.
...	2	...	isle	Norman-French ...	Great Isle.
...	1	...	ker	In this instance probably Anglo-Saxon, <i>carr</i> , rock; Gaelic, <i>carr</i> , rocky shelf; rather than Cymric, <i>caer</i> , castle.	Roker.
...	1	...	kirk	Anglo-Saxon, <i>circe</i> , church; Norse, <i>kirkja</i> .	Bede Kirk.
...	9	1	knowl	Anglo-Saxon, <i>enol</i> , hillock ...	Henknowl.
...	...	2	lake	Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French, <i>lac</i> , from Latin, <i>lacus</i> .	Portrack Lake.
5	3	1	lam	<i>qu.</i> Anglo-Saxon, <i>ham</i>	Streatlam.
7	20	1	land	Anglo-Saxon, <i>land</i> , earth, district ...	Sunderland.
...	15	1	lane	A path between hedges, or narrow street; Anglo-Saxon <i>lâne</i> , <i>lone</i> , a lane.	Easington Lane.
2	19	6	law	Anglo-Saxon, <i>hlâw</i> , hill, tumulus [see also "low."]	Towlaw.
10	1	...	le	The French article, a peculiarity in Durham place-names.	Chester-le-Street.
...	10	...	lea	Anglo-Saxon, <i>leá</i> , <i>leáh</i> , meadow [see also "ley."]	{ Tanfield Lea. { Whitelees.
...	11	...	lee		

Parishes.	Other Inhabited Places.	Uninhabited.			Example.
1	2	...	leam	Anglo-Saxon; <i>qu.</i> boundary; applied to places near Roman roads.	Leamside.
...	10	...	leazes	French, <i>laisser</i> , to lease ...	Haggerleazes.
...	3	...	letch	Wet ditch or narrow swamp; <i>qu.</i> Anglo-Saxon, <i>leccan</i> , to wet, moisten.	Sedgeletch.
29	86	7	ley	Same as "lea" ...	Lamesley.
...	2	1	linn	Gaelic, <i>lin</i> , a pool ...	Linn Head.
...	12	1	lodge	Norman-French, <i>loge</i> , lodge, cote, shed	Shepherd's Lodge
...	2	...	low	Same as "law" ...	Barlow.
1	...	...	mains	Scottish; demesne farm; <i>qu.</i> Anglo-Saxon, main or chief farm.	Mainsforth.
...	2	2	marsh	Anglo-Saxon, <i>mersc</i> , wet land ...	Cowpen Marsh.
...	7	...	meadow	Anglo-Saxon, <i>maedu</i> ...	Sledge Meadows.
...	2	5	mere	Anglo-Saxon, <i>mere</i> , lake ...	Leechmere.
1	16	1	mill	Anglo-Saxon, <i>myln</i> ...	Millfield.
...	10	1	mire	Norse, <i>myrr</i> , marsh ...	Redmires.
1	2	...	mont	Norman-French, <i>mont</i> , mount ...	Belmont.
12	85	30	moor	Anglo-Saxon, <i>mór</i> ...	Spennymoor.
...	5	8	moss	Anglo-Saxon, <i>meós</i> , moss, the plant; hence moss-land = soft moorland.	Shipley Moss.
...	13	...	mount	Anglo-Saxon, <i>munt</i> ; derived direct from Latin, <i>mons</i> , <i>montem</i> .	Mount Moor.
3	1	...	mouth	Anglo-Saxon, <i>muth</i> (of a stream) ...	Wearmouth.
...	2	...	ness	Anglo-Saxon and Norse, <i>nes</i> , promontory (but the two instances in Durham are inland).	Nessfield.
1	9	...	nook	Gaelic, <i>niuc</i> , corner or secluded place	Windy Nook...
...	12	...	ox	Anglo-Saxon, <i>oxa</i> . [There are seven places called Oxclose in this county.]	Oxclose.
4	34	10	park	Anglo-Saxon, <i>pearroc</i> . (Gaelic, <i>pairc</i> , Cymric, <i>parwg</i> , are probably borrowed from Anglo-Saxon.)	Bearpark.
...	7	...	pasture	French, from Latin, <i>pastura</i> , grazing ground.	Sim Pasture
...	1	...	peel	Cymric, <i>pil</i> , stronghold ...	Peel Acres.
2	2	1	peth-path	Anglo-Saxon, <i>paeth</i> , trodden way ...	Brancepeth.
...	3	7	pike	Cymric, <i>pig</i> , Gaelic, <i>pic</i> , sharp point; hence a pointed hill.	Pontop Pike.
...	1	2	peak	French, <i>plain</i> , even, flat ...	Annfield Plain.
...	...	9	point	Norman-French, from Latin, <i>punctum</i> , applied to a promontory.	Souter Point.
1	4	3	pool	Anglo-Saxon, <i>pol</i> , pool, muddy place	Hartlepool.
...	3	..	port	Norman-French, from Latin <i>porta</i> , entrance.	Portrack.
2	3	...	ridge	Anglo-Saxon, <i>rig</i> , back or ridge ...	{ Waldridge.
...	6	3	rigg		{ Cross Rigg.
...	...	10	river	Old French, <i>riviere</i> . Derivation of river names generally obscure and doubtful. Probably Gaelic, <i>Tees</i> , <i>Skerne</i> , <i>Wear</i> , <i>Tyne</i> , <i>Don</i> ; Cymric, <i>Dearness</i> , <i>Derwent</i> , <i>Team</i> ; Anglo-Saxon, <i>Browney</i> ; doubtful, <i>Gaunless</i> .	

