

The Place-Names of Derbyshire.

(Continued from page 284, Vol. xxxvi.)

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M.

MACKWORTH.

A.D.	A.D.
1086. Macheuorde. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273b. <i>circ. 1216-30.</i> Macwrh (P. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1622.	1296. Makeworth. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 142.
1216-72. Macworthe. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1623.	1327. Macworth (R.). <i>Subs. Rlls.</i> , <i>Feud. Hist.</i> , II., III., 207.
1225. Macworth. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 125, 126. Mackeworth. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 59. Makworthe (H. de). <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 295.	1341. Macworth. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., App., 442. Makworth. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 267, 305.
1274-5. Makeworth (R. de). <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 140. Makworth (R. de). <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 141. Makesworth (R. de). <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 136.	1428-31. Makworth. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 305. 1474. Makworth (H.). <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 367 (pass.). 1540. Makworthe. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1624. 1549. Mackworth. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1625. 1587. Mackworthe. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 16.

Probably "the homestead of Macca, or Maccus." These two personal names are cited by Searle, p. 344. *Maccus* occurs in the *Battle of Maldon*, l. 80, and in *Makesey*, *C.D.*, ch. 984, and is represented in the fifth form dated 1274-5. The weak form occurs in *Maccanīges*, Birch, III., p. 184, dated 957 A.D. Cf. Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under Makerfield.

See O.E. *worþ*, *weorþ*, "estate," in Part II.

MAKENEY.

A.D.	A.D.
1086. Machenie. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 275a.	1371. { Mackeneye. } Makney. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1628.
1251. Makenege. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 373.	1375. Makeneys. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , I., 749.
1253. Mackeney. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1626.	
1305. Makkenege. { <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1627. <i>Cal. Anc. Dds.</i> , II., 524.	

The "isle of Macca." O.E. **Maccanēg*. For this personal name see Mackworth above. Cf. Mackney in Skeat, *Berks. Pl.-Names*, and see O.E. *ēg*, "island," in Part II.

MAMMERTON (in Longford).

MAMMERTON WOODHOUSES.

A.D.	A.D.
1199-1216. Malmertona. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	1303. Malmarton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1630.
1554.	1345. Malmarton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1631.
1216-1307. Malmerton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	1430. Malmarton Woddehous. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1591.
202.	
1272. Malmarton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1559.	1476-7. Malmarton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,
1281. Malmarton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1565.	1602.

I cannot offer any explanation as to the origin of the first element. Lindkvist, *M.E. Pl.-Names of Scand. Origin*, p. 14, suggests that it may contain O.W. Scand. **mälmar*, a hypothetical genitive singular of *mälmr*, "metal," but also "sandy field or ground." This word is cognate with O.E. *mealm*, "sand, chalk." The modern name shows the loss of *-l-* before *-m-*.

See O.E. *tūn*, "enclosure," in Part II.

MAPLETON (or Mapleton).

TYPE I.

A.D.	A.D.
1168-9. Mapeltona (S. de). <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XIII., 65.	1335. Mapulton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1641.
circ. 1200. Mapelton (H. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1636.	1339. Mapelton. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 153.
1240. Mapelton. <i>Ash. Ch.</i> , 69.	1353. Mapelton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1644.
1250. Mapilton. <i>Ash. Ch.</i> , 64.	1372. Mapelton (T. de). <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , II., 967.
1251. Mapelton. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 373.	1428. Mapulton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 268.
1296. Mapelton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 136.	1456. Mapulton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1647.
1313. Mapilton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1637.	1460. Mapulton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 286.
1320. Mapelton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1638.	1587. Mapelton. <i>Must. RH.</i> , 14.

TYPE II.

1086. Mapletune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	1339. Mapleton (H. de). <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 154.
1274-5. Mapleton (R. de). <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 61; II., 298.	

"Maple-tree enclosure." O.E. **mapel-tūn*. The ordinary word for a "maple-tree" in O.E. was *mapulder*, -*dor*. But the

shortened form *mapel* occurred, if not independently, at least in compounds, e.g., *mapel-treow* in Birch, I., p. 290, ch. 204. Cf. Mapledurham in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*; Mapelbeck in Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*.

Type I. represents the modern Mapleton (meipltən). The modern form must be due to the restoration of the independent word *maple* (meipl), as O.E. *-a-* would remain short in M.E. according to Introd., Phon., § 1, II, B., III.

Type II. may have the same origin as Type I., or it may be explained as the shortened form kept in the oblique cases in M.E., e.g., O.E. *map(e)les-*, genitive singular. *Mapelesbaruuue* occurs in C.D., II., p. 6, ch. 244. This type is the ancestor of the modern Mappleton.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

MAPPERLEY.

TYPE I.

A.D.	A.D.
1086. Maperlie. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272a.	1320. Mapirleg. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 2-5.
1216-1307. Maperleg. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	1332. Mapirleye. <i>Index</i> , 499.
1632.	1362. Maperley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
1266. Maperlegh. <i>Cal. Ing.</i> , I., 207.	II., 256.
1267. Maperley. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 70.	1431. Mapurley. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 307.
1272. Mapirleye. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1634.	1496. Mapurley. <i>Cat. Anc. Dds.</i> , I., 347.
Maperleg. } Rot. Hund., I., 58.	1587. Maperley. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 21.
1275. Maperleg. } <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 142.	1596. Maperleighe. <i>Index</i> , 499.

TYPE II.

A.D.	
1221. Mapley (R. de).	<i>Pp. Rlls.</i> (in <i>Feud. Hist.</i> , I., I., 187).

I suggest that the first element is O.E. *mapulder*, for which see Mapleton above. Mapperton in Dorsetshire occurs in C.D., II., p. 242, ch. 394, as *Mapeldertūne*. It appears in *D.B.*, III., Indices, as *Mapledretone*, 78b, *Maperetone*, 80b, and *Mapertune*, 75a. The development of the Derbyshire place-name may have been as follows: O.E. **mapulder-leah* < M.E. **map(uld)er leye*, whence Mapperley, with loss of the medial syllable *-uld-*.

Type II. may contain the shortened form *mapel-*.

See O.E. *leah*, *lēh*, "clearing," in Part II.

MARKEATON.

TYPE I.

A.D.	A.D.
1086. { Marchetone. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273b. Merchetune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 275a.	1296. Marketon. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 142.
A1225-6. { Marchetone. } <i>Buri. Ch.</i> , Marketon. } 125.	1302. } Marketon. { <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 250. 1316. } Marketon. { <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 255.
A1229. Marcheton. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 90.	1339. Marketon. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 147.
1272-1307. Marketon. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1651.	1350. Marketon. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 164.
1274. Marketon. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 295.	1398. Marketun. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1653. 1472. ? Marton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1655. 1516. Marketon. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1657.

TYPE II.

1154-89. Mercinton (R. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 17.	1296. Mercinton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 141.
1200-10. Mercinton (H. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 21.	A1323. Marchynton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 310.
1251. Markenton. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 90.	A1372. Marchinton. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , I., 803.
1255. Mercenton. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 371.	A1374. Merchynton. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , I., 1481.
A1275. Marchynton (R. de). <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 146.	

Type I., from which the modern form is descended, probably represents O.E. **mearc-*{*ēgā*}-*tūn*, "the enclosure by the boundary water," or "the marshy enclosure on, or near, the boundary." *Mearc* is very common as the first element of O.E. place-names, e.g., *mearchlinē* (Hants.), and *mearcweġe* (Berks.), in *C.D.*, VI., p. 33, ch. 1231, and p. 43, ch. 1236, respectively. It is hardly possible that the medial *-e-* represents the genitive singular ending *-e-* of O.E. *mearc*, which was feminine. In that case, a M.E. lengthening of *-e-* in a syllable which had only tertiary stress would have to be assumed. The form dated 1472, if genuine, shows loss of *-k-*.

Type II. may contain medial *-en-*, *-in-* on the analogy of other M.E. place-names which contained *-en-*, *-in-* as the remains of the O.E. genitive singular *-an*. The latter also appeared in M.E. as *-e-*.

The *D.B.* forms contain *-ch-* as the normal early M.E. spelling for (k), voiceless back-stop. The later spellings with *-ch-*, marked A above, may be survivals of this earlier spelling.

If, however, they represent (č), voiceless front-stop consonant, they may be due to the analogy of O.E. *ȝemierē*, "boundary." (See Sweet, *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*.)

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

MARSH LANE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1002.	Mærse. <i>C.D.</i> , VI., 147.	1327.	Mersh (A. del). <i>Subs. Rlls.</i> ,
1086.	Mers. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 278b.		<i>Feud. Hist.</i> , II., III., 209.
1160-1.	Maresē. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , IV., 31.	1373.	Merssh (W. atte). <i>Reg.</i>
1212.	Marisco (R. de). <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 85.		<i>Gaunt</i> , II., 1197.

See O.E. *mersc* and *lane* in Part II.

MARSTON-ON-DOVE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Merstune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 274a.	1298.	Merston. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 241.
circ. 1200-50.	Merston (R. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 36.	1320.	Merston. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 4,
			17; 9, 37.
1252.	Merston. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 403.	1339.	Merston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 90.
1254-78.	Merston. <i>Index</i> , 504; <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1661.	1374.	Merston. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , I., 1477.
1272-1307.	Marston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1662.	1428.	Merston. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 271.
		1431.	Merston. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 298.
1274.	M'ston. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 291.	1465.	Merston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 330.
1275.	Merston. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 140.		
1276.	Merston. <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 112.		

"Marsh, enclosure." O.E. **mersc-tūn*. See both elements in Part II., and for the modern form see Introd., Phon., § 1, II., A, 6, and § 8, B, 2. *Cp.* Marston in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*. Hope, *Dialect. Pl.-Nomenclature*, p. 88, gives the pronunciation as *Marsn* (māsn). For this see Phon., § 4, A, 11a, and *cp.* the Cheshire Worleston (wōlsn).

MARSTON MONTGOMERY.

A.D.		A.D.	
1350.	Marston Mountegomery. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 931.	1587.	Marston Mountegomery. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 20.
1428.	Merston Mountgomery. <i>Index</i> , 503; <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2287. Merston Montgomere. <i>Index</i> , 503.		

