

The Names of the Derbyshire and Staffordshire Barrows.

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GREAT number of the burial-mounds on the western side of Derbyshire and in the adjoining parts of Staffordshire are still known by their ancient names.

This is not the case in those English districts where the land has been much cultivated, as for instance in the wolds of East Yorkshire. In that part of England burial-mounds, often flattened by the plough, are abundant, and Canon Greenwell and Mr. Mortimer have opened hundreds of them. Neither of these antiquaries, however, gives us a list of their names; indeed, only in the rarest cases has the name of a barrow in those districts been preserved. In Derbyshire and Staffordshire it is otherwise, and the late Mr. Thomas Bateman has told us, whenever he could tell us, the name of every mound which he explored. Moreover, at the end of his *Ten Years' Diggings*, 1861, he published a "list of barrows in the counties of Derby and Stafford, distinguished by the word 'low' subjoined to the name, or otherwise indicated by the etymology of the prefix."¹

Bateman's list enlarged.—Taking this list as a basis, and comparing it with the names given in the text of *Ten Years' Diggings*, and of the same author's *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, 1848, I have compiled a more extended list,

¹ We must remember that the Ordnance maps mention comparatively few barrows. Thus out of thirty-four barrows known as the Garton Slack Group, thirty-one had escaped the eyes of the surveyors. Mortimer, *Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*, p. 208.

omitting from it all names which do not end in *-low*, and omitting also those barrows, if they are barrows, such as Abney-low, which have taken their names from the villages near which they are situate. I shall refer, however, to names like Abney-low in a subsequent part of this Introduction. The additions which I have made to Bateman's list have been obtained from *Domesday Book*, from the volumes of this *Journal*, from Mr. Jeayes's *Derbyshire Charters*, the *Reliquary*, county histories, and Ordnance maps. I am aware that the list could be greatly enlarged, not only from the six-inch Ordnance map, but from published and unpublished documents. I have tried to obtain the earliest possible forms of the names; I fear that in many cases old forms are not available. Only those Staffordshire barrows which Bateman mentions are included; it seemed undesirable to omit them, though they belong to another county.

The word "low."—The Old English *hlæw* or *hlāw* (Gothic *hlairv*, a grave) meant a mound, but it had the specific meaning of burial-mound. In Old English charters, according to Professor Napier and Mr. Stevenson, "it is almost invariably joined with a personal name, no doubt recording the person buried therein."¹ Before the thirteenth century it had become *law* (or *lawe* in the dative) as in *Tidislawe*, near Tideswell, mentioned in 1251. In the fourteenth century it had become *low*, as in *Fowelowe*, mentioned in 1308. The change was in accordance with the well-known rule that O.E. *ā* becomes in Southern English, *ō*; thus *stān* becomes *stone*. In the Derbyshire dialect, however, the sound of the *a* is still retained in these place-names, for people say Basla', Foola' or Fowla', Huckla'. As late as 1686 Plot speaks of "a Barrow or Low, such as were usually cast up over the bodies of eminent Captains."² When we find such a name as *Oswaldes hlau* in an Old English charter we know at once that it means Oswald's burial-mound, because Oswald is a name of frequent occurrence in ancient documents. On the Yorkshire Wolds burial-mounds are known as Howe Hills, from O.N. *haugr*, a cairn.

¹ *Crawford Charters*, 1895, p. 70.

² *Staffordshire*, p. 402.

In Mr. Bateman's list, as enlarged by me, it will be found that in the majority of cases the word prefixed to *-low* is a personal name; the chief exceptions being such names as *Nether-low*, where the position is described. *Blake-low* and *White-low* may have taken their names from the appearance which they presented when first covered by the limestone of the district, and *Green-low* may have been named from its colour.

The personal names contained in the Derbyshire and Staffordshire burial-mounds.—For various reasons some of the personal names which form the first element of the words in the subjoined list can be recognized with greater certainty than others, and I will now mention those which can either be inferred with certainty or without much doubt.

Addoc.	Deorstan.	Ræfn.
Aloc.	Duua.	Scæcca.
Atta.	Earne.	Skarði.
Bassa.	Grīs.	Skarfr.
Bega.	Harald.	Snell.
Blindr.	Hocca.	Spearhafoc.
Boti.	Hreinn.	Swan.
Brothar.	Hrollaugr.	Swegen.
Brocc.	Hyrningr.	Tatmann.
Carda.	Leodman.	Thor.
Caschin.	Martin.	Thurkill.
Ceatta.	Minning.	Tidi.
Cnut.	Mūs.	Wærin.
Craca.	Offa.	Waltere.
Culvard.	Oc.	Wigburh.
Cyne.	Petrus.	Withering.
Deor.	Pinning.	Wulf.

Of these fifty-one names seven appear to be Old Norse, viz., *Blindr*, *Grīs*, *Hreinn*, *Hrollaugr*, *Hyrningr*, *Skarði*, and *Skarfr*. Some of the names, such as *Bassa* and *Ræfn* (*Hrafn*), are common both to O.N. and O.E. There is hardly a trace of the names of women, *Wigburh* and perhaps *Evot* (see *Ivet-low*) being the only possible exceptions. *Lady-low* and *Queen-low* may, however, have derived their names from women.

Although in some cases there is no evidence to show what the personal name prefixed to the word *-low* is, we may be tolerably sure that it is a personal name, and not an adjective describing the appearance or position of the mound.

The names are not prehistoric.—The short list just given will show that the names belong to history, and not to prehistoric time. It will not, for instance, be doubted that an Englishman called *Deorstan* gave his name to Derston-low. Some of the names are still in use: *Bassa* is Bass; *Duua* is Dow; *Grīs* is Grice; *Hreinn* is Raine; *Mærtin* (Martin) is still used; *Skarði* is Sheard; *Skarfr* is Sharp; *Harald* exists unchanged, and so do *Swan* and *Thurkill*; *Waltere* is Walter; *Wulf* is Wolf. The names are the names of Englishmen, with some mixture of Scandinavians, and Mr. Round assures us, on the evidence of *Domesday*, that Derbyshire was a Danish district.¹ We are more likely to under-estimate than to over-estimate the Danish element.

When we find a village called Snelston and a barrow called Snels-low in the same county, we see that the one means Snell's farm and the other Snell's tomb. And when we know that in Old English Snell was not only a man's name, but was an adjective in common use, meaning quick or brave, it becomes evident that the name of the tomb, like that of the farm, belongs to historic time, and was given by men who spoke English. It is wrong to say that the builders of such tombs "lived before Agamemnon," nor can it be said that their names are Celtic. It is possible that one or two Celtic names may occur in the following list: Callidge-low may contain the man's name *Ccalloc*, but even that is very doubtful. By far the greater number of the tombs were erected by Englishmen or Danes. "It appears," says Lord Avebury, "that in England the habit of burying under tumuli was finally abandoned during the tenth century."²

¹ *Feudal England*, p. 72.

² Lubbock, *Prehistoric Times*, 3rd edition, p. 117, referring to Kemble, in *Archeological Journal*, xiv., p. 119.

Not the least interesting of these personal names is *Caskin*, which appears in Caskin-low. *Caschin* was the owner of Eyam in the time of Edward the Confessor, and also part owner of Elton, which is four miles east of Caskin-low. The index of names in Mr. Jeayes's *Derbyshire Charters* shows that the name Caskyn, Casken, Caskin, occurs eight times, from early in the thirteenth century downwards. At Brampton, near Chesterfield, we have Nicholas Caskin in 1438, and, in the same village, John Gaskyn is mentioned in 1468. A charter ten years later in date mentions Lawrence Gaskyn, son of John Gaskyn of Brampton. In these charters the name Pichot, Picot, or Pygot occurs, showing that *c* and *g* will sometimes interchange. Now the surname Gascoigne still occurs in Derbyshire, and is pronounced Gaskin, and Mr. Bardsley regards the names Le Gascoyne, Gascon, and Gaskin as identical, meaning an inhabitant of Gascony. If I am right in regarding *Caschin* as equivalent to Gascon, it follows that at least one settler from Gascony came to Derbyshire before the Norman Conquest. The interchange of *c* and *g* is a difficulty, especially as the surname Cashin exists; but I have noticed other instances in proper names where this interchange takes place, and one can hardly doubt that Caskin and Gaskin of Brampton are variants of the same family name.

The age of the barrows.—In eight cases Mr. Bateman found Roman coins in the barrows of Derbyshire and Staffordshire.¹ In Rolley-low on Wardlow Common “a few human bones and teeth, and a third brass coin of Constantine the Great” (who died A.D. 337) were found about a foot from the surface. The barrow is described as “most interesting.” It contained, amongst other things, calcined human bones, a calcined red deer's horn, “a skeleton with contracted knees,” “a highly ornamented urn, of rude but chaste design,” and various instruments of flint. The O.N. man's name *Hrollaugr* would become Rowley or Rolley in modern English.

¹ *Vestiges*, pp. 28, 30, 40, 55, 76, 82; *Ten Years' Diggings*, pp. 43, 55, 61, 82, 122, 126. Lying together in a hole Mr. Mortimer discovered pieces of flint, part of a bronze knife, and two pieces of greenish coloured glass—one from the neck, the other from the body of a vase—*Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*, p. 165.

A brass coin of Constantius Chlorus, who died at York A.D. 306, was found in Rusden-low. This barrow contained "a neat spear point of flint burnt white," an iron blade, a comb rivetted with iron pins, "a highly-ornamented drinking cup of red clay," and another "drinking cup beautifully decorated," etc.

Although successive burials took place in Rolley-low and Rusden-low, we are not entitled to assume that they were separated from each other by wide intervals of time.