Parishes.	Other Inhabited Places.	Uninhabited.			Example.
...	1	7	rock	Norman-French, <i>roc, roche</i> ; probably from Celtic.	Salterfen Rocks.
2	31	...	row	Generally means houses in line, and in Durham applied to colliery "rows." Anglo-Saxon, <i>rāv</i> , a row.	Billy Row.
...	1	...	raw		
2	2	1	ry	Anglo-Saxon, <i>ryge</i> ; Cymric, <i>rhyg</i> , rye (grain). Or Anglo-Saxon, <i>rith</i> , river or stream. Or Cymric, <i>rhe</i> ; Gaelic, <i>rea</i> , rapid (stream). Or Anglo-Saxon, <i>rih</i> , rough.	Ryton.
6	1	1	saint.	Old French, <i>sainct</i> , from Latin, <i>sanctus</i>	St. Helen Auckland.
...	...	2	sand	Anglo-Saxon	Seaton Sands.
...	3	2	scar	Ridge of rough rocks. Anglo-Saxon, <i>scear</i> , share, from <i>scearan</i> , to share, cut. Norse, <i>sker</i> , sea rock, from <i>skere</i> , to share.	Crake Scar.
...	1	1	seat	Anglo-Saxon, <i>setl</i> , seat, site	Raven's Seat.
1	15	...	shaw	Anglo-Saxon, <i>sceaga</i> , copse wood	Ushaw.
1	5	...	shield	Anglo-Saxon, <i>shiel</i> , a hut	South Shields.
10	61	4	side	Anglo-Saxon, <i>side</i> , edge or border; also acclivity, hill-side; also settlement, location; also region, countryside.	Benfieldside.
....	4.	16	sike	Anglo-Saxon, <i>sic</i> , Norse, <i>siki</i> , streamlet, a small rill. [In the lead-mining districts, and probably of Cumberland-Norwegian origin.]	Wheysike.
...	1	1	skear	Probably another form of <i>scar</i>	High Skears.
...	...	2	slāke	Soft mud, covered at high tide. <i>Qu.</i> Anglo-Saxon, <i>sleac</i> , slack, not holding firm.	Jarrow Slake.
...	...	1	snook	<i>Qu.</i>	Seaton Snook.
1	2	...	stall	Anglo-Saxon, <i>steal</i> , place, station	Tunstall
3	...	...	stain	Anglo-Saxon, <i>stān</i> , stone. ["Stone" is frequently interchanged with "ton."]	{ Staindrop
2	3	...	stan		{ Stanhope
4	24	4	stone		{ Windlestone.
1	2	1	steel.		Hamsteels.
1	9	1	stob	Anglo-Saxon, <i>steb</i> , stock, stem, stump	Elstob.
2	1	1	stock	Anglo-Saxon, <i>stoc</i> , post, trunk, a stockaded place.	{ Stockton.
...	1	...	stow		{ Stow House.
3	3	...	street	Anglo-Saxon, <i>stræt</i> , paved way; from Latin <i>strata</i> , and applied generally to Roman roads.	Streatham.
13	3	...	surnames	and other distinctions of ownership added to place names.	Witton Gilbert.
3	14	2	thorn	Anglo-Saxon, <i>thorn</i> , spiny plant	Hawthorn.
3	4	...	thorpe	Norse and Anglo-Saxon, <i>thorp</i> , village or homestead; Danish, <i>torp</i> ; German, <i>dorf</i> .	{ Fulthorp. { Staindrop.

