

The Etymology of some Derbyshire Place-Names.

BY FREDERICK DAVIS.



THE local nomenclature of a county is the language in which its autobiography is written; and in no other record is its nascent history stamped in characters so indelible or authentic.

To the question—"What's in a name?" we might truly answer—the geography and topography and physical conditions of the district, the historical events, the national and tribal immigrations and settlements, the ethnological and patronymical polity, the constitution of society, the manners and customs of the name-givers, their traditions, their mode of worship, and much latent information of a kindred nature, for which we might in vain seek elsewhere.

River and lake, impenetrable forest and impassable marsh have disappeared, the very ocean has receded and left beaches and bays miles inland, and nothing remains to determine the period of such mutations but the local names;—philological fossils—as stable as the rocks, and as enduring.

Anglo-Saxon nomenclature very greatly preponderates in the topography of Derbyshire, but the Celts and the Danish and Norse settlers have left their foot-marks, which doubtless will still be legible when, in the remote future, the sites of York Minster and St. Alban's Abbey shall have become the scenes of excavations for the discovery of the traces of ancient buildings, surmised to have been contemporaneous with the "age of steel."

In the following glossary, I have not made any distinction between the several dialects of the Celtic family of languages, and I have comprised under the general term Norse, the Scandinavian and all dialects of a cognate origin.

In making this attempt—the occupation of leisure moments—to analyze, and interpret the signification of, local names in Derbyshire, I am fully conscious of the difficulty of the task. Perhaps no branch of literature is so beset with pitfalls as etymology, and doubtless I have fallen into many.

Those who have an intimate knowledge of the original languages—to which I have no pretensions—will be able to correct my errors; and for all corrections I shall be extremely grateful. If any member of the Derbyshire Archæological Society—with a wider and more accurate knowledge of the physical conditions and local features of the county, and riper judgment and greater penetration than I possess—should be led by the publication of my researches in this journal, to give to this greatly neglected, though most interesting branch of philology, that careful investigation its importance deserves, my labours will not have proved fruitless.

I give below a list of Works consulted, all of which I have freely used.

WORKS CONSULTED.

- Camden's "Britannia." Edited by Gough.
 "Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici." Edited by Professor Kemble.
 Kemble's "Saxons in England."
 N. Leo's "Local Nomenclature of the Anglo-Saxons."
 Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.
 The "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle."
 Bede's "Ecclesiastical History."
 "Six Old English Chronicles."
 Pritchard's "Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations."
 Latham's "Ethnology of the British Islands."
 Latham's Dictionary of the English Language.
 Wright's "Celt, Roman, and Saxon."
 Wright's "Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English."
 Taylor's "Words and Places."

Edmunds' "Names of Places."
 Munford's "Local Names in Norfolk."
 Domesday Book of Derbyshire. Edited by Llewellynn Jewitt.
 Armstrong's Gaelic Dictionary.
 Spurrell's Welsh Dictionary.
 Evans's Welsh Dictionary.
 Tauchnitz's Swedish Dictionary.
 Fosbroke's "Encyclopædia of Antiquities."
 Lyell's "Principles of Geology."
 Cox's "Tourist's Guide to Derbyshire."
 Pilkington's "History of Derbyshire."
 Davies's "History of Derbyshire."
 Lysons' "Magna Britannia."
 Lewis's Topographical Dictionary.
 Rickman's Gothic Architecture.
 Bloxam's Gothic Architecture.

EXPLANATION OF THE CONTRACTIONS.

C. Celtic. A.S. Anglo-Saxon. N. Norse. N.F. Norman French.
 L. Latin. D.D.B. Domesday Book.

- Aldwark.**—A.S. eald, ald—ancient, old and N. wark—a building or fort ;—the old building or fort.
- Alfreton.**—(D.D.B. Elstretvne.)—Camden states that Alfreton is "supposed to have been built and named from King Alfred."
- Alkmonton.**—(D.D.B. Alchementvne.)—The first component is from the name of the A.S. Saint Alkmond. The postfix is from the A.S. tun—a town. Alkmond's town.
- Allestree.**—(D.D.B. Adelardestreu.)—A.S. Ella—a personal name and C. tref, tre—a homestead or hamlet ;—Ella's homestead or hamlet.
- Alport.**—A.S. eald, ald—ancient, old and A.S. port—a port, haven, town, city, strong place, a castle built as a haven, a port or gate of a town or city ;—the old gate or haven. "Port strictly means an enclosed place for sale and purchase, a market."—*Kemble's Saxons in England.*
- Alsop.**—(D.D.B. Elleshope.)—The present name is probably a corruption of the Domesday spelling. The initial syllable is from the name of the A.S. King Ella, and the terminal syllable is from the C. hwpp—a sloping place between hills ;—the sloping place of Ella between the hills.
- Alvaston.**—(D.D.B. Aleuuoldestune.)—The prefix is from the name of the A.S. Saint Elvan. The postfix is from the A.S. tun—a town. Elvan's town.

Ambergate.—For the derivation of the first component see Amber, river, *infra*. The postfix is a recent appendage.

Amber, river.—Probably from the C. personal name Ambrosius, perhaps that of the British king, the successor of Vortigern. “Ambre risith west “of Chestrefeld, and leveth two miles on the left hand onto us to Winfeld “village an eight mile to Ambre bridge, two miles to Chriche chace a “wood fast by where it runnith into Darwent.”—*Leland*.

Appleby.—(D.D.B. Apleby). A.S. æpl, æpel, æppel, appel, apul—the apple and N. byr, by—a village or abode;—the apple village.

Arbelow or Arborlow.—The initial syllable is from the A.S. har—hoary, gray. The medial syllable is from the A.S. beorh—a heap of stones, a place of burial, a barrow. The final syllable is from the A.S. hlæw, hlaw, low—a hill, an elevation, a rising tract of ground. The gray or hoary barrow hill.

Arleston.—(D.D.B. Erlestvne.)—N. jarl—an earl, and A.S. tun—a town;—the earl’s town.

Ash.—(D.D.B. Eisse.)—For the derivation of this name see the initial syllable of Ashbourn, *infra*.

Ashbourn.—(D.D.B. Esseburne.)—The initial syllable is from the A.S. æsc—the ash, a tree sacred among the Saxons, or the derivation may be from the C. esk—water, a root subject to numerous phonetic mutations, and found in a vast number of river and place-names, as ax, ex, ux, oc, es, is, ease, ese, ash, iz, isa, usk, &c. The terminal syllable is from the A.S. burne—a stream, a brook. The brook by the ash tree or the water brook. If the latter etymology is correct, Ashbourn is an illustration of the not unfrequent duplication of synonymous roots, relative to which see Scarcliff, *infra*.

Ashford.—(D.D.B. Aisseford.)—A.S. æsc—an ash tree and A.S. ford;—the ford by the ash tree. But see note to Ashbourn, *supra*.

Ashleyhay.—The initial syllable is from the A.S. æsc—an ash tree. The medial syllable is from the A.S. leg, leag, lea, leah, lag, lah—a meadow, a field, land, from licgan, liggan to lie, originally denoting meadows or land lying fallow after a crop. The final syllable is from the A.S. hage, haga—a hedge or that which is hedged in—an enclosure. The ash field enclosure. But see note to Ashbourn, *supra*.

Ashopton.—The initial syllable is from A.S. æsc—the ash tree. The medial syllable is from C. hwpp—the side of a hill or a slope between hills. The postfix is from A.S. tun—a town. The town by the ash tree slope.

Ashover.—(D.D.B. Essovre.)—A.S. æsc—an ash tree, and A.S. ofer—a margin, boundary, brink, bank, ridge;—the ash tree bank or ridge or boundary. But see note to Ashbourn, *supra*.

- Aston.**—(D.D.B. Estune, Estvne.)—A.S. æsc,—an ash tree, or perhaps A.S. ast—a kiln, and A.S. tun—a town;—the ash tree town or kiln town. But see note to Ashbourn, *supra*.
- Aston, Coal.**—For the derivation of Aston, see above. The adjunct is from the A.S. col, coll—coal;—the coal kiln town or the coal ash tree town.
- Aston-on-Trent.**—(D.D.B. Æstun, Estvne.)—*Vide* Aston, *ante*. For the adjunct, see Trent, river, *infra*.
- Atlow.**—(D.D.B. Etelavve.)—A.S. eten, eton, eoten—a giant, a monster, or perhaps ata—an oat (atan—oats, tares,) and A.S. hlæw, hlaw, low,—a hill, an elevation, a rising tract of ground, also a heap, grave, barrow, tumulus;—the giant's hill or barrow, or the oat hill.
- Axe Edge.**—The first component is from A.S. æsc—the ash. The adjunct is from A.S. ecg, ecge—an edge. The edge or boundary by the ash trees.
- Bakewell.**—(D.D.B. Badeqvella.)—Camden states that Bakewell was called by the Saxons Baddecan Well. This is probably a derivative of A.S. bedician, to bedike, or protect with a dike or bank, from A.S. be—a prefix frequently used to express an active signification, and A.S. dician, from dic, a dike or bank, and also the correlative of the above—a ditch or foss, and A.S. wyl, wil, wyll, well—a well or fountain;—the bediked well, or the well surrounded with a dike or ditch.
- Ballidon.**—(D.D.B. Belidene.)—The first component is probably from C. bala—a budding, an efflux. The terminal syllable is from den, a Celto-Saxon root, or a Celtic word adopted by the Saxons, meaning a vale, hollow, or deep-wooded valley—the Anglo-Saxon form being denu. The valley of the efflux, *i.e.*, the place where the stream flows from the spring or lake.
- Bamford.**—(D.D.B. Banford.)—A.S. beam—a beam, a post, a stock of a tree, a tree, and A.S. ford—a ford;—the ford by the post, tree stump, or tree.
- Barlborough.**—(D.D.B. Barleborg.)—The prefix is from the A.S. personal name Beorla. The postfix is from the A.S. burh, burg, burge, burhg, birig, byrig—a town, city, fort, castle, a fortified hill or place. Beorla's city or fortified place.
- Barlow** (Great and Little).—(D.D.B. Barleie.)—Several etymons may be proposed for this place-name, and it is difficult to determine which is the correct derivation. The initial syllable may be from the A.S. bere—barley, as in Barton Blount, *q.v.*, or from the C. bar—a bush, or from the C. bar—a fence or bar, or from the A.S. bar—a wild boar, and probably adopted as a personal name. The terminal syllable is from the A.S. hlæw, hlaw, low—a hill, an elevation, a rising tract of ground, also a heap, grave, barrow or tumulus, though from the Domesday spelling it

would seem that this postfix is from the A.S. *leg*, *leag*, *lea*, *leah*, *lag*, *lah*—a meadow, a field, land. Barlow may therefore be the bear or corn hill, or field, *i.e.*, the hill or the field on which the corn was stacked, or the bush hill or field, or the barred or fenced hill, barrow, or field, or Bear's hill, barrow, or field.

Barrow.—(D.D.B. Bareuue, Barvve.)—A.S. *bearo*, *bearu*—a barrow, a high or hilly place, a grove, wood, a hill covered with wood.

Barrowcote.—(D.D.B. Beruerdescote.)—For Barrow see above. The final syllable is A.S. *cote*, *cyte*—a cot, a cottage;—the cottage in the grove, or on the hilly place or barrow.

Barrowcote or **Bearwardscote.**—(D.D.B. Bereuardescote.)—For derivation, see above.

Barrow-on-Trent.—(D.D.B. Bareuue.)—For Barrow see above. For the adjunct see Trent, river, *infra*.

Barton Blount.—(D.D.B. Barctvne.)—The initial syllable of the first component of this name is from the A.S. *bere*—barley, from *beran*—to bear, produce, bring forth. The postfix is from the A.S. *tun*—a town. A barton was originally the enclosure for the barley, or produce, or bear of the land, and signified simply the rickyard, or the *bear* town. The adjunct is a Norman personal name appended to the Saxon name of the town when the town became the seat of the Norman lord. In the time of Richard the Second, the representative of the family spelt his name Blunt—Walter le Blunt.

Baslow.—(D.D.B. Basselau.)—C. *bais*—a low place, flats, shallows, and A.S. *hlæw*, *hlaw*, *low*—a hill, an elevation, a rising tract of ground, also a heap, grave, barrow, tumulus;—the hill, or grave, or tumulus on the flats, or low place.

Batham Gate.—This is an old Roman Road between Peak Forest and Buxton. The initial syllable is from the A.S. *bæth*—a bath. The postfix is the A.S. *ham*—a home, dwelling, village. The adjunct is from the A.S. *geat*, *gat*—a gate, or N. *gata*—a road or street. The road of the bath village.

Beard.—A.S. *beard*—a hawk, a buzzard. This place-name was probably originally a compound word, the terminal member being now lost.

Beauchief.—Pilkington states that Beauchief derives its name from the Abbey de Bello Capite or Beauchief, a Monastery of Premonstratensian or white canons.

Beeley.—(D.D.B. Begelie.)—A.S. *bige*, *byge*—a turning, corner, bending, angle, bay, and A.S. *leg*, *leag*, *lea*, *leah*, *lag*, *lah*—a meadow, a field, land;—the bent field or the field on the bend.

Bighton.—(D.D.B. Bectune, Bectvne.)—The initial syllable is probably from A.S. *bige*, *byge*—a turning, corner, bending, angle, bay, or if the

Domesday orthography is taken, it would be derived from the A.S. *becc* (N. *bæc*, *bec*,) a brook, a rivulet. The postfix is from the A.S. *tun*—a town. The town on the bending or bay, or the town on the brook. Beighton is situated on a bend of the River Rother.