It is impossible even to guess the date of the earliest barrows. As regards the latest, we know that in Iceland only unbaptized persons were buried in hows,¹ and there is no doubt that the practice of mound-burial was discouraged by Christianity. It appears from a document dated A.D. 1249 that the newly-converted Prussians promised that they would not thenceforth observe the rites of the heathen in burning or burying their dead with horses or men, or with weapons or clothing, or other valuable things, but would bury their dead according to the rites of the Christians, in cemeteries and not outside.² In Norway and Denmark mound-burial continued to the tenth century, if not later. Thus King Harold Fairhair, who died at Trondhjem in 930, was buried in "a lordly how."³ The barrow of Queen Thyra, at Jellinge, in Jutland, was erected in the tenth century. It is certain that the Danish population would continue to practise their own burial rites, just as they continued to speak their language, in this country. Moreover, we must not forget that the Danish invasion of England was comparatively late. Immediately before the sixth and seventh centuries, when Christianity was introduced into these islands, mound-burial must have been extremely frequent. As regards the evidence for Derbyshire, a very important document shows that cremation was not forgotten in that county in the eleventh century. One of the abbots of Burton relates that the bodies of two rustics continued to haunt their graves at Drake-low until they were exhumed and burnt.⁴

¹ *Landnāmabók*, c. 11.

² Dreger, *Codex Diplomat. Pomeraniae*, pp. 286-294; No. 191, cited in *Archæologia*, xxxvii., p. 463.

³ Vigfusson and Powell, *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, ii., 311.

⁴ See under *Drake-low*. See p. 120.

Family burial-mounds.—"Many of the Derbyshire lows," says Dr. Brushfield, "are named from the villages in their vicinity, as Fairfield, Chelmorton, Calver, etc." The *lows* deriving their names from villages, as given in Bateman's list, with one or two additions, are:—

Abney-low.	Ecton-low (Staffs.).	Priestcliffe-low.
Calver-low.	Fairfield-low.	Swarkestone-low.
Chelmorton-low.	Glossop-low.	Waterfall-low.
Cronkstone-low.	Mayfield-low.	Wetton-low.

Of the Derbyshire villages, Abney, Calver, Glossop, Priestcliffe, and Swarkeston are in *Domesday*. It is possible that these *lows*, or some of them, are family burial-mounds or cemeteries, but that could only be proved by excavation. Abney-low, for example, may be the name of the large rounded eminence to the south of that village, or it may be the name of the village cemetery. There is a place called Stainbrough-law, near Stainbrough, in South Yorkshire. The *Black Book of Hexham*, compiled in 1479, mentions Halton-lawe, le Netley-lawe, Mabchestre-lawe, and Elichestre-law.¹

William Bray, writing in 1778, mentions "the barren hills called Basslow-barrow," and says "Basslow-barrow shows its naked top over the house," *i.e.*, Chatsworth House.² The name seems to have disappeared; at least I cannot find it on the Ordnance map. But probably it marks the site of Bassa's grave, and there is nothing to show that it was a family burial-place.

Whether such names as Abney-low are descriptive of village cemeteries or not, it is evident that some of the Derbyshire barrows were family tombs. There was "a very large barrow" on Brassington Moor, called Stoney-low, in which the number of interments "must have been enormous."³ In describing an important barrow in the parish of Weaverthorpe, Canon Greenwell says "it was in all probability a family burial-place, and

¹ In Raine's *Priory of Hexham*, ii., pp. 39-49. On p. 49 we have Hethereslaw-cestres, where the word prefixed to *law* is a man's name, probably the same as that which appears in Hathersage.

² *Tour into Derbyshire, &c.*, 1783, pp. 170-172.

³ *Vestiges*, p. 46. Is this Stoney-low identical with the Brassington-low of the O.M. of 1836?

it must have been in use for a period extending at least over the lifetimes of three generations."¹ Mr. Mortimer discovered fifty-three cremated interments in Howe Hill, Duggleby, and he thinks that, had the whole mound been excavated, he would have found as many more.² In this case, however, all the burials seem to have taken place at the same time, and they were all sealed up by a layer of blue clay, twelve inches in thickness.

Tideswell and Tideslow: Brassington and Brassing-low.—In two cases the same personal name enters into the name both of a town and of an adjacent burial-mound. Thus Tideswell, in *Domesday Tidesuuelle*, is a little more than a mile to the south of Tideslow. The burial-mound may yet be seen on the summit of a hill which overlooks the town, and it is mentioned in a document of the year 1251 as *Tidislawe*—a place (*locus*) on the north side of Tideswell. It is certain that *Tidislawe* means Tidi's burial-mound, and that *Tidesuuelle* means Tidi's well. It is not, however, so clear that *well* here means a spring or fountain of water.³ The man's name *Tidi*, genitive *Tides*, occurs three times in Mr. Searle's *Onomasticon*, and we have it as *Tiddi* in *tiddes ford*, mentioned in a charter of the year 847.⁴ Forms like this show that the first *i* in Tidi was short. The name also occurs with great frequency in compounds, as *Tidbeald*, *Tidbeorht*, *Tidburh*, *Tidcume*, *Tidfrith*, *Tidhelm*, *Tidman*, *Tidwulf*, etc.

Before the year 1824 Tideslow was opened by some curious persons, who found human bones in it.⁵ A careful examination of the mound, which is 120 feet in diameter, is much to be desired. It belongs to Mrs. Wilson, of Bamford.

Bateman does not mention Brassing-low, but I find Brassing-low Moor⁶ on the Ordnance map of 1836 at a distance of three

¹ *British Barrows*, p. 197.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 30.

³ Such forms as *Tiddeswall* and *Raveneswalle* (written thus in 1243) may contain the M.E. *walle*, a well or spring. But the O.N. *völlr*, a field or paddock, would become *wall* in English.

⁴ In Sweet's *Second Anglo-Saxon Reader*, p. 184.

⁵ See Dr. Brushfield's "Tideswell and Tideslow," in vol. xxvii., p. 68 of this *Journal*.

⁶ We have just seen that the number of interments in Stoney-low on Brassington Moor "must have been enormous." Was it identical with Brassing-low?

miles N.W. of Brassington, and the name is obviously genuine. In *Domesday* Brassington appears as *Branzinctun*. The first part of this place-name is almost certainly a proper name, and we may conjecture that it was *Brantsing* or *Bransing*. This also appears to be a case in which a village and an adjacent burial-mound have derived their names from one and the same man. There is a barrow called Walderslow in Waldershelf (now Bolsterstone), near Sheffield. The man's name *Wealdhere* occurs in both these words, *shelf* being possibly O.E. *scylf*, a peak, or turret. We may compare Tibshelf and Wadshelf in Derbyshire, which contain the men's names *Tibba* and *Wada*.

Modern names of "lows."—In several cases limekilns have been made on the sites of barrows; Taylors-low is a case in point. When this has happened the barrow appears to have been re-named after the owner of the kiln, as if the innovator had been conscious that the original prefix was a man's name.

Courts held on barrows.—Bateman's list has four barrows called Moot-low, and the O.E. *gemôt* means meeting, council. It is well known that courts were often held on burial-mounds;¹ indeed, the hundreds of the various counties, as for instance the hundred of Totmanslow in Staffordshire, frequently derive their names from such mounds, apparently because the hundred courts were held upon or near them.

Authorities.—The Old English names in the following list have mostly been taken from Mr. Searle's *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum*, 1897, the sub-title being "A list of Anglo-Saxon proper names from the time of Beda to that of King John." This book, very useful as it is, could be much enlarged and improved. For Old Norse proper names I have used the indexes to the *Landnámabók*, *Flateyjarbók*, and various sagas. I have also made a little use of E. H. Lind's *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn ock Fingrade Namn*, Upsala, 1905. Only the first part of this work, extending to the name *Bötölfr*, was published at the time of writing. It is a most valuable and useful publication, and I regret that it was not finished.

¹ See Gomme's *Primitive Folk-Moots*.

Abbreviations in the following list.

D.C.—*Descriptive Catalogue of Derbyshire Charters*, compiled by Isaac Herbert Jeayes, 1906.

Inq. C.C.—*Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis*, ed. Hamilton.

M.E.—Middle English.

N.E.D.—*New English Dictionary* (Oxford).

O.N.—Old Norse, represented by Icelandic.

O.E.—Old English (Anglo-Saxon).

O.M.—Ordnance Map.

R.H.—*Rotuli Hundredorum* (thirteenth century).

T.Y.D.—Bateman's *Ten Years' Diggings*.

Vestiges.—Bateman's *Vestiges of the Antiq. of Derbyshire*.

A number placed after a personal name denotes how often it occurs in Mr. Searle's *Onomasticon*. Thus *Pinca* (2) means that Mr. Searle gives two instances of this man's name.

List of Mounds.

ABBOTS-LOW, near Hopton. This large barrow was opened by Major Rooke in 1793 (*Archæologia*, xii. 4), and is called Abbot's Lowe in *Vestiges*, p. 26. It contained a very large urn, about seventeen inches in diameter, and a deposit of burnt bones and ashes. *Abbud*, the name of a priest, occurs once, c. 904; *cp.* O.E. *abbod* from Lat. *abbātem*, the head of a monastery, the O.N. man's name *Abōti*, and "le Parson's lawe" in the *Black Book of Hexham* (Surtees Society), p. 27. The Syriac *abbā*, from which abbot is derived, was a name originally given to all monks.

ARBOUR-LOWS, nine miles south-east of Buxton. The prefix stands for *harbour*, a shelter or place of refuge, with lost initial *h*. The loss of the aspirate may be seen in many local names, and amongst them in Cold Arbour, in Ashover, mentioned by Titus Wheatcroft, the Ashover schoolmaster, in 1722 (*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* xix. 40). There is more than one barrow at this place, and the earliest writers speak of it as Arbour-lows. It is better to follow them, inasmuch as the

name Arbour-low suggests that the stone circle and vallum were part of a tomb, whereas they were something else. I hope to deal with these remains in a separate article.

AT-LOW, a village in Derbyshire; *Domesday* Etelawe; Attelawe in 1225; Attelowe in 1287; Attelau is found as a surname in *R.H.* From the man's name *Eata* or *Atta* (11).

BACK-LOW, near Swinscoe, S. Called Back-of-the-Low in *T.Y.D.* p. 124, and Back-low on p. 27.

BARLOW, near Chesterfield; *Domesday* Barleie.