See Marston-on-Dove above. The family of Montgomery took its name from *Montgomerie*, near Lisieux, in Normandy. See Bardsley, *Engl. and Welsh Surnames*, p. 538. I am informed by Mr. Bowles that it has held Marston since the time of the Conquest. In *Derb. Ch.*, 951, appears a grant from *Walter Mountegomery* to *William Akover*, of the manor of *Marston Mountegomery*.

MASSON HILL.

Cp. Measham below. M.E. **Māseham* might be shortened again according to § 1, II., B, III., and give the modern Masson, with disappearance of the aspirate in an unstressed syllable.

MATLOCK.

A.D.		A.D.			
1233.	Mathlac.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1663.	1323.	Matlok.	<i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 279.
1251.	Matlok.	<i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 373.	1361.	Matlok.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 245.
1253.	Matlake.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 13.	1419.	Matlok.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1669.
1275.	Matlak.	<i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 154.	1534.	Mattloke.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1674.
1280.	Matlock.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1664.	1587.	Matlocke.	<i>Must. Rll.</i> , 14.
1296.	Matlake.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 141.			
	Mateloke.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 136.			

"The lake of *Mæþ*." The first element is probably an O.E. personal name *Mæþ* or *Mæða*, both shortened forms of such names as *Mæðhere*, *Mæðhelm*, for which see Searle, p. 346. Then the (ð) must have been stopped to (t) before -*l* in M.E., probably aided by the influence of the M.E. personal name *Matt*, *Mat*, which Bardsley, *Engl. and Welsh Surnames*, p. 521, gives as a short form of *Matthew*. *Cp.* the Notts. Mattersey > O.E. **Mæðheresēze*, where the (ð) has been stopped before -*r*. (See Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*.)

The second element was originally O.E. *lacu*, "stream, lake," *q.v.* in Part II. The forms in -*lok* may be merely a variant in unstressed syllables, or they may be due to confusion with O.E. *loca*, "stronghold, enclosure." *Cp.* O.E. *loc*, "lock, prison, sheepfold," and modern "lock."

MEASHAM.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Messehā. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	1587.	Mesham. <i>Must Rll.</i> , 18.
1273.	Meshame. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 55.		

TYPE II.

1215-23.	Meysam. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1681.	1346.	Meyssam. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 261.
1225.	Meisham (W. de). <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 102.	1355.	Meysham. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 193.
1275.	Meysham. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 146.	1409.	Maysam (R. de). <i>Dds. Wyst.</i> , 13.
1295.	Meysam. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 236.	1431.	Maysham. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 308.
1308.	Meysham. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1682.	1454.	Maysham. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 263.
1309.	Meysam. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 428.	1474.	Meyssam. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 367.
1316.	Meysham. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 255.	1528.	Meysam (R.). <i>Dds. Wyst.</i> , I., 333.
1320.	Meissam. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 21, 90.		
1326.	Meysham. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 333.	17.	

Probably "the home, or enclosure, of Mæg." O.E. *Mægeshām. This O.E. personal name is a shortened form of such names as *Mæghere*, *Mægweald*, etc., for which see Searle, p. 345. Type I., the ancestor of the modern form, shows loss of -g- medially between vowels. O.E. *Mæg(̄)eshām gives in M.E. <¹*Mēseham*. <₂*Māseham*. See Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 2 (a).

Then M.E. *Mēseham* < modern Measham (mī/əm), with assimilation of -s- + aspirate to (f). Type II. represents the M.E. diphthongised type, and would give a modern (mei/əm).

See O.E. *hām*, "home," and O.E. *hamm*, *hom*, "enclosure," in Part II.

MEERSBROOK.

A.D.

1272-1307.	Meresbroc. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 216, App. II.
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Probably "the brook running to, or from, the lake." O.E. *meresbrōc. *Merespull* occurs in *C.D.*, III., p. 120, ch. 587, dated 975 A.D.! Cf. Marton, Meerley, in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, and also Merton in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*.

See O.E. *brōc* in Part II.

MELBOURNE.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1154-89.	Meleburne. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 534.	1320.	Meleburn. 8, 80. Melleburn. 17, 73.
1165-6.	Meleburna. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XI., 52.	1327.	Meleborne. II., 11.
1217.	Meleburn. <i>Pat. Rlls.</i> , 21.	1347.	Melburne. <i>Index</i> , 508.
1234.	Meleburn. <i>Cl. Rlls.</i> , 471.	1375.	Melburne. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , I., 694.
1259.	Meleburne. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 377.	1379.	Melburne. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 76.
1269.	Melbourn (R. de). <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 97. Melburne. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 294.	1400.	Melbourne. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 346.
1274-5.	Melborn. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 148. Melleburn. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 154.	1428.	Melburn. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 269.
1291.	Melleburn. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 389.	1587.	Melburne. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 18.

TYPE II.

1086.	Mileburne. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	1327.	Milburn. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 8.
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TYPE III.

1259.	Molburn. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 18.	1301.	Muleburne. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 173.
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If Types II. and III. are to be relied on, then this place-name represents O.E. *mylen-burna, "the mill stream." *To mylenburnan* occurs in *C.D.*, VI., p. 131, ch. 1290. For an explanation of the three types, see *Introd.*, *Phon.*, § 1, I., 7. The -o- in the first form in Type III. is merely a spelling for -u- near -l. *Cp.* Duignan, *Worc. Pl.-Names*, who takes the *Worc.* Melly to represent O.E. *mylen-leah, "the clearing on, or near, which stood the mill." But Skeat, *Cambs. Pl.-Names*, gives an O.E. personal name *Melda* as the first element of the *Cambs.* Melbourn.

If Types II. and III. are to be regarded as mere scribal errors, then the first element may be O.Norse *melr*, "kind of wild oats, sandhill overgrown with bent-grass," then "any kind of sand-bank." (*Cleasby-Vigf.*)

See O.E. *burna*, "brook," and *mylen*, in Part II.

MERCASTON.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Merchenestune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 276a.	1587.	Mercaston. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 21.

1600.	Mercaston. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 41.
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TYPE II.

A.D.		A.D.	
1278.	Murkaston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 137.	1338.	Murcaston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1690.
1296	Murcanston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 141.	1371.	Murcastone. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1691.
1323.	Murkaston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 309.	1391.	Murcaston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1692.

TYPE III.

1392.	Mircaston. <i>Index</i> , 511.	1447.	Myrcastone. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 83.
1404.	Mircaston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1693.	1472.	Myrkaston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1695.
1424.	Myrcaston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1694.	1516.	Myrcaston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 91.
1442.	Myrcaston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1526.		

TYPE IV.

1252.	Murcamstone. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , VIII., 58.	1256.	Murchamstona (A. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1688.
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TYPE V.

1245.	Murkelistone. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , VIII., 53.	1272-1307.	Murkaliston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1689.
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The first element is very difficult to explain. Type I., the ancestor of the modern form, appears to represent O.E. **Mearcwines tūn*, "the enclosure of Mearcwine." For this O.E. personal name, see Searle, p. 350. The modern form shows the disappearance of the syllable *-wine-* of *Mearcwines-*.

Type II. seems to point, in the first element, to a variant **Myrcwine*, of which I have found no record. This form could be the ancestor of Types I., II., and III. See Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7. It is hardly probable that *Mearc-* could be represented in M.E. by *Merc-*, *Murc-*, and *Mirk-*, especially as the Types II. and III. predominate to such an extent numerically. But cf. the reference to the Phonology given above.

The *-m-* in Type IV. may be a scribal or editorial error for *-n-*. But *Merchāmtūne*, probably meaning "the home-enclosure on, or near, the boundary," occurs in *C.D.*, VI., p. 147, ch. 1298, dated 1002 A.D. Though unidentified by Kemble, this form may refer to the modern Mercaston, as it occurs in a charter which contains early forms of other Derbyshire place-names.

Type V. may contain a diminutive **Myrcol-* of *Mearc-*, **Myrk-*.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

MEYNELL LANGLEY.

A.D.		A.D.	
circ. 1200-10.	Meynil (H. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 22.	1306.	Meynhull (H. de). <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 261.
1224.	Mesnill (S. de). <i>Pat. Rlls.</i> , 488.	1307-27.	Longeleyemeygnyll. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1524.
1230.	Meynyl (R. de). <i>Cl. Rlls.</i> , 416.	1323.	Menille (H. de). <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 148.
1268.	Meynill (H. de). <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 89.	1333.	Longley Megnell. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 55.
1274-5.	Meynill (P. de). <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 58.	1340.	Meysnill <i>Latin MS.</i> , 230.
1277.	Meinil (W. de). <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 135.	1348.	Meignil. <i>French MS.</i> , 100.
1284-6.	Langelle Meynill. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 246.	1363.	Meignyll (H. de). <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 261.
1296.	Meignell (W. de). <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 142.	1397.	Langeley Meynell. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 217.
1304.	Longelemeygnyll. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1522.	1431.	Meygnyll Longley. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 303.

See Langley above. I am informed by Mr. Bowles that the manor is at present in the possession of the ancient family of Meynell, to which it originally belonged. *Cp.* Hugh de [Meinil], *Dominus de Longeleyemeygnyll*, in *Derb. Ch.*, 1524, dated Ed. II.

MICKLEOVER.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Ufram majorem. <i>Burt. Ann.</i> , 185.		Magna Owera. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1696.
1114.	Oufra magna. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 109.	1226.	Magna Uure. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1697.
1150-9.	Oura, oufra. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 113.	1231-60.	Magna overa. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1699.
1202.	Over. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2767.	1320.	Magna Ov'e. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 2, 5.
1225.	Magna Oure. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 125.	1330.	Overe. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 150.
		1600.	Mikellover. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 40.

"(At the) bank or shore." O.E. (*æt þām*) *ōfre*. The modern (*ouvrə*) is not normally descended from O.E. *ōfer*, which would give (*ūvə*), but may be due to a later vowel lengthening of M.E. *ōvre* > O.E. *ōfre*, etc., helped by association with the preposition and adverb, M.E. (*ðvə*) > O.E. *ōfer*. *Mickle-* is apparently an early modern addition to the place-name, and represents the oblique cases of O.E. *mycel*, "great," e.g., *micla*,

inflected nom. sing. masc. form. *Cp.* Over in Skeat, *Cambs. Pl.-Names*, and Micklefield in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*.