Belper.—Belper was the site of a hunting lodge erected by Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and called in old records Beau-repaire, Beaupoire, and Bureper—the present being a corruption of the ancient name.

Bentley, Fenny.—(D.D.B. Benedlege.)—The initial syllable is from the A.S. personal name Bennet or Benedict, and the terminal syllable from A.S. *leg*, *leag*, *lea*, *leah*, *lag*, *lah*—a meadow, a field, land. The adjunct is A.S. *fen*, *fenn*—a fen, marsh, mud, dirt. Bennet's or Benedict's field or land on the fen.

Bentley, Hungry.—(D.D.B. Beneleie.)—For the derivation of Bentley, see above. The adjunct is a provincialism, and is applied to a poor, unproductive soil. The hungry or unproductive land of Bennet or Benedict.

Biggin.—A.S. the building, from *byggan*, to build.

Birchill.—(D.D.B. Berceles.)—A.S. *birce*, *byrce*—a birch tree, and A.S. *hill*, *hyl*, *hyll*—a hill, a mountain;—the birch tree hill.

Birchover.—(D.D.B. Barcouere.)—The initial syllable is as in Birchill *q.v.* The suffix is A.S. *ofer*—a margin, brink, bank, shore;—the birch tree bank.

Birch Vale.—The derivation of Birch is as in Birchill *q.v.* The adjunct is from the N.F. *val*—a vale.

Blackwell.—(D.D.B. Blacheuuelle.)—It is difficult to determine whether the initial syllable signifies black or white. The root of the word originally signified discolouration or loss of colour, hence the derivative *bleach*, to whiten, or to become white by the removal of colour. The A.S. word *blac*, was used to denote anything pale, pallid, light, bright, shining, or white, and the same word *blac* (sometimes written *blæc*), also denotes black. The final syllable is the A.S. *wyl*, *wil*, *wyll*, *well*—a well or fountain. Blackwell may therefore be the black well or the bright, shining, or white well.

Blakelow Stones.—For the derivation of the initial syllable, see Blackwell, *supra*. The postfix is from A.S. *hlæw*, *hlaw*, *low*—a hill, an elevation, a rising tract of ground, also a heap, grave, barrow, tumulus.

Bolsover.—(D.D.B. Belesovre.)—A.S. *bol*—the bole or body or trunk of a tree, and A.S. *ofer*—a margin, brink, bank, shore;—the bank by the tree trunk.

Bonsall.—(D.D.B. Bunteshall.)—A.S. *Bonna*—a personal appellation, and A.S. *alh*, *calh*, *heal*, *heall*, or A.S. *selu*, *sele*, *sel*, *salu*, *salo*, *sal*—a hall, palace, seat, dwelling, mansion, temple, place of entertainment, inn, house;—Bonna's house, inn, or hall.

- Boulton.**—(D.D.B. Boletvne.)—A.S. bol—the bole or body or trunk of a tree, and A.S. tun—a town;—the town by the tree trunk.
- Bowden Edge.**—A.S. bige, byge—a turning, corner, bending, angle, bay; and A.S. denu from the Celto-Saxon root den—a vale or hollow, or deep wooded valley, and A.S. ecg, ecge—an edge. The edge of the hollow or valley on the bend.
- Boythorpe.**—(D.D.B. Buitorp.)—A.S. bige, byge—a turning, corner, bending, angle, bay, and N. thorp, throp, trop, torp (A.S. thorpe, throp)—a village. The village on the bend, or at the corner.
- Brackenfield.**—Bracken is the Brake fern, *Pteris Aquilina*. The suffix is A.S. feld, fild—a field or plain;—the field or plain of brakes. The en in bracken is probably the sign of the plural number, as the en in oxen. See “Brake,” *Latham’s Dictionary of the English Language*.”
- Bradby.**—The initial syllable is from the A.S. brad, bred, bræd—large, vast, broad, or from the A.S. personal name Breda. The postfix is from the N. byr, by—a village, an abode. The broad or large village, or Breda’s abode.
- Bradley.**—(D.D.B. Braidelei, Bradelei.)—For the initial syllable, see Bradby, *supra*. The postfix is from the A.S. leah—a meadow, a field, land.
- Bradshaw Edge.**—For the derivation of the initial syllable in the first component of this name, see Bradby, *supra*. Shaw is from the A.S. scua, sced, scadu, sceadu, sceado—a shadow, a shady place. The adjunct is from the A.S. ecg—an edge or ridge. The edge of the broad shady place, or the edge of Breda’s shady place.
- Bradwell.**—(D.D.B. Brdewelle.)—For the initial syllable, see Bradby, *supra*. The postfix is from the A.S. wyl, wil, wyll, well—a fountain or well;—Breda’s well, or the large or broad well.
- Brailsford.**—(D.D.B. Brailesford, Breilesfordham.)—A.S. broel—a park or warren stored with deer, and A.S. ford—a ford;—the park by the ford.
- Bramley.**—(D.D.B. Bramlege.)—A.S. brom—a shrub, broom, and A.S. leg, leag, lea, leah, lag, lah—a meadow, a field, land;—the broom land.
- Brampton.**—(D.D.B. Brandvne, Brantune.)—A.S. brom—a shrub, broom, and A.S. tun—a town;—the broom town.
- Breadsall.**—(D.D.B. Braideshall.)—For the initial syllable see Bradby, *supra*. The postfix is from the A.S. alh, ealh, heal, heall—a hall, palace, seat, dwelling, mansion, or from the A.S. selu, sele, sel, salu, salo, sal—having a similar signification. Breda’s or the large hall.
- Breaston.**—(D.D.B. Bradestone, Braidestone, Braidestone.)—For the initial syllable, see Bradby, *supra*. The postfix is from the A.S. stæn, stan—a stone. Breda’s stone, or the large stone. Frequently a stone

was erected as a boundary mark or as a monument to record the deeds of those who had distinguished themselves in war; and as an element in a place-name, stone often has one or the other signification.

Bretby.—(D.D.B. Bretebi).—The derivation of this name is the same as Bradby, *q.v.*

Brimington.—(D.D.B. Brimintune).—N. brimi—a flame, and A.S. ing—children or descendants, and A.S. tun—a town;—the town of the children of flame, or perhaps the prefix is A.S. Brim, a personal name, the medial syllable indicating that the word is a derivative of the patronymic Brimingas, denoting a filial settlement of the Brimings.

Broadlow.—(D.D.B. Bredelauue).—For the initial syllable, see Bradby, *supra*. The postfix is from the A.S. hlæw, hlaw, low—a hill, an elevation, a rising tract of ground, also a heap, grave, barrow, tumulus. Breda's hill or barrow, or the large or broad hill or barrow.

Brough.—A.S. burh, burg, burge, burhg, birig, byrig—a town, city, fort, castle, a fortified hill or place. This place-name was probably originally a compound word, the terminal member being now lost.

Broughton, Church.—(D.D.B. Broctvne).—The prefix is either as in Brough, *q.v.*, or, as the Domesday spelling seems to indicate, from A.S. brooc, broc—a spring, brook, rivulet. The postfix is A.S. tun—a town. The adjunct is A.S. cyrice, cyrece, cyrce, cirice, circe—a church. The fortified town, or the brook town of the church.

Bubden.—(D.D.B. Bvbedene).—The prefix is probably from the A.S. personal name Bebbā. The terminal syllable is from the A.S. denu—a vale, hollow, or deep wooded valley. Bebbā's hollow or valley.

Bubden-in-Longford.—(D.D.B. Bubedene, Bubedune).—For the first member of the name, see Bubden, *supra*. Longford is from the A.S. long, lang—long, and the A.S. ford—a ford.

Burley.—(D.D.B. Berleie).—The derivation of the prefix is as in Barton, *q.v.*, the final syllable is the A.S. leg, leag, lea, leah, lag, lah—a meadow, a field, land;—the barley or corn field.

Burley (in the Parish of Duffield).—(D.D.B. Pirelaie).—For derivation, see above.

Burnaston.—(D.D.B. Bvrnlfestvne).—A.S. burne—a stream, a brook, A.S. æsc—the ash, and A.S. tun—a town;—the town by the ash tree brook.

Burrowash.—The derivation of Burrow is the same as Barrow, *q.v.*;—the final syllable is A.S. æsc—an ash tree;—the ash tree grove, hilly place, or barrow.

Butterley.—N. Buthar, a personal name, and A.S. leg, leag, lea, leah, lag, lah—a field, a meadow, land;—Buthar's field. Perhaps, however, the derivation is from the C. bu—a cow, and C. tref, tre—a homestead, and C. le—a place;—the place of the cows' homestead.

- Butterley Car.**—For the derivation of Butterley, see above. Several etymons may be proposed for the adjunct,—it may be the C. caer, car—a fortress, or the A.S. carr—a rock, or a provincial term signifying a swamp, marsh or pool, or a wood or grove on moist soil.
- Buxton.**—The prefix is from the A.S. buc, bucca—a buck, stag, or he-goat, but probably used here as a personal name. The postfix is from the A.S. tun—a town. Buck's town.
- Caldwell, or Cauldwell.**—(D.D.B. Caldewelle.)—A.S. ceald, cold—bleak, cold (A.S. col—cool, cold), and A.S. wyl, wil, wyll, well—a well, or fountain ;—the cold well.
- Calke Abbey.**—A.S. cealc, calc—chalk, lime, stone ;—the stone abbey.
- Callow.**—(D.D.B. Caldelaue.)—The present name seems to be a corruption of the Domesday spelling. The initial syllable is A.S. ceald, cold—bleak, cold, and A.S. hlaw, hlæw, low—a hill ;—the cold or bleak hill.
- Calow.**—The derivation is probably the same as Callow *q.v.*, or possibly the initial syllable is from C. ca, cae—an inclosure or field.
- Calver.**—(D.D.B. Caluoure.)—A.S. cielf, cealf—a calf, and A.S. ofer—a bank ;—the calf's bank.
- Carcliff Rocks.**—The initial syllable of Carcliff may be from the C. caer, car—a fortress, or from the A.S. carr—a rock, a scar. The postfix is from the A.S. clif, clyf, cleof—a cliff, rock, steep descent. If the latter etymology of the prefix is correct, the adjunct is a tautologous appendage.
- Carl or Carles Wark, The.**—This is a British fort near Hathersage, constructed of stone and earth-work. The first element of the name is from A.S. ceorl—a freeman of the lowest rank, a countryman, a churl, a husbandman. The adjunct is N. wark—a building or fort. The churl or husbandman's building or fort.
- Castle Gresley.**—See Gresley, Castle.
- Castleton.**—A.S. castell—a castle, and A.S. tun—a town ;—the castle town.
- Catton.**—(D.D.B. Chetvn.)—The prefix is from the A.S. catt—a cat, also a personal name, probably here used as such. The postfix is from the A.S. tun—a town. Cat's town.
- Cavendish-Bridge.**—Stated by Davies in his "Derbyshire," to have been so named from its having been built by the Cavendish family, about 1760.
- Chaddesden.**—(D.D.B. Cedesinde.)—A.S. Chad or Ceadda, and den—a Celto-Saxon root, or a Celtic word adopted by the Saxons, meaning a vale, hollow, or deep wooded valley,—the A.S. form being denu ;—St. Chad's, or Ceadda's valley.
- Chapel-en-le-Frith.**—The chapel in the wood. The etymology of Frith is, however, uncertain ; it is said by Camden and Leo, and by Williams,

the editor of Leo's "Local Nomenclature of the Anglo-Saxons," to be derived from the C. fridd or frith, and to denote a forest, wood, or plantation.

- Charlesworth.**—(D.D.B. Chuenesurde.)—A.S. ceorl—a freeman of the lowest rank, a countryman, a churl, a husbandman, and A.S. weorthig, worthig, wurthig, worth—a close, a portion of land, a farm, manor, an estate;—the husbandman's manor, or estate.
- Chatsworth.**—(D.D.B. Chetesurde.)—A.S. Chetel, a personal name, and A.S. weorthig, worthig, wurthig, worth—a close, a portion of land, a farm, manor, an estate;—Chetel's manor, or estate.
- "In Langeleie and Chetesurde Leuenot and Chetel had ten ox-gangs of land for geld."—*Domesday Book*.
- Chellaston.**—(D.D.B. Celerdestune, Celardestvne.)—A.S. cealc, calc—chalk, lime, stone, and A.S. tun—a town;—the chalk town.
- Chelmorton.**—Anciently Chelmerdon. For the derivation of the initial syllable, see Chellaston, *supra*. For the medial syllable, see the initial syllable of Morleston, *infra*. The final syllable is (as anciently written) from the A.S. dun—a hill, a mountain. The limestone hill by the mere.
- Chesterfield.**—(D.D.B. Cestrefeld.) A.S. cester, ceaster (from Lat. castrum), a camp, fort, castle, city, town, and A.S. feld, fild—a field, pasture, plain;—the camp field.
- Chester, Little.**—The derivation of Chester is as in Chesterfield, *q.v.* The adjunct is the A.S. litel, lytel, lytyl—small, little;—the little camp or fort.
- Chevin.**—C. cefn—a back or ridge;—the ridge.
- Chilcote.**—(D.D.B. Caldecote.)—A.S. ceald, cald—bleak, cold (A.S. col—cool, cold), and A.S. cote, cyte—a cot, or cottage;—the cold cottage.
- Chinley.**—A.S. cine, cyne, cinn—a chink, cleft, nick, and A.S. leg, leag, lea, Leah, lag, lah—a meadow, a field, land;—the field by the cleft.
- Chisworth.**—(D.D.B. Chiseurde.)—A.S. ceosel, ceosl—gravel, sand, and A.S. weorthig, worthig, wurthig, worth—a close, a portion of land, a farm, manor, an estate;—the gravel or sand close, or estate.
- Chunal.**—(D.D.B. Ceolhal.)—The initial syllable seems, from the Domesday orthography, to be derived from the A.S. ceorl—a freeman of the lowest rank, a countryman, a churl, a husbandman. The postfix is the A.S. alh, ealh, heal, heall—a hall, palace, temple, place of entertainment, inn, house. The husbandman's place of entertainment, inn, or house.
- Church Broughton.**—See Broughton, Church.
- Church Gresley.**—See Gresley, Church.
- Clay Cross.**—A.S. clæg—clay, and A.S. cruc, cryc, crod—a crutch, a cross, or that which crosses, as two intersecting roads;—the clay cross roads.