BASLOW, a village in Derbyshire; Basselau in *Domesday*; Basselawe in *R.H.*; Basselowe in 1285. From the man's name *Bassa* (1), once Latinized as *Bassus*. Osbertus Basse is mentioned in the *Domesday of St. Paul's*, 1222. *Cp.* the O.N. man's name *Bassi*, of frequent occurrence; also the modern surname Bass. *Cp.* also Bassenthwaite, near Keswick, *i.e.*, Bassa's paddock; Baswick, near Beverley, and Baseworth, in Yorkshire. The name appears to be Scandinavian.

BEELOW, near Youlgreave. There is another Bee-low east of Chapel-en-le-Frith; *cp.* Belawe, in Norfolk, *R.H.* The village of Beeley, near Bakewell, is Begelie in *Domesday*, and the man's name *Biga* occurs in that survey. There was a Cumbrian St. Bega (*cp.* St. Bees); the Irish virgin St. Bee appears as *Begha c.* 630. *Cp.* Beeby, near Leicester, and Beesby, near Waltham, Lincs.

BIRK-LOW, near Hathersage, spelt Birchlow on the O.M. of 1836. *Cp.* Birkby, near Northallerton. Two burial-mounds in Caithness are popularly known as "Birkle Hills."—Laing and Huxley's *Prehistoric Remains of Caithness*, 10, 30. The prefix may be the birch-tree, or it may be the man's name *Beorcol* or *Bercul* (4). A deed of 1449 mentions a close in Hilton, Derbyshire, called Berkeshey, *D.C.*

BLACKSTONE-LOW, near Bradbourne.

BLAKE-LOW. This name occurs in four places; *cp.* White-low, *infra*, and Blake Fell, a peak in Cumberland. In Lancashire they say, "as blake as a paigle," as pale as a primrose.

The first element of the name may refer to the pale colour of the burial-mounds—for they would look pale before the grass had grown over them—or it may be the personal name now appearing as Blake.

BLEAK-LOW, one mile north-east of Great Longstone. The summit exceeds 2,000 feet in height. *Cp.* Bleak Hills, near Mansfield.

BLIND-LOW, near Hartington; there is another Blind-low near Chelmorton. *Cp.* Blindley Heath, near E. Grinstead. Some fields at Brinsworth, near Rotherham, are known as Blind Wells. From the O.N. man's name *Blindr*. The surname Le Blinde occurs in *R.H.*

BOAR-LOW, near Tissington. *Cp.* Boar's Hill, near Abingdon; Boarstall, near Bicester; and Boarhills, near St. Andrews.

BOLE-LOW. Three *lows* bearing this name are given in Bateman's list. A bole-hill was a smelting-place for lead or other metals, and these were set up, like burial-mounds, on the tops of hills, the object of the smelter being to get wind for his furnace. Sometimes a burial-mound was used for this purpose.

BOOTH-LOW. Bateman mentions two *lows* of this name, one being called Nether Booth Low. Shepherds' booths were erected on high ground, for it was there that they watched their flocks in summer.

BORTHER-LOW, near Middleton-by-Youlgreave. *Cp.* Brotherton, near Pontefract; Brothwick, near Alnwick; and Brothertoft, near Boston. From the man's name *Brothar* (6). The *r* has undergone metathesis, as in Brough for Burgh, or *brust* for *burst*.

BOTTES-LOW, S. *Cp.* Bottesford and Bottesfeld. From the man's name *Boti*, *Bote*, Latinized as *Botius* (3). *Cp.* O.N. *Boti*, *Botte*.

BRASSING-LOW, three miles north-west of Brassington, *Domesday* Branzincton. *Cp.* Bronselawe, in Staffordshire, *R.H.*, and Bressingham, in Norfolk.

BRED-LOW. Not mentioned by Bateman, but Bredelawe in *Domesday*. De Bredelowe is an old Derbyshire surname, *D.C.* There is a place called Bredsall, or Breadsall, in Derbyshire, in *Domesday* Braideshale. *Cp.* Breidestorp mentioned in 1125—*Liber Niger* of Peterborough (Camden Society). William de Breydeshale, of Derbyshire, is mentioned in 1258, and a place called Breydeston in 1294 (*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* xii. 24). There is a man's name *Breiðr* in *Landnāma*, and these names show that a corresponding O.E. man's name once existed. It may have been *Breid* or *Breide* in a Danish district.

BRIER-LOW (Breerla'), near Buxton. *Cp.* Brerlowe, in Shropshire, *R.H.*, Brereton, and Brierley. Brere-law-medou in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 39.

BROAD-LOW, marked on the O.M. of 1836 as near Great Hucklow. It is on the summit of a piece of steep ground.

BROCK-LOW, near the village of Peak Forest; so named in a Derbyshire *Directory* of 1857. I have no other evidence of it. From the man's name *Brocc*, as in *Brocces-hlāw*. Henry le Brok is mentioned in *R.H.* *Cp.* Brockworth, near Gloucester, and Brockmanton, near Leominster.

BROWN-LOW or **BROWNS-LOW.** Bateman gives two instances, the one near Hartington, and the other near Castern, in Staffordshire. There was a Brounuslowe at Newton Solney in 1304, *D.C.* Bronslaw or Brouneslaw is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 31. *Cp.* Brunestorp, in Norfolk (*Inq. C.C.*), and Brunefeld, in *R.H.* *Brun* was the owner of Ludworth, and part owner of Marston and Shipley, in Derbyshire, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and *Brune* was the owner of Rodsley in the same reign. From the O.N. man's name *Brūni*? The meaning of O.E. *brūn* is dusky, dark, brown.

BULLOCK-LOW, near Hartington. *Cp.* Bullockeby, in Norfolk, *R.H.* Bullock is an old surname in Derbyshire (*D.C.*), and, on the analogy of such names as Wolf and Lamb, may go back to an early time. The surname *Bulloc* occurs in *R.H.* See Far-low (p. 120).

BURNET-LOW, near Grindon. Bateman calls it Burnett's Low in *T.Y.D.*, "the prefix being derived from a late occupier of the land."

BURROW-LOW, near Hartington. "Those Tumuli, or (as we call them) Burrows"—Charleton's *Chorea Gigantum*, 1663, p. 39, cited in *N.E.D.*

CALLIDGE-LOW, near Brassington. Of this mound Bateman says, in *Vestiges*, p. 37, that it is "usually called Galley Lowe, but was formerly written Callidge Lowe, which is probably more correct." Here, among many interesting remains, was discovered a necklace of thirteen pendant ornaments of gold, eleven of them being set with garnets. It was found among "a few human bones mixed with rats' bones and horses' teeth," about two feet from the surface. Other skeletons, calcined human bones, a rude urn, etc., were discovered. From the man's name *Calic*, found in the *Scōp* or *Gleeman's Tale* as ruler of the Finns; or *Calic*, found once as a moneyer. *Cp.* the O.N. man's name *Kjallakr*, from the Gaelic *Cealloc*. According to Bede, *Ceollach* or *Cellach* was the second bishop of Mid-Anglia or Mercia, but he returned to Scotland.

CALLING-LOW, near Youlgreave. It is written Chalenglowe in 1567, Chalensloe in 1627 (Youlgreave Parish Register), and Callenge-low in Glover's *Derbyshire*, ii. 191. Challengewood occurs in 1361, *D.C.* *Cp.* Callenge, in Fifeshire.

CAL-LOW. Bateman mentions four instances, two of them being in Staffordshire. It is not clear that all these are the names of burial-mounds. Callow, near Wirksworth, is Caldew in *Domesday*, and is written Caldelow in 1299, and Cawlow in 1734. *Cp.* Caldecotes, Calehale, and Ceolhal in *Domesday* (Derbyshire). There is a place called Calton, or Calton Pastures, near Chatsworth.

CARDER-LOW, near Hartington. Written Cartherlow on the O.M. of 1836. Mr. Searle gives *Cardan-hlāw* and *Cerdan-hlāw* from Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.* About the centre of this barrow "was found the skeleton of the chief over whom the barrow

had at first been raised . . . at his elbow lay a splendid brass or bronze dagger . . . a few inches lower down was placed a beautiful axe or hammer head of light-coloured basalt." In this barrow there was a secondary interment of a very tall man, near whom was an iron knife—*Vestiges*, p. 64. From a man's name *Carda*, or *Cerda*, occurring only in these burial-mounds.

CARTER-LOW. Bateman does not say where this is.

CASKIN-LOW, or CASKING-LOW, one and a half miles north-west of Hartington. Bateman has it "Casking low," but it is Caskin low on the O.M. of 1836. In *T.Y.D.*, p. 40, Bateman says: "There are two barrows in the valley adjoining a hill near Hartington called Casking Low, which are commonly called Moneystones. The largest has been nearly removed . . . The smaller barrow is in the same field, about one hundred yards from the other, measures about six yards across, and is surrounded by a circle of large limestones." Particles of charcoal and three skeletons were found. Two of these "had each but one spear head of flint, though they were surrounded by a slight sprinkling of chippings of the same material." *Cp.* Moneylaws, near Carham, Northumberland, meaning "many tombs." According to *Domesday*, *Caschin* (Caskin) was part owner of Elton—six miles from Hartington—in the time of the Confessor; *Caschin* was also the owner of Eyam. The surname Caskyn, Casken, Caskin, occurs in old Derbyshire charters, *D.C.*

CAS-LOW, near Mayfield. *Cp.* Cheselowe, in Monyash, in 1361, *D.C.* Keswick is Casewic in the *Crawford Charters*. Gough's *Camden*, ii. 503, speaks of Castlow Cross, in Staffs. From O.N. *kös*, or *köstr*, a pile.

CAT-LOW, near Parwich. From the man's name *Ceatta* (1). *Cp.* Catcott, near Bridgwater; Catwick, near Hornsea; and Catworth, in Huntingdonshire. There is a Catlaw in Northumberland.

CLIPPER-LOWS, in Brassington, mentioned in 1620. Some fields in Holbeck, Nottinghamshire, are called the Far Clippers.