See O.E. *ōfer* in Part II.

MIDDLETON.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Middeltone. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 277a.	1339.	Middeltone. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 149.
1225.	Midelton. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 232.	1364.	Myddeltone. <i>Index</i> , 515.
<i>circ. 1250.</i>	Middleton (J.de). <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 128.	1382.	Middleton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 48.
1272-1307.	Midelton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., App., 427.	1408.	Midelton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 322.
1275.	Middleton. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 192.	1425.	Middleton. <i>Latin MS.</i> , 203.
1296.	Middleton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 141.	1445.	Middleton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 260.
1302.	Middleton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 253.	1549.	Mydulton. <i>Had. H. Acc.</i> , 78.
1320.	Middleton. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 6, 24.	1587.	Middleton. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 14.

TYPE II.

A.D.	
1251.	Mildilton. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 373.

This name is self-explanatory. O.E. **middel-tūn*. See both elements in Part II. Type II. may show metathesis of *-dl-* to *-ld-*. *Cp.* Skeat, *Berks. Pl.-Names*, under Milton > O.E. **middel-tūn*, and Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*, under Milton and Milcombe.

MIDDLETON-STONEY.

A.D.		A.D.	
1252.	Midelton. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 385.	1347.	Middleton.
1278-86.	Middleton. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 207, 335.	1445.	Midulton.
1332.	Stony Midelton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 49.	1490.	Middylton.
		1636.	Middleton.

} *Index*, 516.

See Middleton above, and for Stoney see Houghton, Stoney. But *cp.* also Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*, under Middleton-Stoney. He takes Stoney > O.E. **stān-īeg*, “stone island.”

MILFORD.

A.D.	
1086.	Muleforde. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 275a.

This name is apparently self-explanatory. O.E. **mylen-ford*. See both elements in Part II. For the *i* and *u* forms see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7.

MILLASH.

A.D.

1229. Mulneresc. *Cal. Ch. Rlls.*, I., 90.

"Miller's ash-tree." O.E. **mylneres-æsc*, with the loss of the genitive singular ending. See O.E. *æsc* (1) in Part II., and for *mylner* *cp.* the modern surname Milner.

MILL HILL.

A.D.

1272-1307. Milnehill. *Beauch. Abb.*, 216, App. II.O.E. **mylen-hyll*. See both elements in Part II.

MILLTOWN.

A.D.

1320. Muleton. *Testa de Nev.*, 17, 75. 1374. Multoun. *Reg. Gaunt*, I., 1434.1339. Mulneton. *R.R. Peak*, 150.

"Mill enclosure." O.E. **mylen-tūn*. See both elements in Part II.

MILNHAY.

A.D.

1291. Milnhay. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, I., 108.

"Mill enclosure." See O.E. *mylen* and (*ge*)*hægē* in Part II.

MILTON.

A.D.

1272-1307.	Melton.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	1403.	Moleton.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
			1704.		III., 296.
1277.	Melton (M. de).	<i>Burt. Ch.</i> ,	1413.	Meleton.	<i>Index</i> , 518.
			135.		1432.
1340.	Melton.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II.,	93.	Meelton.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
			10.		IV., 146.
1382.	Mielton (W. de).	<i>Dds. Wyst.</i> ,	1433.	Meleton.	<i>Dds. Wyst.</i> , 14.
			1461.	Melton.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV.,
1399.	Meleton.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,	1587.	Milton.	<i>Must. Rll.</i> , 18.
			III., 266.		314.

From the predominance of the forms in *-e-*, it is more likely that the first element of the above place-name is O.Norse *melr*, "kind of wild oats, sandhill grown with bent-grass," than O.E. *mylen*, "mill." Then the modern form may be due to

a raising of *-e-* to *-i-* before *-l-*, probably influenced by the forms of Milltown above, which would also account for the form dated 1403. See Introd., Phon., § 1, II., A, 11. *Cp.* Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under Meols. Milton in Cambs. and Berks. = O.E. **mideltūn*. See Skeat, *Pl.-Names of Cambs. and Berks.* respectively.

MONSALL.

A.D.		A.D.	
1200-20.	Mornesale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1608.	1431.	Mornesale. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 287.
1295.	Mornshale. <i>Cal. Ch. Rls.</i> , II., 461.	1453.	Mornesale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1616.
1339.	Mornesale. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 146.	1522.	Mornsall. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1618.

Possibly "the nook of Mōrwine." O.E. **Mōrwineshalh*. The first element may be an O.E. personal name *Mōrwine*. *Moruuinus* occurs in Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday*, II., p. 356, as the name of an under-tenant holding lands at the time of the survey, and *Morewinus*, *ibid.*, p. 187, as the name of a person holding land previous to the survey. *Morinus* also occurs as the name of an under-tenant, *loc. cit.* Searle, p. 354, cites such names as *Mōrbeald*, *Mōrwulf*, from Förstemann and from Grueber's *Catalogue of Coins*.

Then O.E. **Mōrwineshalh* < **Mōr(i)neshalh* < *Morneshale*, whence *Mornsall* and *Monsall*, with loss of *r* before *n*.

For the second element see O.E. *halh*, "nook, corner," in Part II.

MONYASH.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Maneis. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	1339.	Moniash. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 146.
1254-7.	Manias. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1705.	1348.	Monyasshe. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
1274.	Monihas. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 289.		II., 146.
1302.	Moniash. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 253.	1361.	Moniash. <i>Index</i> , 523.
1316.	Moniasche. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1707.	1376.	Moniasch. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1718.
1320.	Moniassch. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 10, 41.	1407.	Moniassh. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1719.
1336.	Moniash. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 70.	1437.	Monyasse. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1721.
		1460.	Monyasshe. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 289.

"Many ash-trees." The first element is O.E. *maniġ*, *moniġ*, "many, numerous, abundant." The modern name preserves the rounded form, which was particularly common in O.Mercian.

For the second element see O.E. *æsc* (1) in Part II.

THE MOOR.

A.D.

1372. More (R. atte). *Reg. Gaunt*, II., 956.No comment is necessary. See O.E. *mōr* in Part II.

MOORHALL.

A.D.

1168-9. Morhala (R. de). *Pp. Rlls.*, XIII., 62.Apparently "the nook, or corner, on the moor," or "moor-retreat." O.E. **mōr-halh*. See both elements in Part II.

MOORWOOD MOOR.

A.D.

1204-35. Morwde. *Index*, 525.

A.D.

1246. Morwode (R. de). *Derl. Ch.*, 41."The wood by the moor." O.E. **mōr-wudu*. See both elements in Part II. The second *Moor* is apparently a modern addition.

MORLEY.

TYPE I.

A.D.

1002. } Mörlēge { *C.D.*, VI., 148.
 1004. } Mörlēge { *C.D.*, III., 333.
 1086. } Morelei. *D.B.*, I., 276a.
 1086. } Morelia. *D.B.*, I., 275b.
 circ. 1200. Morle. *Derb. Ch.*, 1726.
Index, 525.
 1200-50. Morley (W. de). *Derl. Ch.*, 33.
 1231. Morlegh. *Pat. Rlls.*, 444.
 1237. Morley. *Bread. Ch.*, 158.
 1271. Morleye (R. de). *Burt. Ch.*, 146.
 Morleye (H. de). *Rot. Hund.*, I., 62.
 1275. } Morlegh. { *Pl. Q. War.*, 143.
 Morleye. { *Pl. Q. War.*, 152.
 Morle. *Pl. Q. War.*, 152.

1295. Morleygh. *Cal. Ch. Rlls.*, II., 460.
 1299. Morley. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, I., 163.
 Morleye. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, II., 114.
 Morle. *Bread. Ch.*, 143.
 1372. Morley. *Reg. Gaunt*, II., 956.
 1391. Morleye. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, III., 147.
 1428. Morley. *Feud. Aids*, I., 268.
 1587. Morley. *Must. Rll.*, 16.

A.D.

TYPE II.

1362. Merlay. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, II., 257.

The "lea, or clearing, on the moor." O.E. **mōr-leāh*. See both elements in Part II. Type II., if reliable, may contain O.E. *mere*, "lake," or O.E. *gēmēre*, "boundary."

MORTON.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1002.	{ Mörtnū. <i>C.D.</i> , VI., 148. Mörtūne. <i>C.D.</i> , VI., 149.	1364.	Morton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 266.
1004.	{ Mörtnū. } <i>C.D.</i> , III., 333. Mörtūne. } <i>C.D.</i> , VI., 149.	1372.	Morton (R. de). <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , II., 1098.
1086.	Mortune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 276b.	1393.	Morton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 174.
1195.	Moretonia. <i>Burl. Ann.</i> , 192.	1408.	Morton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 324.
1275.	Morton. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 60.	1481.	Morton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 407.
1276.	Morton. <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 115.		
1281.	Moreton. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 202.		
1284.	Morton. <i>Feud. Aids.</i> , I., 247.		
1320.	{ Moreton. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 23, 95. Morton. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , II., 46.		

TYPE II.

1390.	Marton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , 1587.	Marton. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 16. III., 127.
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"The enclosure on the moor." See O.E. *mōr* and *tūn* in Part II. Type II. may contain O.E. *ȝemāre*, "boundary," the unmutated type of *ȝemāre*. The Staffs. Morton, *q.v.* in Duignan, *Staffs. Pl.-Names*, and the Berks. Moreton, *q.v.* in Skeat, *Berks. Pl.-Names*, are taken to contain O.E. *mōr*. But cf. also Moreton in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*.

MOSBOROUGH.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1002.	Moresburgh. <i>C.D.</i> , VI., 148.	1320.	Morisburg. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 23, 101.
1086.	Moresburg. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 277a.		
1216.	{ Morsbur'. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1727. 72. { Morysburg. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1731.	1336.	Moresburgh. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1739.
1272-1307.	Morisburg. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1733.	1392.	Moresburgh. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 167.
1315.	Morisburge. <i>Index</i> , 526.	1529.	Mosburgh. <i>Derb Ch.</i> , 1740.
1317.	Moresburg. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1736.		

A.D. TYPE II.