- Clay Lane.**—A.S. clæg—clay, and A.S. lana—a lane ;—the clay lane.
- Clifton.**—(D.D.B. Cliftune, Cliptvne.)—A.S. clif, clyf, cleof—a cliff, rock, steep descent, and A.S. tun—a town ;—the town by the cliff or steep descent.
- Clown.**—(D.D.B. Clvne.)—Probably derived from C. celyn—the holly.
- Coal Aston.**—See Aston, Coal.
- Codnor.**—(D.D.B. Cotenovre,)—A.S. cote—a cottage, plural coton—cottages, and A.S. ofer—a bank ;—the cottages by the bank.
- Coldaston.**—A.S. ceald, cald—bleak, cold, A.S. ast—a kiln, and A.S. tun—a town ;—the bleak or cold kiln town.
- Cold Eaton.**—(D.D.B. Eitune.)—A.S. ceald, cald—bleak, cold (A.S. col—cool, cold), and A.S. ay, ea, ey—water ;—the cold water town, or the cold town by the water.
- Combe Moss.**—C. cwm (A.S. comb)—a dingle, hollow, or cup shaped depression between hills, and A.S. meos—moss, or a place where moss grows in excess—a morass or boggy place (N. moss—a bog), the mossy dingle or hollow.
- Combs Edge.**—The derivation of the first component of this name is as in Combe Moss, *q.v.* The adjunct is from the A.S. ecg, ecge—an edge. The edge or boundary of the dingle.
- Compton.**—A.S. comp, camp—a camp or field of battle, and A.S. tun—a town ; the camp town, or town on the field of battle, or perhaps from C. cwm (A.S. comb)—a dingle, hollow, or cup-shaped depression between two hills, and A.S. tun—a town ; the town in the hollow or dingle. Davies in his "Derbyshire," gives Campdene as the ancient name. The initial syllable would be A.S. camp, as above. The final syllable is the Celto-Saxon den—a vale, hollow, or deep wooded valley ;—the ancient name would thus be translated, the camp in the hollow or valley.
- Conksbury.**—(D.D.B. Cranchesberie.)—The initial syllable is probably from A.S. cyning, cyng—a king, ruler, prince, from cyn, cynn—a nation a people, a race, and ing—a son, a descendant. The postfix is from A.S. burh, burg, burge, burhg, birig, byrig—a town, city, fort, castle, a fortified hill or place. The king's fort, or city.
- Cotes.**—(D.D.B. Cotes.)—A.S. cote, cyte—a cot, a cottage.
- Coton-in-the-Elms.**—(D.D.B. Cotvne, Cotes, Codetvne.)—A.S. cu—a cow, and A.S. tun—a town ;—the cow's town, or perhaps from A.S. coton, plural of cote—a cottage ;—the cottages in the elms.
- Cowley.**—(D.D.B. Collei.)—A.S. cu—a cow, and A.S. leah—a meadow ;—the cow's meadow.
- Cowton.**—(D.D.B. Codetune.)—A.S. cu—a cow, and A.S. tun—a town ;—the cow's town.
- Cresswell.**—A.S. cressa, cerse—cress, and A.S. wyl, wil, wyll, well—a well ;—the cress well.

- Crich.**—(D.D.B. Crice.)—(In *Camden's Britannia*, Creach.)—C. crug (Welsh craig)—a heap, rock, crag ;—the crag.
- Cromford.**—(D.D.B. Crunforde.)—The initial syllable is from the A.S. crumb, crump—crooked, crumped, or from the C. crom—bent, bowed, and the postfix is the A.S. ford—a ford ;—the bent or crooked ford.
- Crowden.**—The prefix is A.S. craw, crawe—a crow. The final syllable is a Celto-Saxon root, or a Celtic word adopted by the Saxons, meaning a vale, hollow, or deep wooded valley—the A.S. form being denu. The crow's vale or hollow.
- Croxall.**—(D.D.B. Crocheshalle.)—L. crux—a cross, and A.S. alh, ealh, heal, heall—a hall, palace, temple, place of entertainment, inn, house ;—the hall or temple of the cross,—probably a building in which was deposited a fragment of the true cross.
- Cubley.**—(D.D.B. Cobelei.)—A.S. cop, copp, cuppa—a cup or hollow, and A.S. leg, leag, lea, Leah, lag, lah—a meadow, a field, land ;—the field in the hollow.
- Dalbury.**—(D.D.B. Dellingeberie, Delbebi.)—N. dalr, A.S. dal—a valley or dale, and A.S. burh, burg, burge, burhg, birig, byrig—a town, city, fort, castle, a fortified hill or place ;—the fort in the dale.
- Dale Abbey.**—N. dalr, A.S. dal ;—the abbey of the dale.
- Darley (Dale).**—(D.D.B. Dereleie, Derelei.)—C. dur, dwr—water, and C. lle—a place, or perhaps the final syllable is A.S. leg, lea, leag, Leah, lag, lah—a meadow, a field, land ;—the place or the field by the water.
- Darley (Abbey).**—Anciently Derley. For derivation, see above.
- Denby.**—(D.D.B. Denebi.)—The prefix is a Celto-Saxon root, or a Celtic word adopted by the Saxons, meaning a vale, hollow, or deep wooded valley (the A.S. form being denu), the final syllable is the N. byr, by—a village, a habitation, an abode ;—the village or abode in the deep wooded valley.
- Derby.**—(D.D.B. Derbii.)—The present form of the word is a corruption of Deoraby. The prefix is derived from the A.S. deor—an animal, a wild beast, a deer. The postfix is from the N. byr, by—an abode, a habitation, and ultimately a village. The abode of wild animals or deer. In Saxon times, Derby was known as Northweorthig or Norworth, from A.S. north—the north—and A.S. weorthig, worthig, wurthig, worth—land, a portion of land, a close, a field (generally well watered), a croft, a homestead, a garden, an estate, a court, a hall, a palace, a street, a public way ;—the north land or estate, or the north street or public way. Derby is situated on the direct line of the Rykniel-street, an old Roman road traversing the island from St. David's in Wales, in a north-westerly direction through Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Birmingham, Burton, Egginton, Little Chester, Alfreton, Stretton, Chesterfield, and to the north of England, terminating near the mouth of the river Tyne, in Northumberland. During

the Danish occupation, Derby was frequently known by the name of Derwentby, for the etymology of which see Derwent, River, *infra*, and by in Derby.

Derwent (River).—C. dur, dwr—water, and C. gwent—an open region or plain;—the water or river of the open region or plain. The Latinized form Derventio, is the original Celtic word, softened by the Romans according to their usage, by dropping the initial letter of the final syllable, and substituting v for w.

Dinting.—(D.D.B. Dentinc.)—C. din—a camp, and N. ding—a council;—the council camp.

Dore.—(D.D.B. Dore.)—C. dur, dwr—water. This place-name was probably originally a compound word, the terminal member being now lost.

Doe Hill.—A.S. da—a doe, and A.S. hill, hyl, hyll—a hill; the doe's hill.

Dove (River).—C. dwfr—water. Numerous river-names throughout the country contain this root.

Dovedale.—C. dwfr—water, and A.S. dal—a dale;—the water dale.

Doveridge or Dovebridge.—(D.D.B. Dvbrige, Dubrige.)—The Domesday spelling of the word would seem to indicate that its etymology is C. dur, dwr, dwfr—water, and A.S. bric, bricg, brycg, bryc, brygc—a bridge;—the bridge over the water.

Draycott.—(D.D.B. Draicot.)—A.S. dray—a squirrel's nest, and A.S. cote, cyte—a cot, a cottage;—the cottage by the squirrel's nest.

Dronfield.—(D.D.B. Dranefeld.)—A.S. drehnigean, drenigean—to strain, to drain, and A.S. feld, fild—a pasture, field, or plain;—the drain field.

Duffield.—(D.D.B. Dvvelle.)—The prefix is from the C. dur, dwr, or dwfr—water. The postfix is from the A.S. feld, fild—a pasture, field, or plain. The field or pasture by the water.

Dunston or Dunstone.—A.S. dun—a mountain, hill, downs, and A.S. stæn, stan,—stone;—the stone on the hill. Dun is a word adopted by the Saxons from the Celts, and generally signified a hill-fortress or stronghold.

Durwood.—The initial syllable may be from the C. dur, dwr—water, or from the A.S. deor—an animal, a wild beast, deer. The terminal syllable is A.S. wudu, wude—a wood, forest. Durwood is either the wood by the water, or the deer or wild animals' wood.

Durwood Tor.—See Tor, Durwood.

Eaton—Dovedale.—(D.D.B. Aitvn.)—The prefix of the first component of the name is from the A.S. ay, ea, ey—water, and the postfix from the A.S. tun—a town;—the town by the water. For the derivation of the adjunct, see Dovedale, *supra*.

Eckington.—(D.D.B. Echintune, Echintvne.)—The prefix is from the A.S. Eckingas, a patronymic, indicating a filial settlement of the children or descendants of Ecca or Eccī. The final syllable is from the A.S. tun—a town. The town of the family or descendants of Ecca or Eccī.

- Edale.**—(D.D.B. Aidele.)—A.S. ay, ea, ey—water, running water, a stream, a river, and A.S. dal—a dale;—the dale by the stream.
- Edensor.**—(D.D.B. Ednesoure, Ednesovre, Hennesoure.)—A.S. Eden, a personal name, and A.S. ofer—a margin, boundary, brink, bank, ridge;—Eden's margin, boundary, or bank.
- Edinghale, Edinghall, or Edingale.**—(D.D.B. Ednunghalle, Edvnghale.)—This village is partly in Staffordshire and partly in Derbyshire. The prefix is the A.S. patronymic Edingas, indicating a filial settlement of the Edings, and the final syllable is the A.S. alh, ealh, heal, heall—a hall, palace, temple, place of entertainment, inn, house;—the hall or house of the Edings.
- Edlaston.**—The prefix is from the A.S. personal name Æthel, and the final syllable from the A.S. tun—a town;—Æthel's town.
- Egginton.**—(D.D.B. Eghintvne.)—A.S. Eggin—a personal name, and A.S. tun—a town;—Eggin's town.
- Eggestow.**—(D.D.B. Tegestou.)—A.S. Egga—a personal name, and A.S. stoc—a stock, stem, trunk, block, stick, or a place surrounded with stocks—a stockaded place;—Egga's stockaded place.
- Elmton.**—(D.D.B. Helmetvne.)—A.S. ellm, elm—an elm, and A.S. tun—a town;—the elm town, or the town by the elm.
- Elton.**—(D.D.B. Eltvne.)—A.S. eald, ald—ancient, old, and A.S. tun—a town;—the old town.
- Elvaston.**—(D.D.B. Ælvoldestune.)—A.S. Elvan—a personal name, and A.S. tun—a town;—Elvan's town.
- Etwall.**—(D.D.B. Etewelle.)—The initial syllable is probably from A.S. coten, eten, eton—a giant, a monster. For the etymology of the terminal syllable see the initial syllable in Walton, *infra*. Etwall is situated 6 miles W.S.W. from Derby, and within 2 miles of the line of Ryknielld-street.
- Eyam.**—(D.D.B. Aivne.)—A corruption of Eyham. A.S. ay, ea, ey—water, and A.S. ham—a home, dwelling, village;—the water village, or the village by the water.
- Endlow.**—A.S. ende—an end, extremity, the last, and A.S. hlaw, blæw, low—a hill;—the end or extremity of the hill, or the last hill.
- Fairfield.**—A.S. faran—to go, proceed, march, travel—fær—a going, journey—derivative faer—a way, and A.S. feld, fild—a field, pasture, plain;—the field by the way. The initial syllable may, however, be derived from the N. faar—a sheep, and the suffix as above;—the sheep pasture or field.
- Farley.**—(D.D.B. Farleie.)—The derivation of the initial syllable is as in Fairfield *q.v.* The final syllable is A.S. leg, leag, lea, leah, lag, lah—a meadow, a field, land;—the field by the way, or the sheep field.