COCK-LOW, S. *Cp.* Cokkeswell, in Worcestershire, *R.H.*, and Cockthorpe, in Oxfordshire. The surname De Cokeseye occurs in Derbyshire in 1381, *D.C.* In *T.Y.D.*, 183, 184, Bateman calls this barrow "The Cock-low." A Coklawe is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 47, now Cocklaw, four and a half miles from Hexham. Cocklaw, near Lanark, has remains of "an ancient circular camp."

COP-LOW, at Coplow Dale, near Little Hucklow. This mound, now hardly visible, is on the summit of a piece of bowl-shaped ground, and human remains have been found in it. There is a Coplow in Staffordshire, and there was a Coppelowe near Foston in the thirteenth century, *D.C.* Under the word "copped," the *N.E.D.* quotes Speed, 1611: "Hubba the Dane . . . was there . . . under a heape of copped stones interred." *Cp.* Coppede-low, Fin-cop-low, and Hay-cop-low. Billesdon Coplow, in Leicestershire, is described as the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

COPEDE-LOW. A charter of the thirteenth century mentions "le Coppede-lowe," in Tansley, *D.C.* Another charter of the same period, relating to Alsop-in-the-Dale, has "le Ceppide-lowe"—*Derbyshire Archæological Journal* vii. 107. The surname Le Coppede occurs in *R.H.*, and elsewhere. The *N.E.D.* has the word "cop-head," meaning a high, peaked head, and "cop-headed," with the same meaning. There is reference to Horman's *Vulgaria*, 1519: "A copheeded felowe may have wytte ynough." See Cop-low.

CORSE-LOW. The O.M. of 1836 gives Corselow Wood, half a mile east of Abney. Mr. Searle has a man's name *Corsa*, as in Corsan-tun (1); but there are several places called Corse in Scotland. *Corse* can hardly mean a dead body, and is probably a metathesis for *cross*. See Cross-low.

COW-LOW. Bateman gives five instances of this name, one being in Staffordshire. One of the Derbyshire names is written Cowlowe in 1633, and is mentioned as Coulowe in 1251—*Derbyshire Archæological Journal* v. 16. The prefix in Cowlow,

near Buxton, rimes with *how*. From the man's name *Cūga* (1). *Cp.* the O.N. ekename *Kūgi*. Two beautiful pins of gold, connected by a gold chain, and set with ruby glass, and also many other beautiful objects, were discovered in Cowlow, near Buxton—*Vestiges*, p. 92. *Ceawan-hlāw*, Ceawa's burial mound, in Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.*, points to another pronunciation of *cow*, riming with *mow*.

CRAKE-LOW, near Parwich. There is a Crake-low about half a mile west of Hartington. A Crak-lawe, or Crawlaw, is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 42. Bateman opened "a peculiarly-shaped barrow upon Crakendale Pasture, near Bakewell"—*T.Y.D.*, p. 71. *Cp.* Crakanthorp, in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Society), ii. index, and Crakehall, near Bedale. The O.N. man's name *Krākr*, meaning crow, would be Croke in Southern English; but Derbyshire was a Danish district.

CROSS-LOW, near Parwich. There is another Cross-low near Eyam, written Crosslowe in 1702. "They preserve the memory of the deceased ladies of the place by erecting a little pyramid of stone for each of them, with the lady's name. These pyramids are by some called crosses"—Martin's *Western Islands of Scotland*, 1716, p. 164. See Corse-low.

CULVERDS-LOW, S. *Cp.* Culverthorpe, near Sleaford, and Culverley, near Southampton. The surname Culvard, Culvert, is found in *R.H.* Under *Ceolfrith*, Mr. Searle cites *Ceolferthesmōr*, from Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.* From the man's name *Ceolfrith*.

DARBY-LOW, near Fairfield.

DARS-LOW, near Monyash. *Cp.* Darsham, near Saxmundham, in Sussex. From the man's name *Deor*, or *Diar* (3).

DERSTON-LOW, near Buxton. This is mentioned as Derstonlowe in a document of 1251—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* v. 163. The name now seems to be lost. From the man's name *Deorstan*, *Derstan* (*Domesday*).

DIRT-LOW, near Ashford. There is another Dirt-low half a mile south-east of Castleton. *Cp.* Dirtcar, near Wakefield.

DOOG-LOW. Griffie-Grange, otherwise Bret-Griffe, "is separated from Hopton on the south-east by an ancient ditch, called Dooglow Dyke"—White's *Directory of Derbyshire*, 1857, p. 416. From O.N. *dōlgr*, a fiend or ghost?

DOW-LOW, near Church Sterndale. *Cp.* Dowthwaite and Dowland, in which the prefix rimes with *cow*, and Dowthorpe, near Hornsea. There is a place called Dowell near Hartington. Duffield, in this county, appears in *Domesday* as *Duuelle*, *Duuu*'s field. There is a place called Dowell near Sterndale—*T.Y.D.*, p. 243. From the man's name *Duuua* or *Duua* (3). *Cp.* the modern surname Dow.

DRAKE-LOW, near Burton-upon-Trent; there is a hamlet called Drakelow near Bawtry. Drachelawe in *Domesday*, and Drake-lawe in *R.H.* It is possible that the first part of this word is the O.E. *draca*, a dragon, for there is an ancient legend about "the Devil of Drakelow." It appears that between the years 1083 and 1093, if we may rely on these dates, the ghosts of two rustics buried at Drakelow continued to haunt their graves until their dead bodies were exhumed and burnt; see Mr. Kerry's account of Geoffry's MS. in the British Museum—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* xvii. p. 57. However, *Draca*, a moneyer, is mentioned on a coin of Hardicanute, though Grueber reads *Wraca*, and we have the modern surname Drake. See Scrip-low.

ELK-LOW, ELLOCK-LOW, or ALECK-LOW, three miles east of Hartington. Pegge, in *Archæologia* vii. 133 (1783), calls it Ellocklow. The O.M. of 1836 has Aleck-low. From the man's name *Aloc*, found in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

END-LOW, two miles west of Hartington. In *Vestiges*, p. 45, Bateman speaks of it as an "immense accumulation of stone." Bray says that "ashes and burnt bones have been found in End-low"—*Tour*, 1783, p. 242. Richard de Endeslawe, of Shropshire, is mentioned in *R.H.* *Cp.* Enslow, three miles east of Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

FAR-LOW. Bateman mentions two instances, one near Tideswell, the other near Cauldon. There is a Farlow near Cleobury

Mortimer, in Shropshire. *Cp.* Fersfield in *R.H.*, Farlawe and "lez Farlaws" in the *Black Book of Hexham*, pp. 49, 50, and Farsheved, meaning bull's head, in *Chronicon Petroburgense*. From the O.N. ekename *Farri*, meaning bullock, O.E. *fearr*, a bull? See Bullock-low (p. 115). The prefix may, however, be O.E. *feorr*, far, distant.

FIN-COP-LOW, near Ashford, where there is a place called Fin-cop.

FIND-LOW, near Chelmorton.

FOO-LOW, a village near Eyam, written Fowelowe in 1308 and 1451. The *Chartulary of Darley Abbey* mentions "Henricum de le Foulowes de Derby"—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* xxvi. 113. The local pronunciation is Fowlow, the first syllable riming with *mow* or *sow*. This points to an O.E. man's name *Fawle* (*Fāwle?*), found once as the name of a moneyer; otherwise it might be from the man's name *Fugel*, or *Fugul* (3).

FOWSE-LOW, near Hopton. *Cp.* O.E. *fūss*, O.N. *fūss*, brave, noble, O.H.G. *funs*, ready, and the O.N. man's name *Vigfūss*, meaning warlike. From an unrecorded man's name *Funs*, or *Fūs* which occurs in old German personal names.

FOX-LOW, two miles south-east of Buxton. There is also a village called Foxlowe near Hartington, written Foxlawe in 1244, and Foxlowe in *R.H.* *Cp.* Fukislowe, in Cambridgeshire, *R.H.* Henry le Fox is mentioned in *R.H.* *Cp.* the modern surname Fox.

GALLEY-LOW. See Callidge-low. Pegge, in *Archæologia* vii. 133 (1783), speaks of Gallow-low.

GIB-LOW. Bateman seems to be mistaken in speaking of "the large barrow upon Middleton Moor, called Gib Hill," as having the suffix *low*.

GORSTY-LOW, near Chapel-en-le-Frith; Gorstilowe in 1633. *Cp.* Gorsty Hill, near Blackheath, in Staffordshire.

GREAT-LOW, near Tideswell. Bateman mentions two other barrows of the same name. He only examined the one between Hurdlow and Chelmorton, and he gives no evidence of its size. These mounds may have been named from their size.

GREEN-LOW. Bateman gives five instances. There is a town in Berwickshire called Greenlaw, and two others of the same name in Scotland. A place called Green Cairn is mentioned in Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, p. 66; Grenelawes in *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelm.* (Surtees Society), p. 375. In Iceland "the quiet barrows of the happier dead were sometimes miraculously marked out, as Thorgrim's, in Gisli's Saga, which was always green on one side, and Wash-brink, Einar's barrow, close by Sigmund's barrow, which was green all the year round"—*Landnāma*, cited in Vigfusson and Powell's *Corpus Poeticum Boreale* i. 418. See *Landnāma*, part ii., chapter 7.

GRIND-LOW, the name of a hamlet near Eyam; Greneslaw in 1199; Greenlow in 1552 (Lysons's *Derbyshire*, p. 185); Grundloe in 1650. There is another Grind-low near Over Haddon. Near Edale are Grinds-low and Grinds-brook, the *i* being long. *Cp.* Grindeham in *R.H.* One instance of a man's name *Grind*, on a coin, is given by Mr. Searle. The *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 8, mentions "le Gryndstan-law." Mr. Searle mentions "Grindeles pytt," and another "Grendeles pyt" is mentioned in the *Crawford Charters*. A place called Grindell-dikes occurs in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 82. There is a place called Grindelsgrain Tor four miles north of Edale. *Cp.* Grindle-barn, near Derwent Hall, Ashopton; Grindleton, near Burnley, in Yorkshire; and Grindleford, near Hathersage. The poem *Beowulf* mentions an odious, devilish spirit, a thyrs, called *Grendel*. We may note that in folklore the colour green is regarded as unlucky. For an account of the exploration of a barrow at Grind-low, see Mr. B. Bagshawe's article in the *Reliquary* iii. 206. The O.N. *grind* means a gate, pen, fold.