1325.	Meresborowe. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 329.
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Probably "the fort on the moor." See O.E. *mōr* and *burg* in Part II. The first element in Type I. may also be an O.E. personal name *Mōr*, a shortened form of such a name as *Mōrbeald*, for which see Monsall above. For the first element in Type II. see Morley, Type II.

The modern form shows the disappearance of *r* before *s*, which may have been aided by the analogy of *moss* > O.E. *mos*, "swamp," especially as O.E. *mōr* was also used to mean "swampy ground."

MUGGINTON.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Moginton. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 275b.	1380.	Mogyngton. <i>Index</i> , 528.
1249	Moginton. <i>Cal. Ch Rlls.</i> , I., 342.	1428.	Mogyngton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 264.
1302.	Mogynton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 253.	1511.	Moggyneton. <i>Index</i> , 528.
1320.	Muginton. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 9, 37.	1587.	Moginton. <i>Must. Rll</i> , 21.

"The enclosure on which the heap, or rick (of hay, corn), stood." O.E. *mūgan tūn. See both elements in Part II. The -ū- was shortened according to Introd., Phon., § 1, II., B, III.

B.-T. gives for O.E. mūha, mūga, mūwa (-an, masc.), "a mow (as in barley-mow), heap (of corn, hay)." Mūha is glossed acerius in Wright-Wülck., col. 3, line 10, and mūwan = acervum in Wright's *Voc.*, II., p. 6, l. 10. In *Laȝamon*, l. 29280, occurs "sparewen grupen in þen mūȝen."

See also *mow*, sb. and vb., in Skeat, *Etymol. Dict.*, who gives mūha as the oldest form from the *Corpus Gloss.*, 46. The word is cognate with Icel. mūga or mūgi, "swathe (in mowing)."

E.D.D. gives various dialectal forms and meanings. See under *mow*, sb.² and vb.² The form *muff* is cited for N.W. Derb. This is from the mūha type in O.E. See Introd., Phon., § 4, I., 2.

The presence of the voiced stop (g) in the modern form is probably due to the influence of the Scand. cognate given above.

MYTHAM BRIDGE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1285.	{Mytham.} {Mythom.} <i>Peak For.</i> , 69.	1600.	Mythan Brigg. <i>Peak For.</i> , 69.

The first element is probably O.E. (ge)mȳþ, "meeting-place of two rivers," *q.v.* in Part II. Cp. Mitton (Great) in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*, and Mitton in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, and Duignan, *Warw. Pl.-Names*. The second element is more likely to be O.E. hamm, homm, "bend of river," than O.E. hām, "dwelling," or O.E. hamm, homm, "enclosure." See all these elements, and also O.E. brycȝ, in Part II.

N.

NEEDHAM—HIGH.

A.D.

1244. Nedham. *Fin. Derb. Journ.*, VIII., 50. A.D. 1251. Nedham. *Cal. Ch. Rls.*, I., 373.

In the absence of further evidence, I can only suggest that the first element may be an O.E. personal name **Neoda*, which, however, is not recorded by Searle. *C.D.*, VI., Index, gives *Neodbourne*, ch. 389, but the reference is wrong. If this form does exist, I think that it must contain the personal name, as O.E. *neod*, "need," was not used in any sense applicable to place-names, so far as is known at present.

There is, however, the possibility that the first element is O.E. *neat*, "animal, cow, cattle." Then the place-name would mean "cattle enclosure." *B.-T.* identifies *Natanleaga*, *A.-S. Chron.*, Parker MS., 508 A.D. (Earle & Plummer, I., p. 14), with *Neatanleage*, but in my opinion the identity can be questioned. The *-d* in the modern form would be due to the voicing of *-t* before the aspirate.

Skeat, *Hunts. Pl.-Names*, offers no explanation of the Hunts. Needingworth, except that *Needing-* must be a patronymic.

See O.E. *hām* in Part II.

NETHERHALL.

A.D.

1413. Netherhall. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, IV., 2. A.D. 1435. Nethirhall. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, IV., 165.

"Lower hall," apparently. See *neopor* and *heall* in Part II.

NETHERTHORPE (in Staveley).

A.D.

- 1216-72. Netherthorp. *Derb. Ch.*, 2243. A.D. 1515. Netherthorpe. *Derb. Ch.*, 2266, 2267.
circ. 1272-90. Netherthorp. *Derb. Ch.*, 2247. 1543. Staveley Neydurthorpe. *Derb. Ch.*, 2272, 2273.
 1440. Netherthorp. *Derb. Ch.*, 2254. 1544. Staveley Netherthorpe. *Derb. Ch.*, 2274, 2275.

"Lower village." O.E. **neopor-porp*. See both elements in Part II.

NEW BIGGIN.

[Given by Jeayes, *Derb. Ch.*, Index.]

A.D.

1262. Neubigging. *Derb. Ch.*, 1327. Newebigginge. *Cal. Inq.* 1470. *P.M.*, II., 8.

"New building." O.E. *nīwe*, *neōwe*, "new," + O.Norse *bygging*, "house, building." See both elements in Part II., and *cp.* Newbigging in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*.

NEWBOLD.

A.D.

1086. Nevvebold. *D.B.*, I., 272a. 1338. Neubold. *Derb. Ch.*, 1745. 1200-1300. Neubold. *Derb. Ch.*, 695. 1339. { Neubald. *Index*, 536. 1216-72. Neubold. *Derb. Ch.*, 1743. 1340. Newbold. *Derb. Ch.*, 1746. 1230. Neubold. *Cal. Ch. Rlls.*, I., 116. 1349. Neubold. *Derb. Ch.*, 737. 1253. Neubold. *Abbr. Plac.*, 130. 1371. Neubold. *Derb. Ch.*, 764. 1272-1307. Neubold. *Derb. Ch.*, 1744. 1376. Neubold. *Derb. Ch.*, 677. 1275. Neubold. *Pl. Q. War.*, 138. 1380. Neubold. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, III., 34. 1291. Neubold. *Cal. Ch. Rlls.*, II., 388. 1388. Newbolt. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, III., 100. 1296. Neubold. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, I., 1397. Neubold. *French MS.*, 99. 137. 1408. Newbold. *Cal. Inq. Q.D.*, 359. 1312. Newbold. *Cal. Inq. Q.D.*, 254. 1467. Newbold. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, IV., 339. 1320. { Newbolt. *Testa de Nev.*, 3, 12. 1480. Newbold. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, IV., 403. { Neubald. *Testa de Nev.*, 11, 47.

"(The) new building." O.E. (*pēt*) *neōwe bold*. See both elements in Part II. *Cp.* the Newbolds in Duignan, *Staffs. Pl.-Names*; Bould in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*; and Newbold in Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*.

O.E. *bottl*, an earlier form of *bold*, is represented in the first form dated 1320, and that dated 1388.

NEWHALL.

A.D.

- circ.* 1162. Neuhalhewelle. *Derb. Ch.*, 536. 1336. Neuhalle. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, II., 71. 1275. { Newehalle. } *Pl. Q. War.*, 1346. Nove Aula. *Feud. Aids*, I., 140. 260. 1281. Newehale (R. de). *Fin. Derb. Journ.*, XII., 41. 1373. Newehall Park. *Reg. Gaunt*, II., 1262. 1284-6. { Newehale. *Feud. Aids*, I., 249. 1376. Neuhalle. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, II., 355. { Newehalle. *Cal. Ch. Rlls.*, II., 285. 1397. Newhall. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, III., 217. 1286. Newehall. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, I., 251. 1431. Nova Aula. *Feud. Aids*, I., 308. 1302. Nove Aule. *Feud. Aids*, I., 251. 1436. Newhalle. *Burt. Ch.*, 152. 1333. Newehalle. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, II., 55. 1528. Newhall. *Derb. Ch.*, 1765.

"New corner (of land)." O.E. **neowe-halh*. See both elements in Part II. The original second element became M.E. -*hale*, which was confused with -*hall* > O.E. *heall*, "hall." The Latinised forms appear to show that the difference between the significance of -*hale* and -*halle* was not recognised in M.E. Cf. Introd., Phon., § 2, and also Newhall in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*.

NEWTON GRANGE.

A.D.	A.D.
1472. Newton Graunge. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1747.	1545. { Newton Grange. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1749.
1545. { Newton Graunge. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1748, 1750.	1546. { Newton Grange. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1751. Newton Graunge. }

This name needs no explanation. See *nīwe*, *neowe*, *tūn*, and also O.F. *grange*, "barn," etc., in Part II. For other Newtons see Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*; Skeat, *Cambs. Pl.-Names*; Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*, etc.

NEWTON—KING'S.

A.D.	A.D.
1154-89. Neutona. { <i>Index</i> , 542. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1752.	1379. Kynges Neuton. <i>Cal. Ing. P.M.</i> , III., 26.
circ. 1216-30. Newton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 533.	

See Newton Grange above, and O.E. *cyning* in Part II.

NEWTON SOLNEY.

A.D.	A.D.
956. Niwantūne. <i>Birch</i> , III., 944.	1368. Newton Sulny. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1760.
1002. } Niwantūn. { <i>C.D.</i> , VI., 148.	1372. Neuton (T. de). <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , II., 967.
1004. } Niwantūn. { <i>C.D.</i> , III., 333.	1390. Neuton Sulny. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1761.
1086. { Neutone. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 277a.	1400. Newton. <i>Cal. Ing. Q.D.</i> , 346.
Neutone. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 274a.	{ Neutone Sulny. }
Neutone. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	<i>Index</i> , 543.
1150-60. Niwenton. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , II., 44.	1408-24. { Newton Sulney. }
Nuetona. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1753.	Newton Sulney. }
1216-72. Neuton. <i>Index</i> , 543.	1428. Neuton Sulny. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 264.
circ. 1230. Neuton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1755.	1437. Newton Sulney. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1762.
1243. Neutona. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 129.	1447. Neuton Sulny. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1763.
1245. Newton. <i>Cal. Ing. P.M.</i> , I., 3.	1454. Newton Sulne. <i>Cal. Ing. P.M.</i> , IV., 263.
1284-6. Newton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 248.	1474. Newton Sulney. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1764.
1296. Newton. <i>Cal. Ing. P.M.</i> , I., 142.	1528. Newton Solney. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1765.
1302. Neuton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 251.	1587. Newton Solney. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 18.
1320. Neuton. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 5, 19 (pass.).	
1325. Neutone. <i>Dds. Wyst.</i> , 5.	
1347. Neuton Sulny. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1759.	
1351. Neuton. <i>Index</i> , 543.	