- Fenny Bentley.**—See Bentley, Fenny.
- Fenton.**—(D.D.B. *Faitvne.*)—A.S. *fen, fenn*—a fen, marsh, and A.S. *tun*—a town;—the fen town.
- Fernilee** or **Ferney-ley.**—A.S. *fearn*—a fern, and A.S. *leg, leag, lea, leah, lag, lah*—a meadow, a field, land;—the fern meadow or land.
- Fin Cop.**—A.S. *fenn, fen*—marsh, fen, mud, dirt, and A.S. *copp, cop*—top, cap, head;—the head, or top of the marsh or fen.
- Findern.**—(D.D.B. *Findre.*)—The initial syllable is probably the A.S. *find* (plural of *feond*), *fiends, devils, enemies*. The postfix is the A.S. *ærn, ern*—a place. The fiends' or enemies' place.
- Flagg.**—(D.D.B. *Flagun.*)—N. *flegg*—flat.
- Foolow.**—C. *ffaw*—a wild beast's cave, and A.S. *hlæw, hlaw, low*—a hill, an elevation, a rising track of ground, also a heap, grave, barrow, tumulus;—the wild beast's cave hill.
- Foopen.**—C. *ffaw*—a wild beast's cave, and C. *pen*—end or head;—the end or head of the wild beast's cave.
- Foremark.**—(D.D.B. *Fornevverche.*)—A.S. *for, fore*—in front of, before, and A.S. *mærc, mearc*—a mark, boundary, boundary mark, limit, border, the marches;—in front of or before the boundary or marches.
- Foston.**—(D.D.B. *Farvlvestvn.*)—C. *ffos*—a ditch, trench, dike, and A.S. *tun*—a town;—the town by, or defended by, the ditch, trench, or dike.
- Glossop.**—(D.D.B. *Glosop.*)—The initial syllable is probably from the C. *gloew*—bright, shining, and the terminal syllable from the C. *hwpp*—the side of a hill, or a slope between hills;—the bright slope or hill side.
- Grassmoor.**—A.S. *gærs, græs, gres*—grass, and A.S. *mor*—a moor.
- Gratton.**—(D.D.B. *Gratvne.*)—A.S. *great*—large, great, thick, and A.S. *tun*—a town;—the great town.
- Gresley, Castle.**—A.S. *gærs, græs, gres*—grass, and A.S. *leg, leag, lea, leah, lag, lah*—a meadow, land, a field. The adjunct is A.S. *castell*—a castle. The grass land of the castle.
- Gresley, Church.**—For the derivation of Gresley, see above. The adjunct is A.S. *cyrice, cyrece, cyrce, cirice, circe*—a Church. The grass land of the Church.
- Grindelford.**—A.S. *grindel*—a bar, rail, hurdle, and A.S. *ford*—a ford;—the railed or fenced ford.
- Grindlow.**—The prefix is probably from the A.S. *grindan*—to grind or bruise. The postfix is from the A.S. *hlæw, hlaw, low*—a hill, an elevation, a rising tract of ground. The grinding or mill hill.
- Hackenthorp.**—The first element is probably from the N. personal name *Haco*. The terminal syllable is from the N. *thorp, throp, trop, torp* (A.S. *thorpe, throp*)—a village. *Haco's* village.

Haddon.—(D.D.B. Hadun, Hadune.)—The prefix is probably from the personal name Hadda, from A.S. ættox, ætter, næddre, nædre—an adder, a snake, serpent, viper; or perhaps from A.S. hæth—heath or heather;—the final syllable is A.S. dun—a mountain, hill, downs;—Hadda's, or the heather hill or downs. Dun is a word adopted by the Saxons from the Celts, and originally signified a hill-fortress, or stronghold.

Haddon, Over.—See Overhaddon.

Hadfield.—(D.D.B. Hedfelt.)—For the derivation of the prefix, see Haddon. The final syllable is A.S. feld, fild—a field, pasture, plain;—Hadda's, or the heather field.

Hallam, Kirk.—(D.D.B. Halvn, Halen.)—The prefix is from the A.S. alh, ealh, heal, heall—a hall, palace, temple, place of entertainment, inn, house. The postfix is from the A.S. ham—a home, dwelling, village. The adjunct is derived from the N. kyrkia (A.S. cyrice, cyrece, cyrce, ciri-e, circe), a church, and used as above, indicating church property as distinguished from that of the lord. The hall home belonging to the church.

Hallam, West.—For the derivation of Hallam, see above. The adjunct is from the A.S. wes, west—the west. The west hall home.

Hanley.—(D.D.B. Henlege.)—Several etymons may be proposed for the initial syllable of this name—A.S. heag, heage, heah, hean, hig, hih—high, lofty, or A.S. hen, henn—a hen, or C. hen—old. The terminal syllable is from the A.S. leg, leag, lea, leah, lag, lah—a meadow, a field, land. The high, or the hen, or the old meadow or field.

Hanley in Wingfield.—(D.D.B. Henleie.)—For Hanley, see above. For the adjunct, see Wingfield, *infra*.

Harborough (Rocks.)—The initial syllable is A.S. har—hoary, gray, and the postfix A.S. burh, burg, burge, burhg, birig, byrig—a town, city, fort, castle, a fortified hill or place;—the hoary or gray fortified place.

Hardstoft.—(D.D.B. Hertestaf.)—The initial syllable is from the A.S. heord, herd, hord—a flock, a herd, custody, store, money, or money's worth, treasure, or—as would seem from the Domesday orthography—from the A.S. heorot, heort—a stag, a hart. The postfix is the N. toft—a croft, a little home field, a homestead, an enclosure. The herd's or the hart's croft or enclosure.

Hardwick.—(D.D.B. Hardwicke.)—The initial syllable is from the A.S. heord, herd, hord—a flock, a herd, custody, store, money, or money's worth, treasure. The terminal syllable is from the A.S. wic—a dwelling place, habitation, station, village, castle, or bay. The dwelling place or station of the flock.

Harthill.—A.S. heorot, heort—a stag, a hart, and A.S. hill, hyl, hyll—a hill, a mountain;—the hart hill.

- Hartington.**—(D.D.B. Hortedvn.)—A.S. heorot, heort—a stag, a hart, and A.S. dun—a hill, a mountain ;—the hart's hill.
- Hartle.**—(D.D.B. Hortel, Hortil.)—A.S. heorot, heort—a stag, a hart, and A.S. till, til—a station ;—the hart's station.
- Hartshorn.**—(D.D.B. Heorteshorne.)—A.S. heorot, heort—a stag, a hart, and A.S. hyrne, hirne—an angle, a corner ;—the hart's corner.
- Haselberge.**—A.S. hæsel, hæsl—the hazel, and A.S. beorg, beorh—a heap, a heap of stones, a barrow, a place of burial ;—the barrow by the hazel. Beorg and beorh also denote a rampart, citadel, fortification ; and it is frequently impossible to determine whether these suffixes originally indicated a fortification, or a sepulchral mound.
- Haslebach or Haslebadge.**—(D.D.B. Heselebec.)—A.S. hæsel, hæsl—the hazel, and N. beocr, bæc (A.S. becc)—a brook ;—the hazel brook. Both the Domesday and present forms of the postfix are derived from the same root.
- Hassop.**—(D.D.B. Hetesope.)—The initial syllable—as would seem from the Domesday orthography—is from the A.S. heorot, heort—a stag, a hart. The postfix is from the C. hwpp—the side of a hill or a slope. The hart's slope or bank.
- Hathersage.**—(D.D.B. Hereseige.)—A.S. hæth—heath or heather, and A.S. ecg, ecge—an edge ;—the edge of the heath.
- Hatton.**—(D.D.B. Hatune, Hatvn.)—The initial syllable is as in Haddon, *q.v.* ;—the suffix is A.S. tun—a town ;—Hadda's, or the heather town.
- Hayfield.**—(D.D.B. Hetfelt.)—A.S. hage, haga—a hedge, or that which is hedged in, an enclosure, and A.S. feld, fild—a field, pasture, plain ;—the enclosed field or plain.
- Hazlewood.**—A.S. hæsel, hæsl—the hazel, and A.S. wudu, wude—a wood, a forest ;—the hazel wood.
- Heage.**—A.S. heag, heage, heah, hean, hig, hih—high, lofty, sublime, chief, noble, excellent. This place-name was probably originally a compound word, the terminal member being now lost.
- Heanor.**—(D.D.B. Hainoure.)—A.S. heag, heage, heah, hean, hig, hih—high, and A.S. ofer—a bank, brink, ridge ;—the high ridge.
- Heathcote.**—(D.D.B. Hedcote.)—A.S. hæth—heath, heather, and A.S. cote, eyte—a cot or cottage ;—the cottage on the heath.
- Heights of Abraham.**—It is stated by Davies in his "Derbyshire," that it is supposed that the hill at Matlock received its name from its resemblance to the Heights of Abraham near Quebec.
- Hertishorn.**—The derivation is the same as Hartshorn, *q.v.*
- Highlow.**—A.S. heag, heage, heah, hean, hig, hih—high, lofty, sublime, chief, noble, excellent, and A.S. hlæw, hlaw, low—a hill, an elevation, a rising tract of ground, also a heap, grave, barrow, tumulus ;—the lofty, chief, or noble hill or barrow.

- High Peak.**—(D.D.B. Hammenstan, Hamelestan.)—High is from the A.S. *heag, heage, heah, hean, hig, hih—high, lofty, sublime, chief, noble, excellent. For Peak, see Peak, The, *infra*.
- Hill-Somersall.**—(D.D.B. Summersale.)—Also written Summershall.—A.S. hill, hyl, hyll—a hill, a mountain—A.S. sumer, sumor—summer, and A.S. selu, sele, sel, salu, salo, sal—a hall, palace, seat, dwelling mansion, or perhaps, A.S. alh, ealh, heal, heall, having a similar signification;—the summer dwelling or hall on the hill.
- Hilton.**—(D.D.B. Hiltune, Hiltvne.)—A.S. hill, hyl, hyll—a hill, a mountain, and A.S. tun—a town;—the town on the hill.
- Hognaston.**—(D.D.B. Ochenauetun.)—The first element in this name may be from the N. personal name Ugga. The postfix is from the A.S. tun—a town. Ugga's town.
- Holbrook.**—(D.D.B. Holebroc.)—A.S. hol, hole—a hole, a hollow, and A.S. broc, brooc—a brook;—the brook in the hollow.
- Hollington.**—(D.D.B. Holintvne, Holintune.)—A.S. holegn, holen—the holly tree, and A.S. tun—a town;—the holly tree town.
- Holm.**—(D.D.B. Holvn.)—N. holme (A.S. holm)—a river island, or an island in a lake, a green plot of land environed with water.
- Holme Hall.**—(D.D.B. Holun.)—For Holme, see above. The adjunct is A.S. alh, ealh, heal, heall—a hall, palace, temple, place of entertainment, inn, house;—the hall of the river island or land surrounded by water.
- Holmesfield.**—(D.D.B. Holmesfelt.)—For the initial syllable, see above. The final syllable is A.S. feld, fild—a field, pasture, plain;—the field or pasture on the river island.
- Hoon, Hown, or Hogan.**—(D.D.B. Hoge, Hougen.)—A.S. heag, heage—high;—a high place.
- Hope.**—(D.D.B. Hope.)—C. hwpp—a slope, or the side of a hill.
- Hopping.**—From upping, A.S. up, upp—the place where swans were taken to be upped. See "Swanhopping," *Latham's Dictionary of the English Language*.
- Hopton.**—(D.D.B. Opetune.)—C. hwpp—the side of a hill, or a slope between hills, and A.S. tun—a town;—the town on the slope.
- Hopwell.**—(D.D.B. Opeuelle.)—C. hwpp—the side of a hill, or a slope between hills, and A.S. wyl, wil, wyll, well—a well or fountain;—the well, or fountain on the slope.
- Horsley.**—(D.D.B. Horselei.)—The initial syllable is probably from the A.S. personal name Horsa, and the terminal syllable from the A.S. leg, leag, lea, Leah, lag, lah—a meadow, a field, land;—Horsa's field or land.
- Houghton, Stoney.**—(D.D.B. Holtvne.)—The initial syllable is from the A.S. hof—a palace, house, dwelling, also a cave, den. The postfix is from the A.S. tun—a town. The adjunct is from the A.S. stæn, stan—stone. The stony or paved house town.

- Hubbersty.**—From Hubba, the name of a Norse king, and C. ty—a cottage or house;—Hubba's house.
- Hucklow (Great and Little).**—(D.D.B. Hochelai.)—The initial syllable is probably from the A.S. personal name Hucc, and the terminal syllable from the A.S. hlæw, hlaw, low—a hill, an elevation, a rising tract of ground, also a heap, grave, barrow, tumulus;—Hucc's hill or grave.
- Hulland (Ward).**—(D.D.B. Hoilant.)—A.S. hill, hyl, hyll—a hill, a mountain, and A.S. land—ground, land, earth;—the hill land.
- Hungry Bentley.**—See Bentley, Hungry.
- Hurst (Upper and Nether).**—A.S. hyrst—a wood, a clump of trees.
- Ible or Ibol.**—(D.D.B. Ibeholon.)—C. ebol—a colt or foal. This name—as would seem from the Domesday orthography—had a terminal member, but it is difficult, in consequence of the corrupt spelling of the Domesday form of the word, to determine what the postfix may have been.
- Idridgehay.**—A.S. Eadred, a personal name, and A.S. hage, haga—a hedge, or that which is hedged in—an enclosure;—Eadred's enclosure.
- Ilkeston.**—(D.D.B. Tilchestvne.)—A.S. Elcha, a personal name, and A.S. tun—a town;—Elcha's town.
- Ingleby.**—(D.D.B. Englebi.)—A.S. Engle, Angle—the Angles, English, and N. byr, by—a village, an abode;—the English village or abode; or the prefix may be from N. Ingold, Ingeld, Ingul, Ingel, a personal name—Ingold's abode.
- Ireton, Kirk.**—(D.D.B. Hirtune.)—For the derivation of Ireton, see below. The adjunct is from the N. kyrkia (A.S. cyrice, cyrece, cyrce, cirice, circe)—a church. The hereditary town of the church, *i.e.*, the town belonging to the church by inheritance or succession.
- Ireton Wood.**—(D.D.B. Iretvne.)—The initial syllable of the first component of this place-name is from the A.S. yrfe, erfe, ærfe, irfe—inheritance, succession, property, substance, goods, cattle. The postfix is from A.S. tun—a town. The adjunct is from A.S. wudu, wude—a wood or forest. The wood of the hereditary town, or the wood of the town property.
- Ivenbrook Grange.**—(D.D.B. Winbroc.)—From the Domesday orthography it would seem that the initial syllable is either from the A.S. winn, win—contention, labour, war, to conquer, to obtain or acquire by labour or war, a winning, a victory, or from A.S. win, wyn—pleasant, sweet, grateful, or it may possibly be derived from the name of the A.S. god—Woden. The postfix is from the A.S. brooc, broc—a brook. The name indicates a site by a brook remarkable for some victory, or a pleasant spot by a brook, or a site by a brook dedicated to the worship of Woden. “A *grange* in its original signification, meant a farmhouse of a

monastery (from *grana gerendo*), from which it was always at some little distance. One of the monks was usually appointed to inspect the accounts of the farm. He was called the prior of the *grange*—in barbarous Latin, ‘*grangiarius.*’ ”—*Malone*.