Parishes.	Other Inhabited Places.	Uninhabited.			Example.
...	2	...	thwaite	A forest clearing; is distinctively Norwegian, not Danish.	Foggerthwaite.
...	5	...	toft	Norse and Anglo-Saxon, <i>toft</i> or <i>tuft</i> , a plantation, a green knoll near a dwelling; Icelandic, <i>topt</i> .	Tofts.
78	53	3	ton	Anglo-Saxon, <i>tún</i> , enclosure, fortified homestead. [See also "ington."]	Stockton.
...	12	...	town	Modern form of "ton"	Littletown.
1	13	...	tree	Anglo-Saxon, <i>treow</i> , tree	Fir-Tree.
...	3	...	unthank	<i>Qu.</i> land held without service; from Anglo-Saxon <i>thenung</i> duty or service.	Unthank.
2	7	...	wall	Anglo-Saxon, <i>weall</i> , from Latin, <i>vallum</i> , a rampart.	Walworth.
...	1	...	water	Anglo-Saxon, <i>waeter</i>	Waterhouse.
6	34	4	well	Anglo-Saxon, <i>well</i> , spring, fountain...	Swalwell.
7	4	...	wick	Anglo-Saxon, <i>wic</i> , village, town, from Latin, <i>vicus</i> ; Norse, <i>wic</i> , creek, bay.	Southwick.
5	43	26	wood	Anglo-Saxon, <i>wudu</i> . [Woods named from places classified elsewhere are not included in these figures.]	Evenwood.
13	11	...	worth	Anglo-Saxon, <i>weorthig</i> , a place warded or protected.	Ravensthorpe.
NAMES UNCLASSIFIED.					
...	1	1	...	...	Apparently of Cymric origin.
6	57	15	...	...	„ Anglo-Saxon.
1	31	2	...	...	„ Norman-French.
11	78	22	...	...	Doubtful or unclassified. -
447	2170	615			
Total			3,232		
			574	of which are twice entered.	
			2,658	net number of names.	

These 2,658 names may be summarized according to the languages of their origin, as follows:—

	Parishes, Townships, and Principal Places.	Other Inhabited Places.	Uninhabited (Hills, Moor- lands, Streams, and Coast).	TOTAL.
Gaelic	1	16	5	22
Cymric	8	27	17	51
Anglo-Saxon	257	1,342	283	1,882
Anglo-Saxon or Norse	20	69	21	110
Norse	9	48	96	153
Norman-French	12	208	50	270
Doubtful or unclassified	32	106	31	169
	339	1,816	503	2,658

The great preponderance of Anglo-Saxon names is no doubt to some extent attributable to names comparatively modern, of which a large number necessarily come under the heading of Anglo-Saxon. I have not attempted the very difficult task of distinguishing ancient names from more recent ones. The question of modern names affects the County of Durham, which has increased so greatly in population, much more than it does the less densely peopled county of Northumberland.

On comparing the list of names of the County of Durham with those of Northumberland, it cannot fail to be perceived how strongly the statement in my former paper is supported—that the County of Durham is the northern limit of any important Danish settlements on the eastern side of England.

Referring to the word *beck*, which, as applied to brooks, is undoubtedly of Norse origin, it may be remarked that while it is not once used as a generic name for brook in Northumberland, it is applied to no fewer than 63 brooks in the County of Durham which are named on the Ordnance Maps of the one-inch scale, and these nearly all in the southern half of the county where Danish influence most prevailed.

Of the small streams which flow directly into the sea, there is one on the north side of Castle Eden, called Castle Eden *Burn*, and another on the south side of the same parish, called Coundon *Beck*. Here is a definite boundary on that side of the county between Danish becks and Anglo-Saxon burns; and a line drawn due west from Castle Eden

will, with fair approximation, indicate the locality where, in passing from south to north, the designation of rivulets changes from *beck* to *burn*. The demarcation is not quite exact, because the two names in many instances overlap each other, and in seven cases are duplicated, as in Beechburn Beck, which, if we did not know the fact from history, would be sufficient to show that the Danes were the later arrival.

The most northern *beck* is Wascrow Beck, which flows from the north of Wolsingham into the Wear at that place. Not one *beck* belongs to the basin of the Tyne. 24 belong to the Wear basin, 38 to the Tees, and 1 (Coundon Beck already mentioned) flows direct to the sea.

Of *burns*—the Anglo-Saxon designation of all the brooks in Northumberland—there are in the County of Durham (exclusive of the seven duplicated forms) 66 named on the one-inch Ordnance Maps, of which 2 flow to the sea, 15 belong to the Tyne basin, 47 to the Wear, and only 2 to the Tees; and of the two latter neither flow direct into that river, one being a tributary of the Billingham Beck, and the other of the River Skerne, so that no *burn* really gets so far south as the Tees itself.