GRIN-LOW, near Buxton. It was covered with limekilns in 1857. See Grind-low, above.

GRIS-LOW, near Calver. *Cp.* Gristhorpe, near Filey; Gris-thwaite, near Ripon; Grisby, near Whitby; and Griston, near Watton, in Norfolk. From the O.N. man's name *Griss* or *Gris*, M.E. *grīs*, Scottish *gris*, meaning pig. John le Gris occurs in *R.H.*, and we have the modern English personal name Grice.

GRUB-LOW, S. There is a hill called Grubbit Law near Morebattle, in Roxburghshire.

HADDOCK-LOW, near Sparrow-pit, about three miles east of Chapel-en-le-Frith. The man's name *Addoc* occurs three times in the Durham *Liber Vitæ*, pp. 32, 95, and on p. 54 we have *Eaddoc*. Haddock is still found as a surname.

HAL-LOW, near Pleasley. *Cp.* the wapentake of Hellowe, in Lincolnshire, *R.H.*

HAREFOOT-LOW, near Hartington. King Harold I. was surnamed Harefoot, O.N. *hēra-fōtr*. It is possible that we have here to do with the surname Harefoot. In *Grettis Saga* c. 11, we have *Trēfötshaugr*, Treefoot's mound, the tomb in which Anund Treefoot (wooden leg) was buried. But *cp.* Haresfoot, six miles east of Hemel Hempstead, and the plant harefoot.

HARE-LOW, near Tideswell. There is another Hare-low near Bamford. Hayrlawwooddes, near Hexham, is mentioned in the sixteenth century—Raine's *Priory of Hexham* i. p. cxlviii. *Cp.* Hare-law, in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 44, and Herlaw, in Thorpe's *Diplomatarium*, p. 572. Henry de Herlawstone is mentioned in *Derbyshire Archæological Journal* x. p. 153. *Cp.* the modern surname Hare.

HAR-LOW, S. *Cp.* Harlow, in Wath-upon-Dearne, Yorkshire; Harlow, near Harrogate; and Harlow, near Bury S. Edmunds; also Harswell and Harworth.

HARROD-LOW. "In a pasture called Perry, in this Peak-forest, a very great quantity [of human bones] has been discovered under a bank several yards in length; they are in general sound. There is another of these collections of bones in a pasture, called *Harrod-low*, in the same forest"—Bray's *Tour*

into *Derbyshire*, 1783, p. 239. The O.M. gives Perry and Perrygate on the north of the road between Tideswell and Chapel-en-le-Frith, and indicates some nameless tumuli. On the other side of the road is Haddock-low. From the man's name *Harald*. The *l* in Harrod is here silent, as in Rafe for Ralph. *Cp.* the modern surname Harrod.

HAWKES-LOW, near Parwich. It is written Hakes-low in a deed of 1695, and Hawks-low in 1836. Pegge, in *Archæologia* vii. 133 (1783), calls it Hakeslow. A Hauks-lowe is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 61. One of the Hundreds of Northamptonshire was called Houkes-lowe. *Cp.* Hawksworth, Hawksley, Hawkswell, Haukeston, and Hawkswick. If Hawkes-low is right, the derivation is from an unrecorded man's name *Havoc*, as in *Goldhavoc*, *Spearhafoc*, corresponding to the O.N. man's name *Haukr*. *Cp.* Hakeman, in *R.H.*

HAY-COP-LAW, near Monsal Dale. *Cp.* Wardlow Hay Cop, near Tideswell, and see Cop-low and Fin-cop-low.

HED-LOW, near Snelston. From the man's name *Headda*, or *Hedda* (20).

HEATHY-LOW, near Eyam. *Cp.* Heathylee, near Longnor, in Staffordshire.

HERNS-LOW, near Eyam. *Cp.* Erneshow, near Hexham, and Yarns-low, *infra*. From the man's name *Earn*, or *Earne* (2), O.N. *Örn*. For the intrusive *h*, *cp.* Hearnbriht for Earnbeorht, Hysabella for Isabella, in the Durham *Liber Vitæ*, and Haddock-low for Addock-low (p. 123).

HETINE-LOW, near Bakewell. A grant of land, dated 1282, mentions "le Hetinelaw"—*Derbyshire Archæological Journal* xv. 47. I have no other evidence of the name. *Cp.* Ettingshall, near Wolverhampton, and Ettington, near Stratford-on-Avon.

HIGH-LOW, near Hathersage. Bateman gives two other instances. One of these is called Highlowe in 1633, but Eyelowe and Le Eyelowe in *R.H.* We have Heyelawe in 1232, Heglowe in 1388 (*D.C.*), and Heigelowe in 1570. It occurs as Hyghlow on Saxton's map of Derbyshire, 1577.

HIND-LOW, near Buxton. The *i* is long. In *Vestiges*, p. 62, Bateman says there were four barrows "upon a tract of land denominated Hindlowe." Hiendley, near Barnsley, is pronounced Heendley.

HOAR-LOW, near Hartington. The surname Del Horlowe occurs in Derbyshire in 1333, *D.C.* O.E. *hār*, grey, old? *Cp.* Hoarthorn, white thorn. *Cp.* Hoar Cross, near Abbots' Bromley, Staffordshire; Hoarstone, near Kidderminster; and White-low.

HOO-LOW, or WOO-LOW, near Fairfield; Woolow on the O.M. of 1836. "Woolpit, near Stowmarket, Suffolk, derives its name from 'wolf-pit,' as it is recorded in *Domesday* as *Wlfpetta*"—*Crawford Charters*, p. 53. Identical in meaning with Wool-low, *infra*. From the man's name *Ulf* or *Wulf*, O.N. *Ūlfr*, the modern surname Wolf.

HORNING-LOW, S. The surname De Horninglowe occurs in Derbyshire in 1268, *D.C.* From the man's name *Horning*, appearing in Horninggseye, in Cambridgeshire (*Inq. C.C.*); Hornigsherth and Horninggshæd, in Suffolk; Hornington, near Tadcaster; and Horningtoft, near Fakenham, Norfolk. *Cp.* the O.N. man's name *Hyrningr*.

HUCK-LOW, the name of a village near Tideswell; Hochelai, in *Domesday*; Hokelawe, in *R.H.* On the O.M. is Hucklow Lees Barn, three miles north-east of Derwent Chapel. From the man's name *Hoca*, or *Hocca* (5). *Cp.* Hocheslau, in Northamptonshire—*Domesday*.

HUNT-LOW, a place in Derbyshire, mentioned in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* xix. 68. I do not know where it is. From the man's name *Hunta* (3). *Cp.* Le Hunte.

HURD-LOW, near Hartington; Hordlawe in 1244, Hordlow in 1570, Hurdlowe in 1633. There is another Hurd-low one mile south-west of Castleton. *Cp.* Hordlaw-syde, in Raine's *Priory of Hexham*. The O.E. *hord* means treasure.

HURST-LOW, S.

IVET-LOW, near Wirksworth. The surname *Ivette* occurs in *R.H.* This personal name also occurs as Evett, Evot, and in Bardsley's *English Surnames* it is proved by documentary evidence to be a diminutive or pet form of the woman's name *Eva*. *Cp.* Ivelaw, or Evelaw, an old Border town in Berwickshire, and Ivetsey Bank, near Lapley, in Staffordshire.

KENS-LOW, near Middleton-by-Youlgreave. *Cp.* Kenworthy, Kenswick, and the surname De Kenshale, *R.H.* Kenesworth is mentioned in 1222—*Domesday of St. Paul's*, passim. From the man's name *Cyne* (4).

KIRK-LOW, near Tideswell, which, according to *Domesday*, was a berewick of Hope.

KNOCK-LOW, near Milnhouse Dale. Hugh fil. Noch' was parson of Dronfield early in the thirteenth century, *D.C.* It is not clear that the first element of this word is a personal name.

KNOT-LOW, near Flagg, six miles west of Bakewell. Knottlowe in 1322, *D.C.* *Cp.* "le Knott-lawe," near Hexham (*Raine's Priory of Hexham* ii. 49), and Knoteshal, in Suffolk, *R.H.* Cnut was one of the owners of Sandiacre, in Derbyshire, in the time of the Confessor, and the surnames Knot and Cnotte occur in Derbyshire in the fourteenth century, *D.C.* Willelmus Cnot is mentioned in the *Chronicon Petroburgense*, p. 67, and Alice le Notte in *R.H.* From the man's name *Cnut* (9), Canute, O.N. *Knūtr*?

LADMANS-LOW, or LADMAN-LOW, near Buxton. The man's name *Leodman*, *Ledman*, occurs in *Domesday*. *Cp.* also O.E. *lādmann*, guide, leader. Called Laidman's-low in Jewitt's *Grave-Mounds*, p. 4. *Lad-mannis-gate* is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 63.

LADY-LOW, near Chapel-en-le-Frith. Bateman mentions another Lady-low near Blore. In one of these only a few flints and some charcoal were found. The other contained a deposit of calcined bones, some fragments of bronze, and a few instruments of flint. No evidence, therefore, of the burial of women

appeared. The word "Lady" is somewhat frequent in Derbyshire place-names, as Lady-Bower, Lady-Booth, Lady-Cross. *Cp.* Lady-house, at Milnrow, Lancashire.

LARKS-LOW, near Middleton-by-Youlgreave. Laveroc and Lark are frequent among the old surnames of Derbyshire, *D.C.* Larke occurs as a surname in *R.H.*, and also Le Laverock. These forms point to an O.E. man's name *Lawerce*, not found. One of the Hundreds of Kent was called Laverkefeld, and there is now a Larkfield in that county. Laverack occurs as a surname at Shirland in 1744. A place called Larks-field is mentioned in *Notes & Queries*, 9th S., viii. 264.

LID-LOW, near Thorpe. *Cp.* Ludlow, in Shropshire. From the man's name *Hlyda*, found in *Hlydan-pól*, or from *Lida*, found in *Lidan-ege?* In O.E. poetry *lida* means a sailor.