Kedleston.—(D.D.B. Chetelestvne.)—*C.* Cadell, a personal name, and A.S. tun—a town ;—Cadell’s town,—or from A.S. Chetel, a personal name, and A.S. tun—a town ;—Chetel’s town.

Kilburn or **Kilbourne.**—*C.* kil—a hermit’s cell, and afterwards a church, and A.S. burne—a stream, a brook ;—the brook by the cell or church.

Killamarsh.—(D.D.B. Chinewolde Maresc, Chinewoldemaresc.)—A.S. Cynwold, a personal name, and A.S. mersc—a fen or marsh ;—Cynwold’s marsh.

Kingsmead.—A.S. cyning, cyng—a king, ruler, prince, from cyn, cynn—a nation, a people, a race, and ing—a son, a descendant, and A.S. mæd—that which is mown or cut down, a mead, a meadow ;—the king’s meadow.

King’s Newton.—(D.D.B. Newetvn.)—For the derivation of the first component member, see Kingsmead, *supra*. For the second component see Newton, *infra*.

Kirk Hallam.—See Hallam, Kirk.

Kirk Ireton.—See Ireton, Kirk.

Kirk Langley.—See Langley, Kirk.

Kniveton.—(D.D.B. Cheninetun.)—A.S. cyne—kingly, regal, royal, and A.S. tun—a town ;—the royal town.

Knowl.—A.S. cnoll—a knoll, a hill, top, cop, summit.

Langley.—(D.D.B. Langeleie, Langelei.)—A.S. lang, long—long, and A.S. leg, leag, lea, Leah, lag, lah—a meadow, a field, land ;—the long field.

Langley, Kirk.—For the derivation of Langley, see above. The adjunct is derived from the N. kyrkia (A.S. cyrice, cyrece, cyrce, cirice, circe,) a Church, and forming an adjunct to a place-name as above, it indicates Church property as distinguished from that held by the lord. The long field belonging to the Church.

Langwith.—A.S. lang, long—long, and A.S. withie, withige—a willow ;—the long willow, *i.e.* the place of the long willow.

Lea.—(D.D.B. Lede.)—A.S. leg, leag, lea, Leah, lag, lah—a meadow, a field, land, from licgan, liggan—to lie, originally denoting meadows or land lying fallow after a crop.

Lees.—The derivation is the same as in Lea, *q.v.*

Lees, North.—For the derivation of Lees, see above. The adjunct is A.S. north—north.

Lindhay.—A.S. lind, linde—the linden or lime tree, and A.S. hage, haga—a hedge, or that which is hedged in—an enclosure ;—the lime tree hedge or enclosure.

Linton.—(D.D.B. Linctvne.)—The initial syllable is either from A.S. hlyнна—a brook (C. llyn—a lake, pool, or flood), or from A.S. lin—flax. The postfix is from the A.S. tun—a town. The brook town, or the flax town.

Little Chester.—See Chester, Little.

Little Eaton.—A.S. litel, lytel, lytyl—small, little, and A.S. ay, ea, ey—water, and A.S. tun—a town ;—the little water town, or the little town by the water.

Little Longstone.—See Longstone, Little.

Littleover.—(D.D.B. Parva Vfre.)—A.S. litel, lytel, lytyl—small, little, and A.S. ofer—a margin, bank, brink, shore ;—the little bank. Little as a prefix is generally the correlative of the prefix of some neighbouring place, in the present instance of Mickleover—a village in close proximity to Littleover, *q.v.*

Litton.—(D.D.B. Leitun.)—The initial syllable is a contraction of little, from A.S. litel, lytel, lytyl—small, little. The terminal syllable is A.S. tun—a town. The little town.

Locko, Lockho, Lockay, or Lockhay.—A.S. loc, loca, locu—that which fastens, a place shut in or locked or fastened, and A.S. hage, haga—a hedge, or that which is hedged in—an enclosure ;—the locked enclosure.

Longdendale.—(D.D.B. Langedenedele.)—The initial syllable is A.S. lang, long—long ;—the medial syllable is a Celto-Saxon root, or a Celtic word adopted by the Saxons, meaning a vale, hollow, or deep wooded valley, and the suffix is A.S. dal—a valley or dale ;—the long hollow of the dale.

Longford.—A.S. lang, long—long, and A.S. ford—a ford ;—the long ford.

Longsdon or Longstone.—(D.D.B. Langesdune, Longesdvne.)—A.S. lang, long—long, and A.S. dun—a mountain, hill, downs ;—the long hill.

Longsdon or Longstone, Little.—For the derivation of Longstone, see above. The adjunct is to indicate the less of two places bearing the same name.

Longshaw.—A.S. lang, long—long, and A.S. scua, sced, scadu, sceadu, sceado—a shadow, a shady place ;—the long shady place or grove.

Long Eaton.—(D.D.B. Aitone.)—A.S. lang, long—long, and A.S. ay, ea, ey—water, and A.S. tun—a town ;—the long water town, or the long town by the water.

Lose Hill.—An elevation between Hope and Castleton, said by Camden to have received its name from the event of a battle fought between two parties posted here. See Win-Hill, *infra*.

Ludwell.—(D.D.B. Lodouelle.)—The initial syllable is from the A.S. leod leode—people, folk. The terminal syllable is A.S. wyl, wil, wyll, well—a well or fountain. The people's well, or public well.

- Ludworth.**—(D.D.B. Lodeuorde.)—The derivation of the initial syllable is as in Ludwell, *q.v.* The terminal syllable is A.S. weorthig, worthig, wurthig, worth—a close, a portion of land, a farm, manor, an estate. The people's estate—probably indicating a spot where the people or folk assembled.
- Lullington.**—(D.D.B. Lvllitvne.)—A.S. Lulla, a personal name, and A.S. ing—children or descendants, and A.S. tun—a town;—the town of the descendants of Lulla. As a medial syllable of a place-name, ing indicates that the word is a derivative of a patronymic, denoting a filial settlement, in the above—of Lullingas; ingas being the plural of ing.
- Mackworth.**—(D.D.B. Macheuorde.)—Probably from Mack, a personal name, and A.S. weorthig, worthig, wurthig, worth—a close, a portion of land, a farm, manor, an estate;—Mack's manor or estate.
- Mamerton.**—A.S. madm, mathm—a vessel, ornament, jewel, treasure, and A.S. tun—a town;—treasure town.
- Mam Tor.**—See Tor, Mam.
- Mapperley.**—(D.D.B. Maperlie.)—A.S. mapel, mapul—the maple, and A.S. leah—a meadow, field, land;—the maple field.
- Mappleton.**—(D.D.B. Mapletune.)—A.S. mapel, mapul—the maple, and A.S. tun—a town;—the maple town.
- Markeaton.**—(D.D.B. Marchetone, Marcheton.)—A.S. merc, mearc—a boundary mark, a limit, border, boundary, and A.S. ay, ea, ey—water, and A.S. tun—a town;—the boundary water town, or the water town by the boundary mark or border.
- Marston-on-Dove.**—(D.D.B. Merstvn.)—A.S. mersc—a marsh, fen, bog, or A.S. mere—a mere, lake, pool, and A.S. tun—a town;—the town of the marsh on the Dove. For the etymology of the adjunct, see Dove, river, *supra*.
- Marston Montgomery.**—For the derivation of Marston, see above. Montgomery is a Norman personal name, appended to the Saxon name of the town, when the town became the seat of the Norman lord.
- Matlock.**—(D.D.B. Meslach.)—A.S. mete, mæte—meat, food, and A.S. loc, loca, locu—that which fastens, a place shut in or locked or fastened, an enclosure;—the meat or food locked place or store.
- Matlock Bridge.**—(D.D.B. Mestesforde.)—Also formerly written Mesterford and Metesford. For the etymology of Matlock, see above. The adjunct is recent.
- Measham.**—(D.D.B. Messeham.)—A.S. mersc—a marsh, fen, bog, or A.S. mere—a mere, lake, pool, and A.S. ham—a home, dwelling, village;—the marsh home or dwelling.
- Melbourne.**—(D.D.B. Milebvrne, Mileburne.)—A.S. mylen, myln, miln—a mill, and A.S. burne—a stream, a brook;—the mill brook.

- Mellor.**—A.S. mylen, myln, miln—a mill, and A.S. ofer—a margin, brink, bank, shore ;—the mill bank.
- Mercaston.**—(D.D.B. Merchenestvne.)—The initial syllable is from the A.S. merc, mearc—a boundary mark, a limit, border, boundary. The medial syllable is from the A.S. æsc—an ash tree, or perhaps from A.S. ast—a kiln. The final syllable is A.S. tun—or town. The ash or kiln town by the boundary mark.
- Mers.**—The derivation is the same as the initial syllable in Measham, Marston, Morleston, Morley, and Morton, *q.v.*
- Mickleover.**—(D.D.B. Vfre.)—A.S. mycel, micel—great, many, much, and A.S. ofer—a margin, brink, bank, shore ;—the great bank. Mickleover—the “great bank,” is in close proximity to, and is the correlative of, Littleover—the “little bank.”—*Cf.* Littleover.
- Middleton.**—(D.D.B. Middeltvne.)—A.S. middel—middle, and A.S. tun—a town ;—the middle town.
- Middleton, Stoney or Stony.**—(D.D.B. Middeltvne, Middeltune,)—For Middleton, see above. The adjunct is from the A.S. stæn, stan—stone. The stony or paved middle town.
- Middleton-by-Wirksworth.**—(D.D.B. Middeltune.)—For Middleton, see above. For the adjunct, see Wirksworth, *infra*.
- Middleton-by-Youlgreave.**—(D.D.B. Middelton.)—For Middleton, see above. For the adjunct, see Youlgreave, *infra*.
- Milford.**—(D.D.B. Muleford.)—The initial syllable is from the A.S. mul—a mule ;—the final syllable is A.S. ford—a ford ; the mule ford.
- Milton.**—(D.D.B. Middeltune.)—The etymology is the same as in Middleton, *q.v.*
- Morleston (Wapentake.)**—(D.D.B. Morelestan.)—The initial syllable is from A.S. mor—waste land, a moor, heath, also waste land on account of water ; hence a fen, bog, pool, pond. It is difficult, in consequence of the various mutations of this prefix, to determine its precise meaning. (A.S. mere—signifies a mere, lake, pool, and A.S. mersc—a marsh, fen, bog.) The final syllable may be from the A.S. tun—a town, or the A.S. stæn, stan—a stone ;—the town or the stone by the moor, bog, or pond. The adjunct is from the A.S. wæpen-getæc—a wapentake or hundred, a division of a county.—Bosworth states,—“so called, as some think, because the inhabitants within such divisions were taught the use of arms.” (A.S. wæpen, wæpn—a weapon.)
- Morley.**—(D.D.B. Morleia, Morelei.)—A.S. mor—waste land, a moor, heath, and A.S. leg, leag, lea, leah, lag, lah—a meadow, field, land ;—the field of the moor.
- Morton.**—(D.D.B. Mortvne.)—A.S. mor—waste land, a moor, heath, and A.S. tun—a town ;—the town of the moor.