In Durham the distinctively Norse termination *-by* is found 14 times, three of which are the township names of Raby, Killerby, and Aislaby in the south of the county. The most northern instance is very close to the Tyne at Follonsby, but not one is found across the Tyne.

Passing on to remark briefly upon a few other differences between the nomenclature of Durham and Northumberland, it may be noticed that the Anglo-Saxon terminations *borough*, *burgh*, or *brough*, does not once occur in Durham, but there is its genitive form *bury*, while both forms are found in Northumberland.

The prevalence of *carr* signifying a marsh, Anglo-Saxon *gyr*, is a peculiarity of the County of Durham, chiefly in the south-east of the county, about the basin of the River Skerne. It occurs but once in Northumberland, in Prestwick Carr. *Carr*, with the signification of rock or rocky ground, also occurs in Durham, but less frequently.

The Latin *castra*, designating a Roman station, appears in Durham always in the Anglo-Saxon form of *chester*, viz., Chester-le-Street, Ebchester, Lanchester, Binchester. There is, however, no name of

this class in the south of the county, where, if there had been, we might have expected the Danish form *caster*.

The early enclosure of much of the County of Durham as compared with Northumberland seems to be shown by the frequency of the word *close* (Norman-French) which occurs in no less than 55 place-names.

The word *clough* or *cleugh* (Anglo-Saxon) is much less frequent than in Northumberland, and while in that county there are 40 *cleughs* but no *clough*, the more southern form of *clough* appears in Durham in two cases out of eight.

Dodd, which is somewhat frequent among the hills of Northumberland, only once occurs in Durham.

Field (Anglo-Saxon): the greater extent of cleared land for cultivation at an early period in Durham is shown by 81 names against 57 in Northumberland, though the latter county, it will be remembered, has double the area.

Garth, though both Anglo-Saxon and Norse, is more frequently the latter, and shows its greater prevalence in Durham by 11 names against only two in Northumberland.

Gill is a Norse term for a small ravine, of which there are three instances in Northumberland, all of which seem to have been introduced from the Norwegian settlements of Cumberland. In Durham the Ordnance Maps distinguish 29 *gills*, of which 25 are in the western half of the county, and 4 (of which Rowland's Gill is an example) in the north-east.

Grain, a word of which there is no example in Northumberland, occurs 5 times in Durham, applied to small streams in the extreme west. It is of Norse origin, *greni*, a branch, and is probably Cumberland-Norwegian.

Grangē (Norman-French). The ecclesiastical character of the palatinate is remarkably shown by the frequency of the word *grange*. There are no fewer than 80 place-names containing this word. Many of these *granges* are no doubt of modern date and mean nothing, but the frequency of the name suggests that many have originally been farms or granaries of the Bishop or Convent of Durham, as the word had originally the meaning of a monastic granary.

Haugh (Anglo-Saxon). It is remarkable, seeing there are so many names terminating in *haugh* in Northumberland, that there are only two in Durham, and both of them in the northern portion of the

county; one on the Tyne (Derwenthaugh) and the other on the Wear (Chartershaugh). The disappearance of the word as soon as we come within unquestioned Danish influence is a strong corroboration of what was stated in my paper that Worsaae was mistaken in classifying it as Norse.

Heugh (Anglo-Saxon steep ground) is also not so frequent in Durham, and disappears entirely before we reach the Tees.

Hurst, a word distinctively Anglo-Saxon, of which Northumberland has 14 examples (they are mostly spelled *hirst*), only occurs once in Durham.

It is noticeable also that the *-ingham*s and *-ington*s are much fewer in Durham than in Northumberland, and the soft sound of *g* in *-ingham* which prevails in Northumberland disappears in Durham. This soft form is another evidence against Danish influence in Northumberland, as it was undoubtedly the Danish tendency to harden such sounds, and in Durham where the Danish element comes in, we have *Billingham* (with hard *g*) instead of the Northumberland *Bellingham* (with soft *g*). The same hardening process is shown by observing that in Northumberland the "ton" of the "churls" is *Charlton*, purely Anglo-Saxon, while in Durham, it is changed into *Carlton*, and we find also the same hardened form prefixed to another Anglo-Saxon termination in *Carlbury*.

Kirk, which occurs as a prefix to names in Northumberland (as *Kirk-Newton*), is wanting in that form in Durham.

Knowe, of which there are 28 examples in Northumberland, loses its Scottish, and takes an English form, *knowl*, in the 10 instances in Durham.

The termination *-lam* seems to be a peculiarity of the County of Durham and its immediate vicinity, as in *Streatlam* and *Headlam*. It appears to be a mere elision of the *h* from *ham* when preceded by *l*.