LIFFS-LOW, near Hartington. Bateman, in *Vestiges*, p. 41, says that this barrow "has no specific name," but is situated "upon a ridge of high land, near the village of Biggen, which goes by the name of the 'Liffs.'" Liffs Road is near.

LITTLE-LOW, near Parwich. From the size.

LOMBER-LOW, S. Bateman calls it Lumber-low in the index. There is a place called Lomberdale near Youlgreave. Some ancient remains were discovered at Lombard's Green, near Parwich. "About 80 years ago, a labourer who was searching for lead ore, found . . . a military weapon, a considerable number of Roman coins, and an urn of great thickness"—White's *Directory of Derbyshire*, 1857, p. 444. The name Lombard was frequently applied to the Jews. The surname Lambard occurs in Derbyshire in 1187, *D.C.* *Lumar*, the name of a moneyer, occurs once. The name, however, may mean lamb hill.

LONG-LOW, near Hartington. There is a Long-low near Wetton, in Staffordshire, and another at Grindlow, near Eyam. The one near Wetton was a very important barrow, with numerous interments in cists, the skulls being kumbe-cephalic, or boat-shaped, with excessive elongation. Long mounds are

said to be a characteristic of a long-headed people. Longeclowe, in Ashford, occurs in 1358, *D.C.*

LOUSY-LOW, S. "Le Lousey-lawe" and "Lousy-law-carre" are mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 61. *Cp.* Lousie-wood Law, near Leadhill, in Lanarkshire, and Louseley, near Foolow, in Derbyshire.

LOWER-LOW, near Wheston. *Cp.* Nether-low, *infra*.

MARTINS-LOW, near Leek, S. From the man's name *Martin*, or *Martin* (8). *Cp.* Martinside, one mile south of Chapel-en-le-Frith, and Martinsthorpe, near Oakham, Rutlandshire.

MASSON-LOW, near Matlock. There are places called Masson, Masson Bridge, etc., near Matlock, and it is doubtful whether they have taken their names from the burial-mound, or whether the converse of this has happened. If these names have been derived from a mound called Masson-low, the prefix is the man's name *Mæssa*, as in *Massan-wyrth*, Massa's farm. *Cp.* Messenden, and Messewurth, *R.H.*

MEG-LOW, near Chapel-en-le-Frith; called Mag-low in the *Victoria History of the County of Derby* i. p. 394. From the man's name *Mæg* (1). *Cp.* the O.N. man's name *Magi*, for *Magni*, and the modern English surnames Meggs and Maggs. There is a place called Mag Clough near Eyam.

MICK-LOW, near Edale; there is another Mick-low near Bradwell, called Mucklow Hill in Gough's *Camden*, 1806, ii. 430. Mick-low, at Bradwell, seems to be no more than a large natural eminence.

MINNING-LOW, near Brassington; called Myninge-lowe in 1620, and Miningle-low in Bray's *Tour into Derbyshire*, 1783, p. 140. *Cp.* Meningham, in Kent, *R.H.*, and Miningsby, near Horncastle, in Lincolnshire. This huge tumulus was found to be encircled with a wall "in a manner precisely similar to the walls built round some of the Etruscan tumuli discovered in the north of Italy"—*Vestiges*, p. 40. It is described and figured by Douglas, *Nenia Britannica*, 1793. From an unrecorded man's name *Minning* (*cp.* Manning).

MOOT-LOW, near Youlgreave. Bateman records three others, one of them in Staffordshire. Two of these mounds had large flat summits, and were no doubt used as places of assembly, the original personal name which formed the first element of the word having perhaps been supplanted by the O.E. *gemōt*, meeting, council. One of these mounds occurs as Motlawe in 1243—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* vii. 129. There was a Hundred called Thinghowe, in Suffolk, *R.H.*, meaning “assembly mound.”

MOSEY-LOW, near Pilsbury. There is a place called Mosey Mere near Wirksworth.

MOUNT-LOW, in Brassington, mentioned in 1620—Glover's *Derbyshire* ii. 148. I have no other evidence of it.

MOUSE-LOW, near Glossop. The skeleton of “a very large and strongly built man” was found here; also a “peculiarly elegant and well-finished drinking cup,” and other remains. The skull was “of platycephalic variety.” Mr. Searle gives one example of a man's name *Mus* (*Mūs* ?) and Roger Mus is mentioned in *R.H.* *Cp.* the O.N. ekename *Mūsa*. Mr. Bardsley mentions John le Mous and Hugh le Mus.

MUSDEN-LOW, S. Musden Grange is near.

NAY-LOW, near Tideswell. *Cp.* Nay-green, at Little Longstone. The surname Nayl, Naill, occurs in Derbyshire in the fourteenth century, *D.C.* From the O.N. man's name *Nagli*, Nail, Nigel, Neal? *Cp.* Nailsworth, Gloucestershire. The surname De Naileston is found in Derbyshire *c.* 1200, *D.C.*

NEEDHAM-LOW, near Wheston. “Probably a modern prefix” —Bateman.

NETHER-LOW, near Chelmorton. There is a Netherlaw near Kirkcudbright. *Cp.* Lower-low, *supra*.

NET-LOW, on Alsop Moor. Bateman mentions two other *lows* of the same name in Staffordshire. *Cp.* Netteswell, near Ware, Essex; Nettesworth, and Nettlesworth, near Durham. “In the centre of the tumulus (on Alsop Moor) was found a skeleton extended on its back at full length. . . . Close to the right

arm lay a large dagger of brass"—*Vestiges*, p. 68. *Cp.* the O.N. man's name *Knättr*.

NORTH-LOW, S.

OFF-LOW, S. One of the Hundreds of Staffordshire is called Offelowe, *R.H.* From the man's name *Offa*, O.N. *Ufi*, of frequent occurrence. *Cp.* Offley.

OVER-LOW, near Hartington. Bateman mentions another Over-low near Stanton, in Staffordshire. "Over" means upper, as in Overend.

OVERSTONE-LOW, near Brampton, mentioned in the *Derbyshire Directory* of 1857. Stone pillars are found on the tops of some ancient burial-mounds in Norway and Sweden; see Du Chaillu's *Viking Age* i. pp. 303, *seqq.* *Cp.* Overstone, near Northampton.

OVRETTE-LOW, in the High Peak. The position seems to be unknown, but "Edward Needham of Ovrettelow" is mentioned in a list of Derbyshire landowners dated 1570—*Reliquary* viii. 189.

OWS-LOW, near Carsington. *Cp.* Owthorpe, near Belvoir, and Owsthorp, or Ousethorpe, near Pocklington, Yorkshire. The man's name *Ouus* is found in *Domesday*.

OX-LOW, in Peak Forest. According to Pennington's *Barrows and Bone-caves of Derbyshire*, p. 25, this was explored by Mr. John Tym, who found in its centre a body in the usual contracted position, with which was a rude hammer or celt with a hole drilled through it for the haft, and part of a boar's tusk. "The teeth of the ancient savage buried in this mound were exceptionally fine and sound." From the man's name *Oc*, *Occ*, or *Ocg* (3), or from the man's name *Oggod*, as in *Oggodestun*, now Oxton. Radulphus *Oc* is mentioned in the *Durham Liber Vitæ*, p. 89.

PAINSTOR-LOW, on Alsop Moor. It is "in a field called Painstor, in the centre of which a female skeleton in a very decayed state was found"—*Vestiges*, p. 67.

PARS-LOW, near Drayton, in Staffordshire. Parwich, in Derbyshire, is Pevrewic in *Domesday*. *Cp.* Parsley-hay, near Hartington. From the surname *Peter*, or *Parr*. *Cp.* *parsley*, from *petersilige*, Lat. *petroselinum*.

PEAS-LOW, near Chapel-en-le-Frith. "Peslaw flatt" is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 53. There is a place called Peasunhurst near Ashover, on high ground. The surname Pees occurs in Derbyshire in 1350, *D.C.* Pesenhale, now Peasenhall, in Suffolk, is mentioned in *R.H.* From a man's name *Pesà*, not found, the modern surname Pease, or Peace.

PEG-LOW, near Wheston. From the man's name *Pæcga*, found once in *Pæcgan-ham*? Pegge is an old surname in Derbyshire. An account of a mound called Pegge's Barrow is given in *Vestiges*, p. 24.

PENNY-LOW, half a mile south of Hartington; Pennilow in 1836. *Cp.* Pennington, and Pininchesdich, in Cambridgeshire, *R.H.* The surname Penyng is mentioned in *R.H.*, and Pynning in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Society) vol. ii., index. *Cp.* the O.N. ekename Penni, and the M.E. surname Peny. From an unrecorded man's name *Pining*, or *Pening*.

PIGTOR-LOW, near Buxton.

PIKE-LOW, near Waterhouses, in Staffordshire. There is another Pike-low one mile north of Derwent Chapel, Ashopton. In Derbyshire the pinnacle of a church is known as a *pik* (O.E. *pic*). *Cp.* *Pikwell*, *Pikewell*, in Leicestershire, *R.H.*; also *Pikeword*, *Pykeword*, in Lincolnshire. "These piles of stones are often termed Cairn, Pike, Currough, Cross, &c."—Pennicuick's *Works* of 1715 (ed. 1815), p. 49, cited in *Notes & Queries*, 10th S., ii. 61.

PINCH-LOW, near Hartington. Pinxton, in Derbyshire, is written Penchiston in the thirteenth century, *D.C.* *Cp.* *Pinkeworde*, in Oxfordshire, *R.H.*, and *Pinchinthorpe*, near Guisborough in Yorkshire; *Pinchinthorpe*, in Cleveland, and *Pynkney*. The surname *Pinke* occurs in 1222—*Domesday of St. Paul's*. From the man's name *Pinca* (2)? In the dialect of the county a *pinch* is a short, steep hill.

QUEEN-LOW. Bateman does not say where this is. A barrow, called "The Queen's Barrow," near Market Weighton, contained the body of a woman and many of her beautiful personal ornaments—*Proceedings of the Arch. Inst. at York*, 1848, p. 27.