- Mossborough.** (D.D.B. Moresburg.)—It is difficult to determine whether the present spelling of the initial syllable of this name is identical with that of the pre-conquest period, and the Domesday spelling corrupt, or whether the present is a corruption of the Domesday and also earlier form. If the Domesday orthography is accepted, the etymology would be the same as the initial syllable in Measham, Marston, Morleston, Morley, and Morton. If the present form is taken the derivation would be from A.S. meos—moss, or a place where moss grows in excess—a morass or boggy place, or from N. moss a bog. The postfix is A.S. burh, burg, burge, burhg, birig, byrig—a town, city, fort, castle, a fortified hill or place;—the fortified place on the moor, morass or bog.
- Nether Padley.**—A.S. neothan, neothone, neothe, nyther, nythor, nither, nether—down, downwards, beneath—(neothera, neothra, nythera—lower), and A.S. pada—a toad or frog, and A.S. leg, leag, lea, leah, lag, lah—a meadow, a field, land; —the lower frog field.
- Netherthorp.**—The derivation of the first component of this name is as in Nether Padley, *q.v.* The postfix is N. thorp, throp, trop, torp (A.S. thorpe, throp)—a village. The lower village.
- Newbold.**—(D.D.B. Nevvebold.)—A.S. niwe, niowe, neowe, niwo—new, late, young, and A.S. bol—the bole or body or trunk of a tree;—the young tree bole or trunk, or the place by the young tree trunk; or perhaps the postfix is from A.S. bold—a dwelling;—the new dwelling.
- Newhaven.**—A.S. niwe, niowe, neowe, niwo new, and A.S. hæfen—a haven, a port, a refuge, a resting place;—the new refuge or resting place.
- Newton.**—(D.D.B. Nevtvne.)—A.S. niwe, niowe, neowe, niwo—new, late, young, and A.S. tun—a town;—the new town.
- Newton Grange.**—(D.D.B. Nevtvne.)—For the derivation of Newton, see above. For the adjunct *c.f.* Ivenbrook Grange, *supra*.
- Newton Solney.**—For the derivation of Newton, see above. Solney is a personal name appended to the name of the town when it became the seat of the Solneys, an ancient family whose co-heiresses married Sir Nicholas Longford and Sir Thomas Stafford.
- Norbury.**—(D.D.B. Nordberie, Nortberie).—A.S. north—north, and A.S. burh, burg, burge, burhg, birig, byrig—a city, town, fort, castle, a fortified hill or place;—the north city, fort, or castle.
- Normanton.**—(D.D.B. Normanestune, Normantvne, Normentvne.)—A.S. Northman—a north man, or a Norman (A.S. Normen—Normans), and A.S. tun—a town;—the north man's or the Normans' town.
- Normanton, Temple.**—(D.D.B. Normantune.)—For Normanton, see above. The adjunct is N.F., and both as a prefix and suffix marks the property of the Knights Templars.
- North Lees.**—See Lees, North.

North Wingfield.—See Wingfield, North.

Norton.—(D.D.B. Nortune, Nörtvn.)—A.S. north—north, and A.S. tun—a town;—the north town.

Oakerthorp.—(D.D.B. Scochetorp.)—The derivation is the same as Oakthorp, *infra*.

Oakthorpe.—(D.D.B. Achetorp.)—A.S. æc, ac—an oak, and N. thorp, throp, trop, torp (A.S. thorpe, throp)—a village;—the village by the oak.

Ockbrook.—(D.D.B. Ochebroc.)—A.S. æc, ac—an oak, and A.S. broc, brooc—a brook;—the oak brook.

Offcote.—(D.D.B. Ophidecotes.)—The initial syllable is probably from the A.S. personal name Offa—the postfix is the A.S. cote, cyte—a cot or cottage;—Offa's cottage.

Offerton.—(D.D.B. Offretune.)—The derivation of the first component of the name is the same as in Offcote, *q.v.* The postfix is A.S. tun—a town. Offa's town.

Ogston.—(D.D.B. Oughedestune, Ougedestvn.)—Probably from A.S. personal name Ugga, and A.S. tun—a town;—Ugga's town.

Oldecotes.—(D.D.B. Caldecotes.)—See Mossborough, *supra*, relative to the discrepancy between the Domesday and present orthography. The present form of the initial syllable may be from A.S. wold or weald—a forest, a wold or wild land, a word frequently contracted into “old” when used as a prefix; or the derivation may be from A.S. eald, ald—ancient, old. The postfix is from A.S. cote, cyte—a cot, a cottage.—The cottages on the wold, or the old cottages. If the Domesday form of the word is accepted, the etymology is the same as Chilcote, *q.v.*

Oneash.—(D.D.B. Aneise.)—A.S. an—alone, only, and A.S. æsc—an ash tree;—the ash standing alone, the only, single or one ash.

Osmaston.—(D.D.B. Osmundestune, Osmundestvne, Osmvndestvne.)—The initial syllable is from the A.S. personal name Osmund, and the postfix A.S. tun—a town;—Osmund's town.

“In Osmvndestvne Osmund had three ox-gangs of land for geld.”
Domesday Book.

Outseats.—A.S. ut. ute—out, without, abroad, and A.S. sæta, sæte—settlers, dwellers, inhabitants, colonists;—the place of the dwellers without.

Over.—(D.D.B. Ouere.)—A.S. ofer, ouer—over, higher. This place-name was probably originally a compound word, the terminal member being lost.

Overhaddon.—(D.D.B. Haduna.)—The prefix is from the A.S. ofer, ouer, which, when the initial syllable in a compound word, signifies over, above, higher;—for the derivation of the postfix, see Haddon, *supra*.

Owlcotes.—A.S. ule—an owl, and A.S. cote, cyte—a cot, cottage, bed, couch, cave, den;—the owl caves or dens.

- Oxcroft.**—A.S. oxa—an ox, and A.S. croft—a croft, a small enclosed field.
- Packington.**—A.S. Pacca a personal name, A.S. ing—children or descendants, and A.S. tun—a town ;—the town of the children or descendants of Pacca.
- Padfield.**—(D.D.B. Padefeld.)—A.S. pada—a frog or toad, and A.S. feld, fild—a field, pasture, plain ;—the frog field.
- Parwich.**—(D.D.B. Pevrewic.)—The initial syllable is from the A.S. peru, pera—a pear, and the terminal syllable from the A.S. wic—a dwelling, station, village, castle, or a bay (according to the situation of the place) ;—the pear village.
- Peak, The.**—A.S. pic—a point, top, head, the head or top of the hills, stated by Camden to have been called by the Saxons Peac-lond.
- Peak Forest.**—(D.D.B. Pechefers.)—For the derivation of Peak, see above. Forest is from the N.F. The Forest of the Peak.
- Pentrich or Pentridge.**—(D.D.B. Pentric.)—A.S. pund—a pound, fold, and A.S. hric, hrice, hricg, ricg—a back, ridge or roof ;—the back of the pound or fold.
- Pilsbury.**—(D.D.B. Pilesberie.)—C. pill—a small tower or stronghold, and A.S. burh, burg, burge, burhg, birig, byrig—a city, town, fort, castle, a fortified hill or place ;—the tower city or fort.
- Pilsley.**—(D.D.B. Pinneslei, Pinnesleig.)—C. pill—a small tower or stronghold, and A.S. leah—a field ;—the tower field.
- Pinxton.**—The initial syllable is probably from the A.S. Saint Pinnock, and the postfix from A.S. tun—a town ;—St. Pinnock's town.
- Pleaseley.**—A.S. plega, plæga—play, sport, pastime, wager, gaming, and A.S. leg, leag, lea, leah, lag, lah—a meadow, field, land ;—the play field. Lewis—in his Topographical Dictionary—states that “in the park adjoining the cotton mills is a large enclosure, with a double vallum and entrenchments, two sides of which are secured by natural precipices ; it is two hundred and fifty feet in length, by one hundred and ninety-five in breadth, and is evidently a Saxon work.”
- Postern.**—The prefix is the C. or A.S. post—a pillar or post. The final syllable is the A.S. ærn, ern—a place. The place by the pillar or post.
- Priestcliffe.**—(Presteclive.)—A.S. preost—a priest, and A.S. clif, clyf, cleof—a cliff, rock, steep descent ;—the priest's cliff.
- Quarndon.**—A.S. cwearn, cweorn, cwyrn—a mill, and A.S. dun—a mountain, hill, downs ;—mill hill.
- Radbourn.**—(D.D.B. Radbyrne.)—A.S. ræd, read, rud—red, and A.S. burne—a stream, a brook ;—the red brook.
- Ravensdale Park.**—The first component of Ravensdale is from the N. Rafn—a raven, much in favour as a personal name. The postfix is from the N. dalr (A.S. dal)—a dale. The adjunct is from the A.S. pearroc, parruc—a park, paddock, an enclosure. The park by Raven's dale.

- Ravenstone.**—(D.D.B. Ravenstvn.)—N. Rafn—a raven, and a personal name, and (accepting the D.D.B. orthography) A.S. tun—atown ;—the town of Raven.
- Renishaw.**—(D.D.B. Rauenesha.)—The initial syllable is probably the N. personal name Hrani. The terminal syllable is A.S. scua, sced, scadu, sceadu, sceado—a shadow, a shady place ; hence a small wood or thicket. Hrani's shady place, or thicket.
- Repton.**—(D.D.B. Rapendvne, Rapendune, Rapendun.)—Saxon, Hrepan-dun, Hreopandune, from A.S. Hreopa—a personal name, and A.S. dun—a mountain, hill, downs ;—Hreopa's hill. Dun is a word adopted by the Saxons from the Celts, and originally signified a hill-fortress, or strong-hold. The terminal syllable of the modern name of this place is a corruption.
- Riddings.**—Probably from A.S. thridda, thrydda—a third, referring to a division of the land or district.
- Ridgeway.**—A.S. rig, hric, hricc, hricg, hrycc, hryg, hrycg—a back, a ridge, and A.S. wæg, weg,—a way, passage, road ;—the road by the ridge.
- Ripley.**—(D.D.B. Ripelie.)—A.S. rip—harvest, reaping, and A.S. leah—a field, meadow, land ;—the harvest land or field.
- Risley.**—(D.D.B. Riseleia, Riselei.)—A.S. risce, rixe—a rush, and A.S. leah—a meadow ;—the rush meadow.
- Rodsley.**—(D.D.B. Redesleie, Redeslei.)—The initial syllable is the A.S. hreod—a rede, sedge, and the postfix A.S. leg, leag, lea, leah, lag, lah—a meadow, a field, land ;—the reed field or land.
- Roston.**—(D.D.B. Roschintvne.)—The initial syllable may be from C. ross—a prominent rock or headland, or promontory. The postfix is the A.S. tun—a town. The town on the prominent rock.
- Rowland.**—(D.D.B. Ralunt.)—A.S. hreoh, hreog, hreof, hreo, hruh, ruh—rough, rugged, and A.S. land—ground, land, earth ;—the rough land.
- Rowsley.**—(D. D. B. Reuslege.)—The derivation of the initial syllable is the same as in Rowland, and of the postfix as in Rodsley, *q.v.* The rough field.
- Rowthorn.**—(D.D.B. Rvgetorn.)—A.S. hreoh, hreog, hreof, hreo, hruh, ruh—rough, rugged, and A.S. thorn, thyrn—a thorn ;—the rough thorn.
- Sandiacre.**—(D.D.B. Sandiacre.)—A.S. sand, sond—sand, and A.S. æcyr, æcer, acyr, acer—a field, land, an acre ;—the sandy field or acre. In addition to the above spelling Camden has it “Saint Diacre.”
- Sapperton.**—(D.D.B. Sapertvne.)—A.S. sap—gum, A.S. ærn, ern—a place, and A.S. tun—a town ;—the town by the gum place.
- Saulm.** (D.D.B. Salham.)—The present form of this name is a corruption of the Domesday spelling, the initial syllable of which is derived either from

the A.S. sealh, salh—a willow, or the A.S. selu, sele, sel, salu, salo, sal—a hall, palace, seat, dwelling, mansion. The postfix is the A.S. ham—a home, dwelling, village. The willow, or the hall, home or village.

Sawley.—(D.D.B. Sal'e.)—A.S. salh, sealh—a willow, and leah—a meadow;—the willow meadow.

Scarcliff.—(D.D.B. Scardeclif.)—The initial syllable is the N. scar—the face of a rock or cliff. The postfix is from the A.S. clif, clyf, cleof—a cliff, a rock. This duplication or aggregation of synonymous roots is the result of superaddition by later settlers, and is not unfrequent. The name bestowed upon a dale, a hill, a cliff, or water, by the original settlers signified only a dale, a hill, a cliff, or water, but the successors of the original settlers—speaking a different language—regarded the appellations of the old inhabitants as *proper* names, and added another in their own language having precisely the same signification. Three and four synonymous roots are sometimes found—though generally much mutilated—in the same place-name; each one added as successive nations or tribes became occupiers or proprietors of the territory.

Scarsdale.—(D.D.B. Scaruesdele.)—The prefix is as in Scarcliff, *q.v.* The final syllable is A.S. dal—a dale;—the dale by the cliff.

Scarsdale Wapentake.—(D.D.B. Scarvedele.)—For the derivation of Scarsdale, see above. For the adjunct see under Morleston, *supra*.

Scropton.—(D.D.B. Scrotvn, Scrotune.)—A.S. scrob, scrobb, scribe—a shrub, and A.S. tun—a town;—the shrub town; or the initial syllable may be from the A.S. scua, sceado, N. skogr—a wood, shade, or shady place, or from the A.S. or N. personal name Scroop.

Sedsall.—(D.D.B. Segessale.)—The initial syllable is from the A.S. segg, secg—a reed, sedge, cane. The terminal syllable is from the A.S. selu, sele, sel, salu, salo, sal—a hall, palace, seat, dwelling, mansion, or perhaps from the A.S. alh, ealh, heal, heall, having a similar signification. The hall by the reeds or sedge.

Selston.—A.S. sal, salu, salo, selu, sele, sel—a hall, palace, seat, dwelling, mansion, and A.S. tun—a town;—the hall town.

Shardlow. (D.D.B. Serdelau.)—A.S. scear, scearn—a division, a shearing, that which is cut off,—sceran to shear, share, divide, cut off, and A.S. hlæw, hlaw, low—a hill, an elevation, a rising tract of ground, also a heap, grave, barrow, tumulus;—the divided hill or barrow.