Mr. Bowles informs me that the Solney family (solni) owned Newton Solney for several generations until the 14th century. *Derb. Ch.*, 1753, has "Final concord . . . whereby Ralph de Argosis conveyed to Alured de Solenneio, his brother, . . . the manor of 'Nuetona, in Anglia.'" (Dated 1204-5.)

NORBURY.

A.D.	A.D.
1086. { Nordberie. 1086. { Nortberie.	{ <i>D.B.</i> , I., 275a. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., III.
1200-1300. Norburi. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1767.	Norburi. <i>Index</i> , 545.
1203. Norbir. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 26.	<i>circ. 1300.</i> { Northbury. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 170.
1252. Norbury. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 403.	Northbury. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1768.
1271. Northbury. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 146.	<i>Index</i> , 545.
1272-1357. Norbury. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1766.	{ Norbury. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 145.
1275. { Northbury. 1275. { Norbury. 1275. { Northbury.	Northbury. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1769.
<i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 156. I., 60.	<i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 269.
	Norbury. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1770.

"(At the) north fortress." O.E. (*at þære*) *norþan byrig*. See O.E. *norþ* and *burh* in Part II. For the various forms of the dative singular *byrig*, see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7. -*rþb-* has become -*rb-*. *Cp.* Norbury in Duignan, *Staffs. Pl.-Names*.

NORMANTON—NORTH or TEMPLE.

NORMANTON—SOUTH.

A.D.	A.D.
1086. { Normitune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272a. 1086. { Normanestune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	1276. Suth Normanton. <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 116.
1086. { Normentune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 276a. 1165-6. Normantune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272a. 1165-6. Normanton (de). <i>Pp.</i> <i>Rlls.</i> , IX., 56.	1284. Normanton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 248.
<i>circ. 1200.</i> Normanton (W. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 31.	1320. Normanton. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 2, 8.
1216-72. Normanton. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 247.	1339. Normanton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 90.
<i>circ. 1220.</i> Normantona. <i>Index</i> , 547.	1356. Normonston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1683.
1250. Normanton. <i>Pev. Sur.</i> , 51.	1369. Normonston. <i>Index</i> , 547.
1251. Normanton. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 370.	1408. Normanton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1867.
1275. Normanton. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 132.	1431. Normanton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 289.
	1454. Normanton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 407.
	1587. Normanton. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 18.

"The enclosure of the Norðman, or Norman." Late O.E.

**Norðmannestūn*. This was a very common personal name in the late O.E. period. Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, pp. 98, 99, gives various examples of its occurrence, e.g., *Normannescros*, Birch, ch. 1281 (*anno 972*). See also Searle, pp. 358, 359, and Bardsley, *Engl. and Welsh Surnames*, p. 560. Björkman, *loc. cit.*, compares O.W. Norse *Norðmaðr*, and characterises *Norðman* as a "gute ae. Wort." Cp. Normanton in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*, and in Mutschmann, *West Riding Pl.-Names*.

NORTH LEES.

A.D.
1600. Northlees. *Must. Rll.*, 42.

"North pasture." See O.E. *norp* and *lēs* in Part II.

NORTON.

A.D.	A.D.
1002. Norþtúne. <i>C.D.</i> , VI., 147.	1301. Norton. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 107.
1086. { Nortun. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 278a. { Nortune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272a.	1307-27. Norton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1775.
1162-82. Nortonā. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 216, App. I.	1352. Norton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1776.
1257. Norton. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 472.	1370. Norton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 303.
1272-1307. Norton. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 216, App. II.	1384. Norton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1778.
1275. Norton. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 134.	1428. Norton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 270.
1284. Norton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 247.	1458. Norton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 282.
1300. Norton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 171.	1481. Norton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1779.
	1546. Norton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1783.

"The north enclosure." O.E. **norp-tūn*. See both elements in Part II. Cp. Norton in Skeat, *Herts. Pl.-Names*; Duignan, *Worc. Pl.-Names* and *Staffs. Pl.-Names*; Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*; and Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*.

NORTON LEES.

A.D.	A.D.
1476. Norton Lees. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 100.	1541. Norton Leys. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 878.
1481. Norton Leez. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1779.	1543. Norton Lees. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1782.

See O.E. *lēs*, "pasture," in Part II.

NORTON—LITTLE.

A.D.

1384. Little Norton. *Derb. Ch.*, 178.See O.E. *lýtel* in Part II.

O

OAKERHILL.

A.D.

1405. Oukerhyll. *Had. H. Arch.*,¹ 50.

For the first element see Oakerthorpe below.

See O.E. *hyll* in Part II.

OAKERTHORPE.

TYPE I.

A.D.

A.D.

- circ.* 1200. Hulkelthorpe (A. de). 1229. Ulchilthorp. *Cal. Ch. Rlls.*,
Derl. Ch., 32. I., 90.
 1200-50. Ulketorp (P. de). *Derl.* 1250. Ulkelthorpe (P. de). *Pev.*
Ch., 34. *Sur.*, 43.

TYPE Ia.

- 1135-54. Ulkerthorp. *S. Winf.*, 18. 1286. Ulkerthorp. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*,
 1200-10. Ulkerthorp (P. de). *Derl.* I., 94.
Ch., 22. 1445. Ulkerthorp (J.). *Cal. Inq.*
 1240. Olkerthorpe (P. de). *Fin.* *P.M.*, IV., 224.
De b. Journ., VIII., 46. 1553. Ulkerthorpe. *Derb. Manors*;
 1275. Ulkerthorp. *Derl. Ch.*, 43. *Derb. Journ.*, 1905; Re-
 print, p. 24.

TYPE II.

1431. Ulgarthorp. *Feud. Aids.*, I., 290. 1570. Uggathorp. *Derb. Manors*;
Derb. Journ., 1905; Re-
 print, p. 29.

A.D.

TYPE III.

1320. Alg'thorp. *Testa de Nev.*, 12, 50.

TYPE IV.

1258. Octhorp. *Cal. Inq.*, I., 125. 1557. Okethorp. *Derb. Manors*;
 1296. Okethorp. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, I., 125. *Derb. Journ.*, 1905; Re-
 print, p. 19.
 1413. Octhorpe. *Derb. Ch.*, 1784. 1585. Ockethorp. *Must. Rll.*, 4.

The first element of this place-name shows great variety. Types I. and Ia contain the earliest forms, and mean "the hamlet of Ulfketill." This O.Norse personal name is represented by *Ulkel*. Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, pp. 168, 169, gives numerous examples of its occurrence, e.g., *Ulfcytel*,

¹ "Illustrations of ancient place-names in Bakewell and vicinity, from original archives preserved at Haddon Hall, and from other sources." By W. A. Carrington. *Derb. Arch. Soc. Journ.*, XV. [Hadd. H. Arch.; ref to date and page in vol. of Journal.]

C.D., ch. 480; *Ulfketel*, Birch, ch. 875; *Ulfketel*, *Vlfschetel*, *Vlchet*, *Vlked*, from D.B. Cp. O.W.Norse *Ulfkell*, O.Danish *Ulvkil*, O.Swedish. *Ulfkil*.

The *-r* in Type Ia may be due to Anglo-Norman influence. See Introd., § 4, I., 4. Again, *Ulker-* may represent a shortened form *Ulk-*, with the Scand. genitive suffix *-er*, or it may be due to the analogy of the *-er* of such names as *Ulfger-*, *Alger*. See Types II. and III.

The first element in Type II. is the personal name *Ulfger*. This, according to Björkman, *Zur englischen Namenkunde*, p. 91, is more likely to be of Norse origin than merely O.E. *Wulfgār* in a Norse dress. He compares O.Norse *Ulfgeirr*.

Type III. has as first element either the O.E. personal name *Ælfgār*, cit. Searle, pp. 7, 8, or the O.Danish *Alger*, O.W. Scand. *Alfgeirr*. See Björkman, *ibid.*, pp. 2, 3.

Jeayes, *Derb. Ch.*, identifies the form dated 1413 in Type IV. with a modern *Oakthorpe*, but Kelly's *Directory* and Bartholomew's *Gazetteer of the British Isles* have only Oakerthorpe. Already in 1258, 1296, the familiar M.E. *ōke* (ōkə) or *ōc-* > O.E. *āc* is substituted for the *Ulk-*, *Ulg-* of the first element. This can be explained by assuming that the *-l* of *Ulker-* was lost before *-k*. Cp. the form dated 1570 in Type II. Then the substitution of (ōk-) or *ōc-* for **Uk-* is conceivable. Again, a spelling pronunciation with *Olk-* may have arisen from such a form as that dated 1240 in Type Ia. The loss of *-l* from *Olk-* would make the confusion very probable.

See O.E. *þorp*, "village, hamlet," in Part II.

OAKS GREEN.

A.D.
1472. Okkes. *Index*, 560.

See O.E. *āc* and *grēne* in Part II. O.E. *āc*, "oak," was feminine, but O.E. *āc*, "rune," standing for the letter *a*, was masculine, and had a plural *ācas*. The above place-name is probably of M.E. origin, and *okkes* is a new M.E. plural form.

OCKBROOK.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Ochebroc. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 276b.	1320.	Ockebrock. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , II., 49.
1165-6.	Ochebroc (G. de). <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , IX., 57.	1329.	Okebrok. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 24.
1224.	Okebro. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1785.	1331.	Okebroke. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 238.
1275.	Okebroc. { <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 58. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 146.	1357.	Okkebrok. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 203.
1284-6.	Hokebrok. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 246.	1431.	Okebroke. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 304.
1294.	Okebrok. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 454.	1480.	Okebroke. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 403.
1313.	Okebroke. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 238.	1587.	Okebrick. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 16.