RAINS-LOW, near Elton. *Cp.* Rainshough, in Lancashire; Rainsbarrow Crag, Westmorland; Rainsdale-Craven, in Yorkshire; and the modern surname Raine. From the O.N. man's name *Hreinn*, meaning reindeer.

RAVENS-LOW, apparently near Elton. Ravenston, in Derbyshire, is Ravenestun in *Domesday*; Raven was a landowner in this county in the time of the Confessor. Raveneswalle, in Derbyshire, is mentioned in 1243—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* vii. 129. From the man's name *Ræfen* (4), O.N. *Hrafn*, or *Rafn*.

REEVES-LOW. In the *Geology of North Derbyshire* (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1887), p. 2, it is said that "the Rivelin Grit is shifted at Upper Reeves Low." I am not sure that this is in Derbyshire. Possibly from O.E. *gerēfa*, reeve, prefect. *Cp.*, however, Reeve Edge, near Hathersage, where *reeve* may be a ridge of rocks.

RIBDEN-LOW, S.

RICK-LOW, near Monyash. Spelt Ruck-low in 1857. *Cp.* Ruchlaw, near East Linton, Haddingtonshire.

RINGHAM-LOW, on Middleton Moor, by Youlgreave. There is another Ringham-low near the village of Monyash. There does not appear to be a place called Ringham near either of these villages, or anywhere in Great Britain. Ringham stands for *hringum*, circles, the dative plural of O.E. *hring*, just as the Derbyshire Roman road Batham Gate (Bathum Gate) means Baths road. Bateman describes the Ringham-low near Monyash as "a very remarkable tumulus . . . situated upon a piece of ground near the village of Monyash. . . . The upper portion being removed, it now presents the appearance of an oval elevation of considerable extent and trifling height, bearing in its present state no slight resemblance to the temple

at Arbor Lowe, this idea being strengthened by the immense stones of which the kist-vaen is composed. The oval measures about fifty-four yards by thirty-five, and is thickly studded with vaults of the usual construction, many of which radiate from the central part of the barrow, where one of rather superior size is placed"—*Vestiges*, p. 103; see a fuller account in *T.Y.D.*, pp. 93, *seqq.*

RINGING-LOW, near Brampton; there is another Ringing-low near Sheffield. *Cp.* Ringing Rocher, one mile north of Edale. An unrecorded man's name *Hring*, O.N. *Hringr*, occurs in Ringeswelle, in Devon; Ringethorp, in Leicestershire; and Ringeshale, *R.H.* There is a place called Ring-lows in Lancashire. Some old people near Sheffield speak of Ringing-low as Ring-low. "A great heape of stones called Ringinglawe" in 1574—Hunter's *Hallamshire*, 1819, p. 12.

RISBORROW-LOW, near Etwall. One of the Hundreds of Bucks. was called Rysebergh, *R.H.*, now Risborough. At Risbury, in Herts., is "an ancient camp," on an eminence.

ROLLEY-LOW, on Wardlow Common. Bateman mentions another Rolley-low near Mayfield, in Staffordshire. The barrow on Wardlow Common is described as "most interesting." In the centre, about eighteen inches from the surface, were found a few human bones and teeth, and a third brass coin of Constantine the Great (A.D. 306-337). Below these the area was divided into five partitions, in which were skeletons, urns, flint weapons, etc. From the O.N. man's name *Hrollaugr*.

ROSE-LOW, near Ashbourne.

ROTHER-LOW, apparently between Bradwell and Hazelbadge. It is mentioned as Rotherlawe in a document dated 1274—*Reliquary* viii. 34. I have no other evidence of it. From the man's name *Hrodear*, found once as a moneyer? *Cp.* Rothers-thorpe, near Northampton.

ROUND-LOW, near Hopton. There is another Round-low in Staffordshire. From the shape?

ROW-LOW, near Youlgreave. *Cp.* le Rouheloweflat, in Atlow, in 1309, *D.C.* In Derbyshire *roll* is still pronounced *row*. Rowsley, near Matlock, was formerly written Rollesley; *cp.* Rolleston. Rolleston, in Staffordshire, is Rolfestun in Thorpe's *Diplomatarium*. From the O.N. man's name *Hrōlfr*?

RUSDEN-LOW, near Middleton-by-Youlgreave.

SAINT-LOW, near Parwich. "A modern prefix"—Bateman. In the text he has "Saint's-low." Seyntlou is found as a surname in *R.H.*

SANDPIT-LOW, near Bradbourn. For discoveries of many ancient interments in a sand pit, see Faussett's *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, p. 1, *seqq.*

SCRAPER-LOW, near Hathersage. *Cp.* Scraptoft, near Leicester, *R.H.* There is a mountain called the Scrape near Peebles.

SCRIP-LOW, near Stanton, in Staffordshire. From the man's name *Scrippa*, found once in Scrippan-eg? *Cp.* O.N. *scripi*, a goblin, and the O.N. ekenames *Skripla* and *Skrippr*. There is a village called Scripplestown near Dublin.

SEED-LOW, west of Tideswell. Seed occurs as a surname at Ashover and in Sheffield.

SEEN-LOW, near Hartington. There is a Seene Law near Gifford, Berwickshire. *Cp.* Seynebur', or Seynesbur', in Gloucestershire, *R.H.* From the man's name *Sawine* (7)? *Cp.* Golden, for Goldwine.

SENNI-LOW, near Hartington. The surname Senewell, from a place-name, occurs in *R.H.*, and Senegrave is found in an early undated deed—Raine's *Priory of Hexham* i. clix. There is a place called Senny near Brecknock. *Cp.* Sinningthwaite, in Yorkshire, written Senynghwat in the fifteenth century, and Synnington in that county (1484).

SHACK-LOW, near Bakewell. From the man's name *Scacca*, as in Scæccan-halh, Scacca's nook. *Cp.* the O.N. ekename *Skakki*, Lat. *Claudus*, limping, lame.

SHAL-LOW, near Flagg; written Skellow and Shellow in 1857. *Cp.* Skellow, near Doncaster, and le Schelle-lawe in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 39. The village of Sheldon, *Domesday* Scelhadun, is two miles distant. *Cp.* Schalleby, in Lincolnshire, *R.H.*; Skelton; and Skelmanthorpe, near Huddersfield. The O.N. ekename *Skalli* means bald-head.

SHARD-LOW, the name of a village near Derby; Serdelau in *Domesday*; Shardelawe and Sherdelawe in 1231; Shardelowe in 1286. *Cp.* Scartesheg, in Norfolk, *R.H.* From the man's name *Scerda*, occurring once in *Scerdan-burh*? *Skarði*, meaning hare-lip, is a frequent Danish proper name on Runic stones. In Derbyshire a hare-lip is called a hare-*shorn* lip.

SHAR-LOW, near Bradbourn. A Scharlow is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 13. *Cp.* the wapentake of Scarsdale, in Derbyshire, written Scarvesdal in *R.H.* Shar-low may be identical in meaning with Shard-low, the *d* having been lost.

SHARP-LOW, near Dovedale. Bateman describes it as "a low flat barrow"—*T.Y.D.*, p. 26. Walter de Sharpelowe is mentioned in a charter dated at Derby in 1338. *Cp.* Scerepeham, in *Inq. C.C.* There is a large barrow on the Folkton and Flixton Wolds in the East Riding of Yorkshire called Sharpe Howe (Greenwell's *British Barrows*, p. 271), and a place called Sharpenhoe in Bedfordshire. An iron knife, which had been wrapped in fine woollen cloth, was found on the left side of one of the skeletons of Sharp-low—*T.Y.D.*, p. 26. From an unrecorded man's name *Scarp*, answering to O.N. *Skarfr*, and to the modern surname Sharp.

SHUTLING-LOW, in Cheshire, but near the Derbyshire border. There are places called Shitlington in Bedfordshire, Northumberland, and Yorkshire; *cp.* Shuttleworth.

SINFIN-LOW, near Repton. There is a place called Synfin near Osmaston, and Sinfin Moor near Derby.

SITTER-LOW, near Parwich. *Cp.* "p̄sturam que vocatur Sitarescleve," in Oxfordshire—*R.H.*

SITTING-LOW, the name of a hamlet near Chapel-en-le-Frith. *Cp.* Sittingbourne, in Kent.

SLIP-LOW, near Wetton, in Staffordshire. *Cp.* Slipton, near Thrapston, in Northamptonshire. The surname *Slippe* occurs in *R.H.*, and Slippedorf is mentioned in a German document of the eleventh century (Foerstemann). *Cp.* the O.N. ekename *Sleppa*.

SLIPPER-LOW, near Taddington; there is another Slipper-low, or Sliper-low, near Brassington. *Cp.* Slipper Hill, in Lancashire, and Slipperfield Loch, near West Linton, Peeblesshire. Pegge, in *Archæologia* vii. 133 (1783), speaks of Snipperlow, which may be the same barrow.

SMEET-LOW, near Holme End, in Staffordshire. Of this mound Bateman says: "The whole centre was destroyed by a limekiln." *Cp.* *smēðe hleaw*, in *Crawford Charters*.

SNELS-LOW, near the village of Peak Forest. There is a place called Snelston near Ashbourne, *Domesday* Snellestune, and Snilesworth near Northallerton. From the man's name *Snel*, or *Snell*, O.N. *Snjallr*, meaning swift, valiant.

SOUTH-LOW, near Wednesfield, in Staffordshire. From the position, or from an unrecorded man's name found in Suðeswyrth, Southworth, Devon—Thorpe's *Diplomatarium*.

SPARK-LOW, about a mile and a half west of Monyash. "Sparcus filius Gamelli Oter" is mentioned in an undated charter in Greenwell's *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelm.*, p. 107, and the surname Sparke occurs twice in the same book. *Cf.* Sparkbottom, two miles west of Chapel-en-le-Frith. There is a field called Sparks Close in Bolsover. Bardsley is right in saying that Spark is a shortened form of Sparrowhawk, and mentions Richard Sparhawke, Rector of Fincham in 1534. From the man's name *Spearhafoc*, meaning sparrow-hawk (2).