Shatton.—(D.D.B. Scetune.) The initial syllable is probably derived—as would seem from the Domesday spelling—from A.S. sceolu, scolu, sceale, sceole—a shallow or low place. The terminal syllable is the A.S. tun—a town. The town by the shallow or low place.

Sheldon.—(D.D.B. Scelhadun.)—A.S. sceolu, scolu, sceale, sceole—a shallow or low place, and A.S. dun—a mountain, hill, downs;—the hill in the shallow or low place.

- Shipley.**—(D.D.B. Scipelie.)—A.S. scep, sceap, scæp, sceop, scep—a sheep, and A.S. leah—a meadow ;—the sheep's meadow.
- Shirland.**—(D.D.B. Sirelvnt.)—A.S. scyr, scyre, scir, scire—a share, shire, county, province, district, and A.S. land - ground, land, earth ;—the land of the shire. The first element of the above name is frequently used to denote a division or boundary—Shirland may therefore be the division or boundary land.
- Shirley.**—(D.D.B. Sireleie.)—The derivation of the initial syllable is as in Shirland, *q.v.* ; the final syllable is A.S. leg, leag, lea, leah, lag, lah—a meadow, a field, land ;—the field of the shire.
- Shottle.**—(D.D.B. Sothelle.)—Probably from A.S. sætel, setel, setl—a seat or settlement.
- Sinfn.**—(D.D.B. Sedenefeld.)—A.S. Sidingas, a patronymic indicating a filial settlement of the descendants of Sida, and A.S. feld, fild—a pasture, plain, field ;—the field of Sida's family or descendants.
- Smalley.**—(D.D.B. Smalei.)—A.S. smala, smale, smæl—small, thin, slender, narrow, and A.S. ay, ea, ey—water, running water, a stream, a river, or A.S. leah—a field ;—the small or narrow stream or field.
- Smerrill.**—This place-name may be derived from A.S. smerels, smyrels—ointment, salve, from A.S. smeru, smeoru—fat, grease, butter, and probably indicates the place from which some ointment was procured.
- Smithyhouses.**—(D.D.B. Smitcote.)—A corruption of the Domesday spelling. The initial syllable is the A.S. smith—any one who strikes or smites with a hammer, an artificer, a carpenter, smith, workman. One who worked in iron, was in A.S. called iren-smith—an iron-smith (Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary). The terminal syllable is from the A.S. cote, cyte—a cot or cottage. The smith's cottage.
- Snelston.**—(D.D.B. Snellestune, Snellestvne.)—A.S. Snel—a personal name, and A.S. tun—a town ;—Snel's town.
- Snitterton.**—(D.D.B. Smitreton.)—The first element in this name is from the A.S. smithan—to cut or excavate either holes or trenches. The postfix is the A.S. tun—a town. The excavated or entrenched town.
- Sommersall-Herbert.**—(D.D.B. Svmmersale.)—Also written Summershall. The first member of the name is from A.S. sumer, sumor—summer, and A.S. selu, sele, sel, salu, salo, sal—a hall, palace, seat, dwelling, mansion, or perhaps from A.S. alh, ealh, heal, heall, having a similar signification ;—the summer dwelling or hall. The adjunct is a personal name appended to the name of the town when it became the seat of the Fitzherberts.
- South Wingfield.**—See Wingfield, South.
- Spondon.**—(D.D.B. Spondune, Spondvne.)—A.S. spon—a chip, a splinter of wood (A.S. spoon—chips or anything easily set on fire, tinder, touch-wood), and A.S. dun—a hill ;—the chip hill.

Stadenlow.—The initial syllable is from the A.S. *steode*, *stede*, *stæde*, *styde*—a place, station, stead. The medial syllable is a Celto-Saxon root, or a Celtic word adopted by the Saxons, meaning a vale, hollow, or deep wooded valley. The final syllable is from the A.S. *hlæw*, *hlaw*, *low*—a hill, an elevation, a rising tract of ground, also a heap, grave, barrow, tumulus. The grave or barrow in the place or station in the valley.

Stadon Cowdale.—The derivation of the initial syllable of Stadon is as above, *don* is from the A.S. *dun*—a mountain, hill, downs. The adjunct is the A.S. *cu*—a cow, and A.S. *dal*—a valley or dale. The dale of the cows by the hill station or stead.

Stanhope Low or Stoneheap Low.—The initial syllable is from the A.S. *stæn*, *stan*—stone. The final syllable is the A.S. *heap*—a pile, heap, accumulation. The adjunct is from the A.S. *hlæw*, *hlaw*, *low*—a hill, an elevation, a rising tract of ground, also a heap, grave, barrow, tumulus. The grave or barrow formed of a heap of stone. Stoneheap low is a large barrow in which human bodies have been found.

Stainsby.—(D.D.B. Steinesby.)—A.S. *stæn*, *stan*—stone, and N. *byr*, *by*—a village, an abode;—the stone habitation or village, or the village by the stone; see note to Stanton, *infra*.

Stanley.—(D.D.B. Stanlei.)—A.S. *stæn*, *stan*—stone, and A.S. *leg*, *leag*, *lea*, *leah*, *lag*, *lah*—a meadow, a field, land. See note to Stanton, *infra*.

Stanton.—(D.D.B. Stantvn, Stantvne.)—A.S. *stæn*, *stan*—stone, and A.S. *tun*—a town;—the stone town, or the town by the stone.

NOTE—Frequently a stone was erected as a boundary mark, or as a monument to record the deeds of those who had distinguished themselves in war; and as an element in a place-name, stone often has one or the other signification.

Stanton-by-Dale.—(D.D.B. Stantone.)—See Stanton, above.

Stapenhill.—(D.D.B. Stapenhille.)—The first component of this name is probably derived from the A.S. *stæp*—a step, *stæpan*, *steppan* to step. The postfix is the A.S. *hill*, *hyl*, *hyll*—a hill, a mountain. The hill approached or ascended by steps.

Staveley.—(D.D.B. Stavelie.)—A.S. *stæf*—a staff, stick, pole, support, and A.S. *leg*, *leag*, *lea*, *leah*, *lag*, *lah*—a meadow, field, land;—the staff land or meadow.

Stenson.—(D.D.B. Steintvne.)—The present name is probably a corruption of the Domesday spelling, the initial syllable being from the A.S. *stæn*, *stan*—a stone, and the postfix from the A.S. *tun*—a town;—the stone town.

Stoke.—(D.D.B. Stoche.)—A.S. *stoc*—a stock, stem, trunk, block, stick, or a place surrounded with stocks—a stockaded place.

Stoney Houghton.—See Houghton, Stoney.

Stoney or Stony Middleton.—See Middleton, Stoney.

Streetly, Stetely or Steetley.—The initial syllable is A.S. *stræt*, *strat*, from L. *stratum*—a street, a way, a course, a public road or place; the suffix is A.S. *leg*, *leag*, *lea*, *leah*, *lag*, *lah*—a meadow, field, land;—the field on the street.

Stretton.—(D.D.B. *Streitvn*, *Stratvne*)—The initial syllable is A.S. *stræt*, *strat*, from the L. *stratum*—a street, a way, a course, a public road or place, and is an element frequently found in the names of places on the old Roman roads. The suffix is A.S. *tun*—a town. The town on the street. Stretton is situated on the direct line of the Rykniel-street between Alfreton and Chesterfield. For the course taken by Rykniel-street, see under Derby, *supra*.

Stretton-en-le-Fields.—The etymology is as above.

Strines.—Probably from A.S. *streone*—a watch tower.

Stubley.—A.S. *styb*, *stybb*, *steb*—a stock, trunk or stump of a tree, and A.S. *leah*—a field;—the field by the tree stump.

Sturston, Upper and Nether.—The initial syllable is probably a personal name derived from the A.S. *steor*, *styre*—a young bullock, a steer, or from the A.S. *stær*—a starling. The terminal syllable is A.S. *tun*—a town. Stur's town.

Sudbury.—(D.D.B. *Sudberie*, *Svdberie*)—A.S. *suth*—south, and A.S. *burh*, *burg*, *burge*, *burhg*, *birig*, *byrig*—a city, town, fort, castle, a fortified hill or place;—the south city, fort or castle.

Sutton-en-le-Dale.—(D.D.B. *Sudtvne*)—A.S. *suth*—south, and A.S. *tun*—a town;—the south town in the dale.

Sutton-on-the-Hill.—(D.D.B. *Sudtun*, *Sudtvne*)—The south town on the hill. For derivation, see above.

Swadlincote.—(Sivardingscotes)—A.S. *swæthe*, *swarth*, *swarhn*—a vestige, a trace, footstep, way, path, track, and A.S. *læn*, *len*—a loan, a land loan or leased land, and A.S. *cote*, *cyte*—a cot or cottage;—the cottage by the path on the leased land.

Swanwick.—The initial syllable is probably derived from the A.S. *swan*, *swann*—a swan, or it may be from the A.S. or N. personal name *Svein*, *Sweyn*. The terminal syllable is from the A.S. *wic* (N. *vik*), a dwelling-place, habitation, station, village, castle, or bay. The swan station or bay, or Sweyn's castle, habitation or village.

Swarkeston.—(D.D.B. *Suerchestune*, *Sorchestvn*)—The initial syllable is probably a personal name. The postfix is the A.S. *tun*—a town. Swarke's town.

Taddington.—(D.D.B. *Tadintune*)—The first component of this place-name is probably from *tod*—a fox, and adopted as a personal name—the

medial syllable indicating that the word is a derivative of the patronymic Taddingas, denoting a filial settlement of the Taddings. The postfix is from the A.S. tun—a town. The town of the Taddings.

Tansley.—(D.D.B. Teneslege, Taneslege.)—A.S. tan—a twig, sprout, shoot, or that which is made of twigs—a basket, and A.S. leah—a field, meadow, land;—the basket field, or the field in which baskets were made, or the twigs grown of which the baskets were made.

Tapton.—(D.D.B. Tapetune, Tapetvne.)—A.S. top—the top of anything, or a hill, and A.S. tun—a town;—the top or high town or the town on the hill.

Temple Normanton.—See Normanton, Temple.

Thornhill.—A.S. thorn, thyrn—a thorn, and A.S. hill, hyl, hyll—a hill a mountain;—the thorn hill.

Thornsett.—(D.D.B. Tornesete.)—A.S. thorn, thyrn—a thorn, and A.S. sæta, sæte—settlers, dwellers, inhabitants, colonists;—the dwellers by the thorn.

Thorp.—(D.D.B. Torp.)—N. thorp, throp, trop, torp (A.S. thorpe, throp)—a village.

Thorp Cloud.—For the derivation of Thorp, see above. The adjunct is the A.S. clud—a rock, stone hillock. The rock or hill by the village.

Thurlston.—(D.D.B. Tvruluestun, Torulfestune.)—A.S. thirl, thirel, thyrl, thyrel—a hole, an aperture, pierced, perforated—thirlian, thyrlan—to make a hole, to drill, pierce, bore, and A.S. tun—a town;—the driller's or turner's town.

Tibshelf.—(D.D.B. Tibecel.)—A.S. tiber, tifer—a place of offering or sacrifice, and A.S. scylfe—a shelf, the shelf of a hill;—the place of sacrifice on the shelf of the hill.

Ticknall.—(D.D.B. Tichenhalle,)—A.S. thecen, thæc—a roof, a covering, thatch, and A.S. alh, ealh, heal, heall—a hall, palace, temple, place of entertainment, inn, house;—the roofed or thatched hall.

Tideswell.—(D.D.B. Tidesuuelle)—A.S. tid, tiid—tide, and A.S. wyl, wil, wyll, well—a well;—the tidal or ebbing and flowing well. The well from which Tideswell received its name has ceased to ebb and flow about two centuries.

Tintwisle.—The initial syllable is probably derived from C. din—a hill fort, a fortress, a camp. The terminal syllable is from A.S. twislung—a receiving or store house. The receiving or storehouse camp or fortress.

Tor, Durwood.—Tor is the C. tor—a projecting or tower-like rock. For the derivation of Durwood, *vide ut supra*.

Tor, Mam.—For Tor, see above. Mam is C. mother, dam. The mother rock.

- Tor, Row.**—For Tor, see above. The adjunct is A.S. hreoh, hreog, hreof, hreo, hruh, ruh—rough, rugged;—the rugged tor. Davies, in his “Derbyshire,” gives the following from the *Archæologia*, Vol. VI, p. 110. “This appellation (Rowtor) appears to have been derived from the “various rocking-stones near the summit; as it is a common expression “in the provincial dialect, that a thing *roos* backward and forward.” The above may be the derivation of the word—we have Welsh rheu—to move, and A.S. hreosan—to shake, to waver.
- Totley.**—(D.D.B. Totingelei.)—Probably from A.S. teotha, tetha—the tenth, and A.S. leah—a field, meadow, land;—the tithe land.
- Trangesby.**—(D.D.B. Trangesbi, Trangesby.)—The initial syllable is probably from C. draen—a prickle, a thorn. The postfix is from the N. byr, by—a habitation, an abode, a village. The abode or village by the thorn.
- Trent, River.**—Saxon, Treonta; Latin, Triginta. The etymology of this river-name is very doubtful. Some have suggested that it is derived from the French Trente, and so named in consequence of having thirty tributaries, others because thirty different species of fish are to be found in its waters, while some suggest that the Latin name implies that the river is the third in magnitude in England.
- Trowey.**—A.S. treo, treu, treow—a tree, wood, and A.S. ay, ea, ey—water;—the tree or wood by the water.
- Tunstall.**—(D.D.B. Tunestalle, Tunestal.)—A.S. tun—a town, and A.S. stæl, stæll, steal, steall—a place, stall, stead, seat, room;—the town place, stall or stead.
- Tupton.**—(D.D.B. Toptune, Topetune, Topetvne.)—The derivation is the same as Tapton, *q.v.*
- Turnditch.**—This name probably indicates a spot on which the Sheriff’s Court was held, from N.F. tourn—a Sheriff’s Court.
- Twyford.**—(D.D.B. Tviforde.)—The prefix is from the A.S. twegen, twa, twy—two, twain, double, and the postfix from A.S. ford—a ford;—the double ford.
- Ufton.**—(D.D.B. Uftune.)—A.S. Uffa a personal name, and A.S. tun—a town;—Uffa’s town.
- Ufton, in South Wingfield.**—(D.D.B. Uffentvne.)—The derivation is as above; but from the Domesday spelling of the name, it is probable that the prefix is a corruption of Uffing, from A.S. Uffingas, a patronymic, indicating a filial settlement of the family or descendants of Uffa. The kings of East Anglia were distinguished by the patronymic of Uffingas—the sons or descendants of King Uffa.
- Underwood.**—A.S. under—under, below, lower, and A.S. wudu, wüde—a wood, forest;—the lower wood.