Probably "the brook of Oca." O.E. **Ocanbrōc*. This personal name occurs in *Ocanlēa*, *C.D.*, V., p. 177, ch. 1093, dated 909 A.D. Then the *o* of *Ocan-* would not be lengthened in M.E., according to Introd., Phon., § 1, II., B, III., which explains the modern Ockbrook (okbruk). The presence of the rounded form *Oche-* in *D.B.* negatives O.E. *āc*, "oak," as the first element. The earliest rounding of O.E. *ā* which I have found for Derb. is dated 1200 A.D.

See O.E. *brōc*, "stream, brook," in Part II.

OFFCOTE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Ophidecotes. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	1274.	Offedecote (J. de). <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 296.
1216-1300.	Offidecote. <i>Index</i> , 563.	1391.	Ofcote. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 373.
1251.	Offidecot. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 145.	1424.	Offecote. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 84.
1264.	Offedecote. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 157.	1587.	Ofcote. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 14.
1272-1307.	Offidecote. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1787.		

I cannot offer any suggestion as to what *Offide*, *Offede* can be, unless it represents an O.E. personal name **Offgýþ* (feminine). *Offa* was a well-known personal name in O.E., and a feminine name may have been formed from it by the addition of the suffix *-gýþ*, which is found in the names *Ōsgýþ*, *Eadgýþ* (Edith), for which see Searle. The later forms in *Off-* and the modern name may contain a shortened form of **Offgýþ*, or they may contain the name *Offa* itself. Cf. Offham in Roberts, *Suss. Pl.-Names*, and the two Offleys, Offlow, in Duignan, *Staffs. Pl.-Names*.

For the second element see O.E. *cot(t)*, "homestead," etc., in Part II.

OFFERTON.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Offretune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	1314.	Offerton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1796.
1216-72.	{ Offerton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1788. Offirtun. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1789.	1339.	Offerton. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 150.
1272-1307.	Hoffnertoun. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1793.	1379.	Offerton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1801.
1282.	Offertona. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1792.	1399.	Offerton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1804.
		1431.	Offerton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 285.
		1502.	Offerton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1809.

I offer two suggestions concerning the origin of this place-name.

1. "The *tūn* of *Offhere." O.E. **Offheretūn*. This personal name is not recorded for O.E., but may have been formed from the personal name *Offa*, by the addition of the common suffix *-here*. *Cp. Ofthere*, Searle, p. 365.

2. O.E. **ofer-tūn*, "upper enclosure," or O.E. **ōfer-tūn* or **ōfrah-tūn*, with the genitive plural of *ōfer*, "shore enclosure"? *Cp. Overton* below.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

OGSTON.

A.D.		A.D.	
1002.	Oggodestūn. <i>C.D.</i> , VII., 148.	1246.	Ogedeston (R. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 41.
1004.	Oggodestūne. <i>C.D.</i> , III., 333.	1255.	Oggedeston (R. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 42.
1086.	{ Ougdestun. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 277a. Oughedestune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 276b.	1405.	Hoggston. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 355.
<i>circ.</i> 1200.	Hoggedeston (R. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 30.	1431.	Ogaston. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 292.
<i>circ.</i> 1200-50.	Oggedeston. <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 36.		

"The enclosure of Oggod." This personal name also occurs in Birch, III., p. 370, ch. 1130. It is scarcely likely that it represents the O.E. personal name *Ōsgod*. *Ōsgot* occurs in Birch, *ibid.*, p. 369, in the same entry as *Oggod*, but standing for an entirely different person. Then O.E. **Oggodestūn* < M.E. *Oggedeston*, whence *Ogaston* and *Ogston*, with loss of *-d-* medially between vowels.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

OLD DAM.

A.D.		A.D.	
1275.	{ Aldham. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 140. Haldh'm (H. de). <i>Pl. Q.</i> <i>War.</i> , 157.	1331.	Aldham (H. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2225.

"Old homestead." O.E. **āld-hām*. See both elements in Part II. For the subsequent development, see Introd., Phon., § 7 (b), 3.

OLLERSETT.

A.D.		A.D.	
1285.	Olresete. <i>Peak For.</i> , 72.	1512.	Ollershedde. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1812.

The first element may be an O.Norse personal name *Öli*, genitive *Öler*, which is given by Rygh, *Gamle Personnavne*, p. 190. Rygh cites the Norse place-names Olerod, Olerud, as containing this personal name.

The second element is O.E. **sēte*, or O.Norse *sæti*, "seat, settling place," *q.v.* in Part II. The second form given above may contain a shortened form of M.E. *scheding*, "parting, division," connected with O.E. *scéadan*, "to divide." Again, it may consist of *Ollers-*, a double genitive, + *-hede* > O.E. *heafod*, "head, head-waters of stream, hill."

OSLESTON.

A.D.		A.D.	
circ.	{ Oslaueston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2383.	1346.	Oslaston. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 255.
1200-50.	{ Oslaveston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2385.	1383.	Oslaston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2390.
1275.	Oslaston. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 139.	1428.	{ Oslaston. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 265.
1296.	Osaleston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 141.	1431.	{ Oslaston. <i>Index</i> , 569.
		1530.	Oslaston. <i>Index</i> , 569.

"The enclosure of *Ösläf*." O.E. **Ösläfestūn*. Various examples of the occurrence of this O.E. personal name are given in Searle, p. 375. Birch, I., p. 530, ch. 384, has *Ösläfes hlāu*. The modern form shows the loss of *-f* before *-st-*. See Introd., Phon., § 4, II., A, 4.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

OSMASTON.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Osmundestune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b, 275a.	1276.	Osmundeston. <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 112.
1140.	Osemundeston. <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 15.	1277.	Osmundeston. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 135.
1154-89.	Osmundeston (W. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 17.	1286.	Osmustane. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 94.
1229.	Osmundeston. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 90.	1345.	Osmundston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1814.
1230.	Osemundeston. <i>Cl. Rlls.</i> , 392.	1356.	Osmundeston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 200.
1252.	Ossemundeston. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 403.	1379.	Osmoundeston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 26.
1268.	Osmundeston (E. de). <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 89.	1431.	Osmaston. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 299. Osmondeston. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 304.
1274-5.	Osmundeston. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 59. Osemu'deston. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 291.	1464.	Osmaston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 324.

"The enclosure of Osmund." O.E. **Osmundestūn*. This is a very common O.E. personal name, for the occurrence of which see Searle, pp. 376, 377. Then O.E. **Osmundestūn* < M.E. *Osmundeston*, whence *Osmundston* and *Osmaston*, with loss of *-nd-* before *-s*. Cp. *Osmotherley* in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*.

For *tūn* see Part II.

OVER BURROWS.

A.D.	
1325.	Overburghes. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 284.

Probably "upper forts." See O.E. *burg*, "town, castle," etc., in Part II. The O.E. plural (nom. and acc.) of *burg*, feminine, was *burga*. See *B.-T.* The modern Burrows is a new M.E. plural form of the M.E. *burwe*, from such a form as the O.E. plural given above. See Introd., Phon., § 4, I., 1.

It is more probable that Over represents O.E. *ōfer*, "upper," than *ōfer*, "bank, shore."

OVERTON.

A.D.		A.D.	
1293.	Overton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 110.	1327-77.	Overton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1815.
1320.	Ourton. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 17, 76.	1551.	Overton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 408.
1323.	Oveton. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 274.		

The first element is probably O.E. *ðfer*, "upper." According to Duignan, *Staffs. Pl.-Names*, the Staffs. Oreton represents O.E. **ðfer-tūn*, "upper enclosure." On the other hand, Skeat, in *Hunts. Pl.-Names*, takes the Hunts. Orton to represent O.E. **ðfer-tūn*, "bank, or shore, enclosure."

See *tūn* in Part II.

OXCROFT.

A.D.		A.D.	
1320.	Oxcroft. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 14,	1394.	Oxcroft. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , 59. III., 181.
1326.	Oxcroft. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I.,	1397.	Oxcroft. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , 333. III., 215.

See O.E. *oxa* and *croft* in Part II. O.E. *oxa* is common as the first element of place-names. Cf. Oxcliffe in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*; Oxford in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*; Oxhey in Skeat, *Herts. Pl.-Names*, etc.

P.

PADFIELD.

A.D.	
1086.	Padfeld. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273a.

"Padda's field." O.E. **Paddanfeld*. The personal name *Padda* occurs in *Bede's History*, Bk. IV., ch. 13. Searle, p. 385, notes it as being given in Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday Book*, B. Cf. Padham in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, and Padworth and Padbury in Skeat, *Berks. Pl.-Names*.

See O.E. *feld* in Part II.

PADLEY—NETHER.

A.D.		A.D.	
circ. 1220-30.	Paddeley. <i>Beauch.</i>	1339.	Paddelle(H. de). <i>R.R. Peak, Abb.</i> , 167. 148.
circ. 1278.	Paddeley (R. de).	1552.	Nether Padley. <i>Derb. Ch., Beauch. Abb.</i> , 124. 1816.
1318.	Paddeleghe (R. de). <i>Peak For.</i> , 86.		

"Padda's clearing." O.E. **Paddanleah*. For this O.E. personal name see Padfield above. The genitive singular ending has disappeared.

See O.E. *leah*, "clearing," and *neopor*, "lower," in Part II.

PALTERTON.

A.D.		A.D.
1002.	Paltertūne. <i>C.D.</i> , VI., 148.	1335-74. Palterton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
1086.	Palturene. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 277a.	II., 68, 333.
1236.	Paterton. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , VIII., 32.	1376. Palterton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
1252.	Palterton. <i>Cal. Ch. Rls.</i> , I., 393.	IV., 455, App.
1286.	Palterton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 94.	1431. Palterton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 290.
1310.	Palterton. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 229.	1441. Palterton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 210.
		1585. Pallerton. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 5.

I can offer no certain solution of the first element. It is hardly possible that it is the O.E. personal name *Beadhere*. Searle, p. 83, quotes this in the form *Balthere* from *Sym. Durham*. The O.H.G. form of Beadhere was *Palthara*, but there is no apparent ground for the assumption of such a form in Derbyshire in the O.E. period. Still, *Palthara* may have been the name of a High German settler. Cf. Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*, under Parlington, which may be "the enclosure of the family of a High German settler called Pertold or Perahtold."

Is it possible that Palterton represents an O.E. **pāl-treō(w)-tūn*, "enclosure fenced in with wooden poles"?