Another peculiar feature in Durham place-names, not found north of the Tyne, nor elsewhere so frequently as in this county, is the French article used to connect an affix. In all the cases, of which there are 11, the place is an ancient and generally a parish name, as *Houghton-le-Spring*, *Chester-le-Street*, *Hartlepool*, &c. The probable origin of this may be sought in the fact that the officials of the palatinate Bishops before the fusion of races were Normans, and hence the introduction of a French word.

Mere (Anglo-Saxon), a pool or lake, is not found in Northumberland, but occurs 7 times in Durham, while *lough* (Gaelic) which is used in Northumberland is not found in Durham.

Mire, a marsh, probably Danish, occurs 10 times in Durham, not once in Northumberland.

Ridge and *Rigg* (Anglo-Saxon), of which there are no fewer than 102 in Northumberland, is only found 14 times in Durham.

Shaw, which like *hurst* is an Anglo-Saxon woodland name, occurs 46 times in Northumberland but only 6 in Durham. This cannot be taken as showing a lack of ancient woodlands in Durham, because the word *wood* is sufficiently frequent.

Shield (Anglo-Saxon). No fewer than 92 names in *shield* are found in Northumberland, but in Durham this word becomes less frequent: there are only 15, and not one of them is south of the basin of the Wear, so that this Scottish Anglo-Saxon form disappears where Danish influence comes in.

The word *shire* (Anglo-Saxon) which is still found attributed to districts in Northumberland as Hexhamshire, Islandshire, &c., has not survived in Durham, though it once existed in Werewickshire and others; and it is remarkable that Durham is the only county in Great Britain named after its capital town which does not take the suffix of "shire." The reason doubtless is that Durham never was a "shire" or *division* for administrative purposes in Anglo-Saxon times. Both before and some time after it became a Palatinate Bishopric "the Patrimony of St. Cuthbert" was reckoned as part of Northumberland, which latter also was not a shire but the remnant of a kingdom.

Stead is a purely Anglo-Saxon affix which occurs 43 times in Northumberland, and it is rather singular does not once appear in Durham.

There is a feature in Durham nomenclature, common also in some other parts of England, in the use of surnames or other indications, or distinctions of ownership, as Witton Gilbert, Seaton Carew, Thorpe Bulmer, Coatham Mundeville, &c. We have Seaton Delaval in Northumberland, but no other similar instance.

The word *thorp*, always of Norse origin in place-names, is one of the test words for Danish and Norwegian settlements. It does not once occur in Northumberland, but is found 7 times in Durham, including one place in a corrupted form, Staindrop.

Thwaite (Norse, a forest clearing) has crossed the Cumberland border into Middleton-in-Teesdale at Foggerthwaite. It comes from the Norwegian settlements of the west coast, and not from the Danish of the east.

Worth (Anglo-Saxon). It attracts observation that in Durham the terminations in *worth* are much more frequent than in Northumberland, and occur mostly in important names, as of townships.

Referring to Mr. Heslop's paper on "Permian people of North Durham," his showing that the Northumberland dialect gives way in the vicinity of the coast about Sunderland, to a different manner of speech, is a further proof that Danish colonization, supposed to have taken place in that locality, did not to any appreciable extent cross the Tyne. But if the Danes made any settlements in this Permian district of North Durham, we ought to find some traces of them in place-names; and in fact there are such traces. In the north-east of the county, and close to the Tyne in Heworth parish, is the ancient hamlet of Follonsby already mentioned, and in Monkwearmouth parish is a house or farm called Redby, which, if ancient, also points to a Danish origin. And it can scarcely be said that Gateshead *Fell* and Black *Fell* come, like the *fells* of Northumberland, from the word having travelled from the Norwegian settlements of Cumberland. There is also another fact supporting the belief in Danish influence in the north-east corner of Durham, to be found in the Norse word *gill*. It occurs in the western part of the county where it may have come from the Cumberland side; but it is remarkable that we find it also four or five times in the north-east. And herein we discover an important difference in nomenclature between Newcastle and Sunderland. In Newcastle, the little ravines were named by Anglo-Saxon tongues *Denes*. Without referring to the larger valley of Jesmond Dene, we have the smaller ones where *Dean Street* now is, and in Pandon *Dene*. But in Sunderland where there is a similar little valley, which also had a stream flowing through it (now covered), we find the name is the Norse *gill*. It was "Galley's Gill," where now is the "Gill Bridge," near the river at Bishopwearmouth. The conclusion from these evidences is, that while Danish settlements in the County of Durham were spread mostly over the southern half of the county, there were outlying settlements in this north-east corner.