SPENE-LOW, at Alsop-en-le-Dale. "In le Heefeld unam dimidiam acram subtus le Spenelowe"—*Derbyshire Archæological Journal* viii. 107. I have no other evidence of it. There

is a rivulet called Spane Brook somewhere on the moors near Sheffield, and there are places called Speen in Buckinghamshire and Berkshire.

STADEN-LOW, near Buxton. There were several tumuli here. There was formerly a "square vallum, with the circle adjoining," at Staden-low. See Bray's *Tour*, 1783, p. 236. There is another Staden-low near Bakewell.

STADMORE-LOW, near Wolfstanton, S.

STAN-LOW, or STANDLOW (STANDLA'), near Great Hucklow. I have seen the interior of this barrow. Half of it has been destroyed to provide stones to mend the road, the soft earth being riddled and spread over the adjoining land. The tenant of the farm tells me that no pottery, urns, or human remains have been found. I noticed that a considerable number of animals' bones, birds' beaks, and pot sherds were mixed with the soil. The tenant said that many rats' bones were found in the mound. Some of the stones had been exposed to fire, as if a large fire had been made on the spot, or a house burnt down. From the O.E. *stān*, stone.

STAND-LOW, near Dovedale. From O.E. *stān*, stone, the *d* being redundant.

STEEP-LOW, near Alstonefield, in Staffordshire. It was "about fifteen feet in central elevation," and fifty yards in diameter. It contained "the body of a Romanized Briton" and iron spears. Forty-seven Roman coins, ranging between 265 and 323 A.D., were found. In Ælfric's translation of *Joshua* vii. 26, we have "worhton mid stānum ānne steāpne beorh him ofer," wrought with stones a steep barrow over him.

STONE-LOW, near Hartington; there is another Stone-low near Baslow.

STONEY-LOW, near Brassington; there is a Stoney-low near Cold Eaton, and another near Hartington. Bateman says that one of these mounds was "sometimes written Stanhope Lowe." From the O.E. *stānig*, stony.

SUC-Low, in Litton. Suclowe in a charter of the thirteenth century, *D.C.* *Cp.* Suckley, near Worcester.

SURLS-Low, three miles east of Chapel-en-le-Frith. This is not in the later one-inch O.M. Hence its genuineness is very doubtful.

SWAINS-Low. Bateman does not say where this is. *Cp.* Svainnestorp, in Lincolnshire, and Sueynistorp, in Norfolk, *R.H.* Swain was one of the owners of Beighton in the time of the Confessor. From the man's name *Swegen*, O.N. *Sveinn*, of frequent occurrence.

SWANS-Low, near Butterworth, in Staffordshire. *Cp.* Swanton, in Lincolnshire, *R.H.* From the man's name *Swan* (4).

TAYLORS-Low, near Wetton, S. Bateman says that this is "a modern appellation." The mound had been used for a limekiln, and that may have belonged to a man called Taylor. The one-inch O.M. has Cromwells-low near Tissington—obviously a modern name.

THIRKEL-Low, near Buxton; written Thirk-low on the O.M. of 1836. *Cp.* Thirkelby, near Thirsk. From the man's name *Thurkill*, a shortening of *Thurcytel* (19), O.N. *Thorkell*. See Mr. Salt's paper in the *Antiquary* xxxiii. 324.

THOO-Low, near Mappleton, in S. There is a hamlet called Thulston near Derby, and a place called Tholthorpe near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire. From the man's name *Thol*, found once in *Domesday*.

THREE-Low, near Coton, S. Bateman has "Three-lows" in the text, and he speaks of "the largest barrow at Three-lows." Matilda de Threlowe, and John de Thrillowe, of Cambridge-shire, are mentioned in *R.H.*; also Trillawe, in Suffolk. There was a wapentake called Threhow, Trehou, or Throhow, in Lincolnshire, *R.H.*; also a Hundred called Fourhowe in Norfolk. On Wykeham Moor, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, "are three houses called 'The Three Tremblers,' standing a few yards apart from each other"—Greenwell's *British Barrows*, p. 357.

On Egton South Moors, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, are three barrows called Three Howes—*Ibid.*, p. 335. At Three Barrow Down, near Dover, are three large tumuli. "We have in Hampshire three groups of tumuli known in each case as the Seven Barrows"—*Journal of Anthropol. Inst.* xxii. 13. Treloweheth, at Sudbury, in Derbyshire, is mentioned in this *Journal* viii. 61.

THUR-LOW. There is a place called Thurlow Booth near Crich. Torlowe, at Thurvaston, occurs in 1330, *D.C.* From the man's name *Thor* (5).

TIDES-LOW, on the summit of a hill one mile north of Tideswell. Pronounced Tidsla', the *i* being short. The prefix, both in the burial-mound and the town (*Domesday Tidesuuelle*), is the man's name *Tidi*, in which the first *i* was short. The genitive of *Tidi* was *Tides*. Bardsley mentions the surname Tydyman, and it exists to-day as Tiddeman. In 1251 the parish of Tideswell is said to have been bounded "ex parte aquilonali a loco qui vocatur *Tidislawe*"—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* v. p. 151. See Dr. Brushfield's article on "Tideswell and Tideslow" in this *Journal*, vol. xxvii.

TOL-LOW. A place called Tollow Field, near Hognaston, is mentioned in White's *Directory of Derbyshire*, 1857, p. 423. This appears as Tallow Field on the O.M. of 1836. *Toli* was one of the owners of Sandiacre, in this county, in the time of the Confessor, and the surname *Fil. Tholi* occurs in a Derbyshire charter of the twelfth century, *D.C.* I am not sure that this is a genuine *low*.

TOP-LOW, S. From the position, or from the man's name *Topþ*, as in Toppes-ham. *Cþ.* Toppes-feld, in Essex, *R.H.*; Tupton, in Derbyshire, *Domesday* Topetune; Toppesham, now Topsham, in Devon; and the O.N. ekename *Topþpr*.

TOTMANS-LOW, S., near Cheadle. *Tatemaneslau* in *Domesday*. From the man's name *Tatmann* (2). The surname *Tatman* occurs in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Society) vol. ii., index.

TUP-LOW, near Foolow.

TURNING-LOW, near Hartington.

UNDER-LOW, near Chelmorton. There is another Under-low near Heathcote. From the position.

UPPER-LOW, near Chelmorton. From the position.

WAGGON-LOW, near Cronkestone. From the O.E. man's name *Wagan* (5), O.N. *Vagn*? But *cp.* Waghen, or Wawne, near Beverley.

WARD-LOW, between Tideswell and Ashford; Wardelawe in 1258. There was a place called Werdelau near Durham—Raine's *Priory of Hexham* i. 45, 46. *Cp.* Wardlawhill, in Lanarkshire. "About seventeen bodies," laid in coffins or cells, were discovered in Wardlow barrow in 1759—*Vestiges*, p. 19. From the O.N. man's name *Varði*, corresponding to O.E. *Wearda*. *Cp.* the modern surname Ward, from *weard*, a watchman.

WARRY-LOW, near Cronkestone. Warin-law-side is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 7. From the man's name *Warin* (2). *Cp.* the later Warison, for Warinson.

WARS-LOW, near Leek, S.

WATER-LOW, near Brassington. It was explored about 1889, when a human skeleton was found—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* xii. 153. Waterthorpe, in Beighton, is written Walterthorp in 1328, *D.C.* It appears from the quotation from Shakespeare's *Henry VI.*, given in Bardsley's *English Surnames*, that *Walter* was pronounced *Water* in the poet's time. From the man's name *Waltere*, or *Wealdhere*.

WEST-LOW, near Litton. Canon Greenwell mentions a barrow called Westow in the East Riding of Yorkshire—*British Barrows*, p. 206.

WHITE-LOW, near Winstar. There is another White-low near Ible. From the colour, or from the man's name *Hwīta* (7), O.N. *Hvitr*, Danish *Hvid*.

WIGBARROW-LOW, near Bradbourn; written Wigber-low in 1831. From the woman's name *Wigburh*, or *Wiberga* (3)?

WILL-LOW, near Parwich. *Cp.* Wilsthorpe, near Derby and York. Willington, near Derby, is Willetune in *Domesday*. Wilsley, in Derbyshire, was anciently written Wyllesleah (Thorpe's *Diplomatarium*). There is a great barrow called Willy How near Wold Newton, East Yorkshire, and a barrow called William Howe near Egton Bridge, in the North Riding—Greenwell's *British Barrows*, 334.

WIND-LOW, near Wormhill. In *Vestiges*, p. 88, Bateman speaks of "a low flat barrow at Windle (Wind Lowe) Nook, near Hargate. If the name is genuine, the *d* is probably intrusive, and we have to do with the man's name *Wine*, of frequent occurrence. Wynneshulle, in Derbyshire, is mentioned in 1232—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* viii. 31. *Cp.* Winsley, near Belper, and Winslow, in Buckinghamshire.

WITHERY-LOW, near Wormhill. *Cp.* Wederingsete, now Wetheringsett, in Suffolk (Thorpe's *Diplomatarium*); Wytherington, in *Chronicon Petroburgense*; and Witheringwick, in Yorkshire. From the man's name *Withering*, found on a coin in the time of Canute. The name is still in use.

WOOL-LOW, near Buxton; written Woluelowe in 1331 (*D.C.*), and Woolowe in 1633, and now sometimes called Hoo-low. *Cp.* the round mound called Woosbarrow, on Bloxworth Heath, Dorsetshire. From the man's name *Wulf*, or *Ulf*, of frequent occurrence. Richard de Wulvelawe occurs in an undated document—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* xv. 87.

WYLMES-LOW, in Litton. Wylmeslow in 1375, *D.C.* *Cp.* Wilmslow, near Stockport, and Wilmyshay in 1281, *D.C.* From the man's name *Wilhelm*?

YARNS-LOW, near Eyam. According to the *Crawford Charters*, p. 51, *Earneshrycg* becomes Yearnys-Rygge in the fifteenth century. *Cp.* Herns-low (p. 124), and Yarnefeld, in Somerseshire—*R.H.* From the man's name *Earn*, or *Earne*, O.N. *Örn*.