- Unston.**—(D.D.B. Honestune, Onestvne.)—The prefix is an A.S. personal name from Hun, Hon. The postfix is from A.S. tun—a town. Un's town.
- Unthank.**—The prefix is as in Unston, *q.v.* The postfix is from the A.S. thwang, thwong—a thong, a leather string, a band, and denotes a piece of land measured out with a thong or string. Un's thong or measured land or estate.
- Upton.**—(D.D.B. Uptun.)—A.S. up, upp—exalted, lofty, high, and A.S. tun—a town;—the high town.
- Via Gellia.**—This is a road through a valley in the neighbourhood of Matlock, constructed by Mr. Gell, from whom it takes the name.
- Wadeshelf or Wadshelf.**—(D.D.B. Wadescel.)—The prefix is from the A.S. personal name Waddy, and the postfix from the A.S. scylfe—a shelf, the shelf of a hill;—Waddy's shelf on the hill.
- Walecross (Wapentake).**—(D.D.B. Walecros.)—For the derivation of the prefix, see Walton, *infra*. The postfix is from the A.S. cruc, cryce, crod—a crutch, a cross or that which crosses, as two intersecting roads. For the derivation of Wapentake, see under Morleston, *supra*.
- Walton.**—(D.D.B. Waletvne.)—Several etymons may be proposed for the vocable forming the prefix of this place-name. Walton is situated three miles S.W. by W. from Chesterfield, and is within about three miles of the line of the old Roman road—Ryknield-street. The prefix Wal frequently indicates a site near a Roman fortification or wall, which may have existed on the Ryknield-street, in the neighbourhood of Walton. The derivation of wal may be, however, from the A.S. weall—a wall or rampart, or from the A.S. wyl, wil, wyll, well—a well or fountain, or from the A.S. personal name Wæl, Weal or Wal. The Domesday spelling of the word seems however to indicate another etymology. Wale may be derived from the A.S. wala, walch, wealh (plural wealhas, wealas, weallas)—a stranger, foreigner, not of Saxon origin, one from another country—which appellations were given by the Saxons on their arrival in England, to the Celts, Gaels, and the British inhabitants generally—hence the name Wales—the country of the strangers. Walton may, therefore, mark a spot where the original inhabitants—the Celts—maintained themselves against the Saxon invaders. The terminal syllable is the A.S. tun—a town. Thus, Walton may be the town by the Roman wall or fortification, the walled town, the town by the well, Wæl's town, or the town of the Welsh, *i.e.* strangers.
- Walton-on-Trent.**—(D.D.B. Waletvne.)—For the derivation of Walton, see above; for the adjunct, see Trent, river, *supra*. Walton-on-Trent is situated four miles S.W. from Burton-on-Trent, and is in close proximity to the line of the Ryknield-street.

- Walston.**—(D.D.B. Walestune.)—The etymology is the same as in Walton *q.v.* Walston is near Duffield, and about three miles from the line of the Rykniel-street.
- Wardlow.**—A.S. weard—a warden, ward, keeper, guardian, watchman, guardianship, watch, vigilance, and A.S. hlæw, hlaw, low—a hill, an elevation, a rising tract of ground, also a heap, grave, barrow, tumulus;—the guard or watch hill.
- Welldune.**—(D.D.B. Welledene.)—A.S. wyl, wil, wyll, well—a well or fountain, and den, a Celto-Saxon root, or a Celtic word adopted by the Saxons, meaning a vale, hollow, or deep wooded valley;—the vale or hollow of the well.
- Waterfield.**—(D.D.B. Watrefeld.)—A.S. wæter—water, and A.S. feld, fild—a field, pasture, plain;—the pasture or field by the water.
- Wensley or Wendesley.**—(D.D.B. Wodnesleic.)—The prefix is from the name of the A.S. god, Woden, and the postfix the A.S. leah—a field, meadow, land;—Woden's field or land—indicating a site dedicated to the worship of Woden.
- Wessington.**—(D.D.B. Wistanestune, Wistanesotve.)—A.S. wæs—water (wæsc, wesc—a washing), denoting a wet or moist place, and A.S. tun—a town;—the wet town, or town of the moist place.
- Weston.**—(D.D.B. Westvne.)—A.S. wes, west—the west, and A.S. tun—a town;—the west town.
- Weston-upon-Trent.**—(D.D.B. Westone, Westvne.)—For the derivation of Weston, see above. The etymology of Trent is doubtful, but see Trent, river, *supra*.
- Weston Underwood.**—For derivation of Weston, see above. The adjunct is from the A.S. under—among, under (opposed to ofer, ouer—over, and bufan—above) and A.S. wudu, wude—a wood, a forest;—the west town among or in the wood.
- West Hallam.**—See Hallam, West.
- Wet Withens.**—The first component of this name is the A.S. wæt, wet—moist, wet. The initial syllable of the second member is from the A.S. withie, withige, withthe—a willow, and the terminal syllable is from the A.S. ærn, ern—a place. The wet willow place.
- Whatstandwell Bridge.**—It is impossible to determine the etymology of this place-name; many have been proposed, more or less plausible. Mr. J. Charles Cox, in his "Guide to Derbyshire," gives the following: "From a charter of the year 1391, relative to the building a bridge "over the Derwent, we find that one *Walter Stonewell* had a mansion "here, which he held of the Abbot of Darley."
- Wheston.**—The derivation is the same as Weston, *q.v.*

- Whitfield.**—(D.D.B. Witfeld.)—The initial syllable is probably derived from the A.S. *hwit*, *hwite*—white, bright, or the A.S. *hwæte*—wheat, or perhaps from the A.S. personal name *Hwitta*. The terminal syllable is A.S. *feld*, *feld*—a field, pasture, plain.
- Whittington.**—(D.D.B. Witintune.)—The prefix is from the A.S. *Whittingas*, a patronymic, indicating the site of an Anglo-Saxon filial settlement of the *Whittings*. The final syllable is A.S. *tun*—a town. The town of the *Whittings*.
- Whitwell.**—(D.D.B. Witeuelle.)—The prefix is the same as in *Whitfield*, *q.v.* The postfix is the A.S. *wyl*, *wil*, *wyll*, *well*—a well or fountain. The white or bright well.
- Willersley.**—(D.D.B. Wivleslei.)—A.S. *wileg*, *wilig*, *welig*—a willow, and A.S. *leg*, *leag*, *lea*, *leah*, *lag*, *lah*—meadow, land, a field;—the willow field.
- Williamsthorp.**—(D.D.B. Wilelmestorp.)—The first element in this name is the personal appellation *William*. The postfix is from the N. *thorp*, *throp*, *trop*, *torp* (A.S. *thorpe*, *throp*)—a village. *William's* village.
- Willington.**—(D.D.B. Willetvne.)—The first component of this name is a derivative of the A.S. patronymic *Willingas*, indicating a settlement of the descendants of one of the *Wilsætæ*.
- Wilsley.**—(D.D.B. Winlesleie.)—The initial syllable is probably from the A.S. personal name *Wilgis*. The final syllable is the A.S. *leg*, *leag*, *lea*, *leah*, *lag*, *lah*—a meadow, field, land;—the field of *Wilgis*.
- Windley.**—A.S. *wind*—wind, and A.S. *leah*—a field, meadow, land;—the windy land.
- Wingerworth.**—(D.D.B. Wingreurde.)—The prefix is from the A.S. *wang*, *wong*—a plain, an indefinite tract of land, a field or land not enclosed. The postfix is from the A.S. *weorthig*, *worthig*, *wurthig*, *worth*—a close, a portion of land, a farm, a manor, an estate. The open or unenclosed manor or estate.
- Wingfield, North.**—(D.D.B. Winnefelt.)—A.S. *wang*, *wong*—a plain, an indefinite tract of land, and A.S. *feld*, *feld*—a field, a pasture;—the field or pasture on the plain. The adjunct is the A.S. *north*—north.
- Wingfield, South.**—(D.D.B. Winefeld.)—For the derivation of *Wingfield*, see above. The adjunct is the A.S. *suth*—south.
- Winhill.**—A pointed knob, almost circular, near Hope, said by Camden to have received its name from the event of a battle fought between two parties posted here. Near *Win-hill* is an elevation called *Lose-hill*, *q.v.*, said by Camden to have derived its name from the same event.
- Winnats or Wingates.**—The prefix is the A.S. *wind*—wind. The terminal syllable is from the A.S. *geat*, *gat*—a gate, door, an opening, a gap—N. *gata*—a road, street, or passage. The wind opening or passage. The *Winnats* is a mountain pass near *Castleton*.

- Winshill.**—(D.D.B. Wineshale.)—The prefix may be from the A.S. *winn*, *win*—contention, labour, war, to conquer, to obtain or acquire by labour or war, a winning, a victory, or from the A.S. *win*, *wyn*—pleasant, sweet, grateful, or with greater probability from the name of the A.S. god *Woden*. The postfix is either from the A.S. *hill*, *hyl*, *hyll*—a hill or mountain, or as the Domesday spelling seems to indicate, from the A.S. *alh*, *ealh*, *heal*, *heall*—a hall, palace, temple. The name indicates either a hill or a hall or a temple, remarkable as the site of some victory, or the pleasant hill or hall, or a hill or temple dedicated to the worship of *Woden*.
- Winster.**—(D.D.B. *Winsterne*.)—The derivation of the prefix is as in *Winshill*, *q.v.* The postfix is probably from the A.S. *treo*, *treu*, *treow*—a tree, a wood. The name indicates a site by a tree, remarkable for some victory, or a pleasant spot by a tree, or a site by a tree dedicated to the worship of *Woden*.
- Wirksworth.**—(D.D.B. *Werchesvorde*, *Werchesuorde*.)—A.S. *weorc*, *werc*, *worc*, *wærc*—work, from *wyrca*, *wyrcean*, *wircan*, *wircean*, *weorcan*—to labour, to work, and A.S. *weorthig*, *worthig*, *wurthig*, *worth*—a close, a portion of land, a farm, a manor, an estate;—the work or labour estate, stated by *Camden* to have received this name on account of the neighbouring lead works.
- Wolf's Cote-Hill.**—The prefix is derived from the A.S. *wulf*—a wolf, The medial element of the name is from the A.S. *cote*, *cyte*—a cot, cottage, bed, couch, cave, den. The terminal element is the A.S. *hill*, *hyl*, *hyll*—a hill, a mountain. The hill of the wolf's den.
- Woodland Eyam.**—The first element of this compound place-name is A.S. *wudu*, *wude*—a wood or forest, and A.S. *land*—ground, land, earth. The adjunct is a corruption of *Eyham* from A.S. *ay*, *ea*, *ey*—water, and A.S. *ham*—a home, dwelling, village. The village or home by the water on the forest-land.
- Woodland Hope.**—For the first component of this place-name, see above. The adjunct is from the C. *hwpp*—the side of a hill or a slope;—the slope on the wood land.
- Woodsetts.**—A.S. *wudu*, *wude*—a wood, forest, and A.S. *sæta*, *sæte*—settlers, dwellers, inhabitants, colonists;—the wood dwellers or settlers in the wood.
- Woodthorpe.**—A.S. *wudu*, *wude*—a wood or forest, and N. *thorp*, *throp*, *throp*, *torp* (A.S. *thorpe*, *throp*)—a village;—the village of the wood.
- Wormhill.**—(D.D.B. *Wrue nele*.)—A.S. *wyrn*, *worm*, *wurm*—a worm, serpent, snake, reptile, and A.S. *hill*, *hyl*, *hyll*—a hill, a mountain;—the snake hill.

Wye (River)—C. gwy, wy—fluid, liquid, water.

Wye Dale.—For the first element of this name, see Wye, river, *supra*. Dale is from the N. dalr, A.S. dal—a valley or dale. The dale of the water or river.

Yeldersley.—(D.D.B. Geldeslei.)—The first element in the name is from the A.S. yeldo—cranes. The postfix is the A.S. Leah—a field, meadow, land. The meadow or land of the cranes.

Youlgreave.—(D.D.B. Giolgrave.)—A.S. giolu, geolo—yellow, and also used as a personal name, and A.S. græf—a grave, sepulchre, cave;—the yellow cave or Youl's sepulchre.