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

PARK.

A.D.		A.D.
1378.	Park (R. de la). <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , I., 763.	1429. Parkhall. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 126.

This name requires no explanation. See Skeat, *Etymol. Dict.*

PARWICH.

TYPE I.

A.D.

1086. { Peureuuic.
Pevrewic. } *D.B.*, I., 272b.
1216-72. { Peuerwich. *Index*, 578.
Pewerwich. *Derb. Ch.*,
1818.
circ. (Peuerwich (R. de). *Burt. Ch.*,
1250. 128.
Peuewych. *Ash. Ch.*, 65.
1264. Peverewith. *Abbr. Plac.*, 157.
1272-1307. Peuirwich. *Derb. Ch.*,
1820.

A.D.

- 1296 { Peurwich. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*,
I., 137.
Penrewis (= Pevrewis). *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, I., 136.
1304. Peverwiche. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*,
I., 198.
1307. Peverewych. *Fin. Derb. Journ.*, XV., 3.
1388. Peuerwych. *Derb. Ch.*, 67.
1423. Perwyche. *Derb. Ch.*, 2164.
1431. Perwiche. *Feud. Aids*, I., 295.
1437. Perwyche. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*,
IV., 182.
1638. Perwich. *Index*, 578.

TYPE II.

1298. Parwick. *Derb. Ch.*, 1115.
1325. Paverwyk. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*,
I., 328.
1384. Parwych. *Derb. Ch.*, 77.
1500. Parwich. *Derb. Ch.*, 1823.
1532. Parwych. *Derb. Ch.*, 2698.

TYPE III.

A.D.

1287. Poverwyk. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, I., 95.

TYPE IV.

- 1164-5. Papewich. *Pp. Rlls.*, VIII., 86.
1170-1. Papewich. *Pp. Rlls.*, XVI., 48.

I am afraid that I can throw very little light on the first element. I am informed by Mr. Bowles that Parwich is the site of a Roman settlement, which was called *Parvus Vicus*. The name may have subsisted, and might give modern Parwich (poridž), with metathesis of *-rv-* to *-v(e)r-*, and rounding of *-a-* to *-o-* through the influence of the consonants *-p-* and *-r-*. (See Type III.). But this would not account for the *Pever-* of Type I. Mr. R. G. Roberts suggests that the first element of Types I., II., and III. is a personal name **Pefere*, **Pafere*, of Celtic origin. I do not think that the first element is the family name *Peverel*, which, according to Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*, p. 108, is present in the Notts. Perlethorpe.

The *Par-* forms in Type II. might be ranged under Type I. as expressing the M.E. change of *-er-* to *-ar-*. See Introd., Phon., § 1, II., A, 6. The intervocalic *-p-* in Type IV. may be a mere scribal error. But Searle, p. 385, gives the personal name *Papa*.

The second element is O.E. *wic*, "village," *q.v.* in Part II. For the *-k-* of the forms dated 1298 and 1325 in Type II., and that in Type III., see Introd., Phon., § 4, I., 7. The final (*tʃ*) is voiced to (*dʒ*) in the modern form. *Cp.* Introd., Phon., § 4, II., D, 5, where this voicing is said to take place only in the element *bæc* (*bæč*) in Derbyshire place-names. The pronunciation of Parwich had not been brought to my notice at that time.

PEAK. HIGH PEAK.

A.D.		A.D.	
924.	Peaclond. <i>Parker Chron.</i> , <i>sub anno 924.</i> Thorpe, I., p. 196.	1304.	Pecco. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 255. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 256.
1162-3.	Pech. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , VI., 2.	1327.	Peke. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 256.
1228.	Pek (W. de). <i>Cl. Rlls.</i> , 68.	1345.	Alto Pecco. <i>Index</i> , 580.
1265-77.	Peck. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 54, 204.	1372.	Peak. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , I., 13. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 324.
1275.	Haute Pek. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 137.	1408.	Le Peak. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 324.
		1549.	heye Peak. <i>Had. H. Acc.</i> , 71.

This name requires no comment. See Skeat, *Etymol. Dict.* He considers it a variant of O.E. *pīc*, "something sharp, top of hill," > Lat. *pīca*.

PENTRICH.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Pentric. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 277a.	1325.	Pentrich. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 329.
<i>circ.</i> { Pentrich (N. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 1200. } 28.		1346.	Penrich. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 262.
1229.	Pentrich. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 58.	1365.	Penkruch. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 99.
1251.	Pentriz. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 370.	1380.	Penceriche. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 29.
1275. { Pentriz. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 58. Pentriz. } <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 136.		1428.	Pentrich. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 268.
1284-6. { Pentriz. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 246. Pentrice. } <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 94.		1552-3.	Pentrich. <i>Derb. Manors</i> ; <i>Derb. Journ.</i> , 1905; Re- print, p. 30.
		1587.	Pentridge. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 16.

I suggest that the first element is the Celtic word *pen*, "hill, summit," or the O.E. personal name *Penda*. Then the *-d-* may have been unvoiced to *-t-* before the following *-r-*.

It is hardly likely that the second element is O.E. *cryċċ*, "piece of land shaped like a crutch," as the *-k-* forms are very late (1365 and 1380), and so few.

The last form given above may show the voicing of (*tʃ*) to (*dʒ*) in an unstressed syllable.

PILSLEY.

A.D.		A.D.	
1169-70.	Pileslea(B. de). <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XV., 84.	1431.	Pyllesley. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 281.
1224.	Pillesleya. <i>Pat. Rlls.</i> , 359.	1480.	Pyllesley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 403.
1276.	Pyllesleye. <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 115.		
1360.	Pillesley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1860.	1547.	Pyllsley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 953.

"The clearing of Pil." O.E. **Pilesleah*. This personal name may be taken as a short form of such names as *Pilheard*, etc. This occurs in Sweet, *O.E.T.*, p. 430, dated 799-802 A.D. Searle, p. 388, cites (from Piper) *Pilgrim*, *Pilbeorn*, *Pilhild*, *Pilþryð*, the last two being feminine names. *Cp. Wyld, Lanc. Pl.-Names*, under *Pilsworth*.

See O.E. *leah*, *lēh*, in Part II.

PINXTON.

A.D.		A.D.	
circ. 1200.	Penchistona. <i>Index</i> , 589.	1375.	Pynkeston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1866.
1216-30.	Penchiston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1862.	1391.	Penkeston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1867.
1244.	Penkiston. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 11.	1399.	Pynkeston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1868.
1276.	Penkeston. <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 116.	1408.	Pynkeston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1869.
1282.	Pynkeston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 78.	1412.	Penkeston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1872.
1284.	Penkeston. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 248.	1422.	Pynkeston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 65.
1320.	Penekeston. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 21, 90.	1441.	Pynkeston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 210.
1356.	Pencuston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1863.	1567.	Pynxton. <i>Index</i> , 589.
1369.	Penkeston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1865.	1635.	Pingston. <i>Subs. Rlls.</i> , <i>Feud. Hist.</i> , II., III., 213.

"The enclosure of *Penece." O.E. **Penecestūn*. This personal name must be a diminutive of *Pen-*, a shortened form of such a name as *Penheard*, which occurs in the form *Penearding*, *C.D.*, II., p. 134, ch. 328. Searle, p. 387, also records *Penweald*, *Penwealh*.

The modern form shows the raising of *-e-* to *-i-* before *-n-*. See Introd., Phon., § 1, II., A, 11. The above forms show that this change was accomplished before the end of the thirteenth century.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

PLAISTOWE GREEN.

TYPE I.

A.D.	A.D.
circ. 1200. Plaustowe (J. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 30.	circ. 1200-50. Plaustowe (J. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 35.
circ. 1200-10. { Plagestowe (A. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 21.	
	{ Plaustowe. <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 19.

TYPE II.

1200-10. Plagestowe (A. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 21.	1392. Plastowe. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 245.
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N.E.D. gives O.E. **pleg-stōw*, "a playground," for Plaistow. Then O.E. **pleg-stōw* < M.E. **Pleistowe* < mod. Plaistowe (pleistou). This type is not represented in the above forms, which must come from an O.E. variant **plaga-stōw*, or **plaga-stōwe*. Then for Type I. see Introd., Phon., § 1, II., A, 2. Type II. shows the disappearance of -g- medially between vowels.

It is, however, quite as probable that the first element is the O.E. personal names *Plega*, *Pleġa*, *Plaga*, variants of the shortened form of such names as *Plegmund*, for which see Searle, p. 389. *Cp. Pleghelmestūn*, C.D., I., p. 54, ch. 47, and also Play Hatch in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*.

See O.E. *stōw*, "place," and *grēne*, "green," in Part II.

PLEASLEY.

A.D.	A.D.
1212. { Pleseleg. } <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 87. Pleselee. }	1316. Plesleye. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 241.
1250-72. Plesileg. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1893.	1320. Plesleg. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 3, 10.
1272-1307. Pleselye. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1894.	1359. Pleselay. <i>Cat. Anc. Dds.</i> , III., 345.
1275. { Pleselye. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 60. Plesleye. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 145.	1361. Pleselye. <i>Index</i> , 591.
1280-93. Pleselyea. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1896.	1373. Pleslay. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , I., 112.
1302. Pleselye. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 251.	1419. Plesley. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 375.
	1431. Pleselye. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 290.
	1451. Pleysley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 252.

The "lea of Plēsa." O.E. **Plēsanlēah*. Searle, p. 390, cites the personal names *Plēsa* and *Plēsa* from Birch, chs. 338, 328. The -ey- in the last form represents the tense ē. M.E. *Plēseleg* < mod. Pleasley (plizli). *Cp. Wyld, Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under Pleasington.

POSTERN.

A.D.

1275. { Postn'e. *Pl. Q. War.*, 152.
Posterne. *Pl. Q. War.*, 153.

A.D.

1523. Postern. *Derb. Ch.*, 1900.

Probably M.E. *posterne* > O.F. *posterne*, *posterie*, later *poterne*, "small back door to a fort," > Lat. *posterula* > *posterus*, "behind" (Cotgrave). See Skeat, *Etymol. Dict.*, and cf. Postcumbe in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*.

PRIESTCLIFFE.

A.D.

1086. Presteclue. *D.B.*, I., 272b.
1263. Presteclive. *Cal. Ch. Rlls.*, II., 47.
1274. Presteclewe. *Rot. Hund.*, II., 287.
1277. Presteclive. *Cal. Ch. Rlls.*, II., 204.
1286. Presteclive. *Cal. Ing. P.M.*, I., 95.
1307-27. { Presteclive. *Index*, 600.
Presteclive. *Derb. Ch.*, 1901.

A.D.

1339. { Presteclif. *R.R. Peak*, 148.
Prestecliffe. *R.R. Peak*, 154.
Presteclif. } *Derb. Ch.*, 1905.
1350. Presteclef. } *Derb. Ch.*, 1907.
1360. Presteclive. *Derb. Ch.*, 1908.
1377. Prestecliffe. *Derb. Ch.*, 1908.
1390. Presclif. *Derb. Ch.*, 1911.
1398. Prestclif. *Derb. Ch.*, 1912.
1550. Prestlyff. *Derb. Ch.*, 1333.

This name corresponds to an O.E. **preosta-clif*, "priests' cliff." The first element is fairly common in place-names, and occurs in Prescott, Prestwich, etc., *q.v.* in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*; Prestwood, Priestfields, *q.v.* in Duignan, *Staffs. Pl.-Names*; and the Herts. Preston, *q.v.* in Skeat, *Herts. Pl.-Names*.

The second element is O.E. *clif*, for which see Part II. The spellings *-clewe* (1274), *-cleve* (1307-27), and *-clef* (1350), represent the O.Merc. *cleofa*, *cleofum* of the oblique cases, which in a stressed position gave M.E. *clēve*.

Q.
QUARNDON.

A.D.

1274. Quuordon. *Rot. Hund.*, II., 294.
1275. Querndon. *Pl. Q. War.*, 161.
1284-6. Quorundon. *Feud. Aids*, I., 247.
1384. Quarndon. *Index*, 603.

A.D.

1391. Quarndon. *Cal. Ing. P.M.*, III., 147.
1431. Querndon. *Feud. Aids*, I., 302.
1472. Quernedon. *Derb. Ch.*, 1915.
1514. Quarndon. *Cat. Anc. Dds.*, II., 354.

The "mill-hill." O.E. **cweorn-dūn*. *Cweornwelle* occurs in Birch, III., p. 368, ch. 1129, and *Cwyrburnan* in Birch, III., p. 312, ch. 1082. For the change of *-er-* to *-ar-*, and for the *-o-* spellings, see Introd., Phon., § 1, II. A, 6, and § 1,

I., 8, respectively. *Cp.* Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*, under Quarmby, and Quarnford in Duignan, *Staffs. Pl.-Names*.

See both elements in Part II.

R. RADBOURNE.

TYPE I.

A.D.	A.D.
1086. { Rabburne. Radburne. } <i>D.B.</i> , I., 276a.	1587. Radburne. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 21. 1600. Radburne. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 40.
1372. Radburne. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , II., 929.	

A.D. TYPE II.

1302. Redbourn. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 253.
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TYPE III.

circ. 1280. Rodburn. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 157.	1346. Rodeburne. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 259.
1296. Rodeburne. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 141.	1350. Roddebourne. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1917.
1320. Rodburn. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 5, 19.	1357. Rodburne. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 20.
1321. Rodeburn. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , XVIII., 10.	1368. Rodbourn. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1919. 1390. Rodburne. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1926. 1422. Roddeburn. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1934.

"Red brook," probably with reference to the colour of the bed of the stream. O.E. *rēād-burna, or (*æt þæm*) rēādan burnan, in the inflected forms; *tō readeburnan* occurs in *C.D.*, III., p. 78, ch. 570 (Worc.).

For Types I. and II., see Introd., Phon., § I., I., 2c, and for the shortening of late O.E. *æ*>*ea* in the inflected and uninfllected forms see Phon., § I., II., B., II., I., and III. respectively.

Type III. must contain the O.W.Scand. *ravðr*, "red." The *au*<*ð* in M.E. See Lindkvist, *M.E. Place-Names of Scand. Origin*, p. 137, and *cp.* Rothwell in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*.

For a fuller discussion of the prefix *Rad-*, *Red-*, etc., in place-names, see Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under Radcliffe. *Cp.* also Radcot Bridge in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*, and Radcliffe-on-Trent in Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*.

See both elements in Part II.

RAVENDALE PARK.

A.D.	A.D.
1230. Raueneshal. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2718.	1275. Ravenesdale. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> ,
1251. Ravensdale. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 373.	152. 1372-4. Ravensdale. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , I., 761, 1471.

"Hræfn's dale." O.E. **Hræfnedæl*. The O.E. *hræfn* was used as a personal name as also was the O.Norse *hræfn*. See Searle, p. 394, who cites *Ræfen*, *Ræfn*, from Grueber's *Catalogue of Coins* of the reigns of Eadgār, Æthelrēd II., Cnut, Eadw. III.; also Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, p. 109, who gives *Rafn*, *Rafen*, quoting various examples of their use in place-names. Cp. *Hræfneshyl* (Ravenshill, Worc.), *C.D.*, I., p. 264, ch. 209; Ravensmeols in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, and Ravenfield in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*; also Ravensmoor (*ramnə*) in Cheshire.

The suffix may be O.E. *dæl*, or O.Norse *dalr*, *q.v.* in Part II.

RED MOOR.

A.D. TYPE I.

1279. Redemore (A. de). *Burt. Ch.*, 138.
TYPE II.

1274. Rodemore. *Burt. Ch.*, 143.

"(At the) red moor." O.E. (*æt þām*) *readan mōre*. Cp. Radbourne above. Types II. and III. of that place-name are represented here. I think it more probable that the first element is *read* than *hreod*, "reed," although Kemble, *C.D.*, VI., p. 325, *Index of Places*, cites *Reodmōr* (Warw.) from ch. 55. Unfortunately, the reference is not correct.

The place-name has been split up into its separate elements in the modern period. See Introd., Phon., § 7, b, 1.

RENISHAW.

A.D.

1272-1307. Rameshoue. (ref. lost).

"(At) Hræfn's hill." O.E. (*æt*) *Hræfnes hōȝe*. Cp. Ravensdale Park above for the first element. O.E. *hræfn* occurred also in the forms *hrafn*, *hremn*; *to hremmescumbe* *ȝeate* appears in Birch, I., p. 148, ch. 102. The form given above shows assimilation of *-mn-* to *-(m)m-*, but the *-n-* of the first element of the modern form is due either to assimilation of *fn-* through *-mn-* to *-n-*, or to loss of *f-* before *-n-*. Cp. Introd., Phon., § 4, II., B. Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, p. 109, takes *Ram* to represent O.W.Norse *Hrafn*, O.Swed. *Rafn*, *Rampn*, O.Dan. *Rawn*. But there is no reason why it should not have developed from O.E. *hræfn*. For the *-a-* and *-e-* of the two forms, see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 2a.

The second element of the above form appears to be O.E. *hōh*, "hill, promontory." The modern form may be due to O.E. *sceaga*, "wood," or O.E. *haga*, "enclosure," etc. See these elements in Part II.

REPTON.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.
848.	Hrypadūne.	<i>Dipl. Angl.</i> , 103. <i>C.D.</i> , II., p. 32, ch. 261.

TYPE II.

<i>circ.</i>	Hreopadūne.	<i>A.-S. Chron.</i> , MS. A, <i>sub anno</i> 755; <i>Thorpe</i> , I., 86.	1257.	Repindon. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 473. Repindon. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 58, 59.
880-	Hreopedūne.	<i>A.-S. Chron.</i> , MS. A, <i>sub annis</i> 874, 875; <i>Thorpe</i> , I., 142, 144.	1274-5.	Repindone. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 58; II., 288. Rependon. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 291.
900-	Hreopandūne.	<i>A.-S. Chron.</i> , MS. B, <i>sub anno</i> 755; <i>Thorpe</i> , I., 86.	1279.	Repyngdon. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , Repyndon. } 136.
1000-	Hreopedūne.	<i>A.-S. Chron.</i> , MS. B, <i>sub annis</i> 874, 875; <i>Thorpe</i> , I., 142, 144.	1297.	Repindon. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 139. Repyndon. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 467.
<i>circ.</i>	Hreopandūne.	<i>A.-S. Chron.</i> , MS. C, <i>sub anno</i> 755; <i>Thorpe</i> , I., 86.	1309.	Repindon. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 428, App.
1050-	Hreopedūne.	<i>A.-S. Chron.</i> , MS. C, <i>sub annis</i> 875, 876; <i>Thorpe</i> , I., 142, 144.	1313.	Reppendone. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 237.
<i>circ.</i>	Hreopandūne.	<i>A.-S. Chron.</i> , MS. D, <i>sub anno</i> 755; <i>Thorpe</i> , I., 87.	1316.	Repindon. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 252, 254.
1050-	Hreopendūne.	<i>A.-S. Chron.</i> , MS. D, <i>sub annis</i> 874, 875;	1320.	Reppendon. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 12, 93.
1100-	Hreopedūne.	<i>A.-S. Chron.</i> , MS. D, <i>sub annis</i> 874, 875; <i>Thorpe</i> , I., 143, 145.	1324.	Repyndon. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 322.
<i>circ.</i>	Reopandune.	<i>Laud Chron.</i> , <i>sub anno</i> 755; <i>Thorpe</i> , I., 87.	1340.	Repingdon. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 93.
1121-	Hreopedune.	<i>Laud. Chron.</i> , <i>sub annis</i> 874, 875; <i>Thorpe</i> , I., 143, 145.	1347.	Repingdon. <i>Dds. Wyst.</i> , 5.
54-	Hreopandune.	<i>A.-S. Chron.</i> , MS. F, <i>sub anno</i> 755; <i>Thorpe</i> , I., 83.	1356.	Repindon. <i>Dds. Wyst.</i> , 8.
1150.	Hreopandune.	<i>A.-S. Chron.</i> , MS. F, <i>sub anno</i> 755; <i>Thorpe</i> , I., 83.	1390.	Repyndon. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 127.
1160-75.	Repondon.	<i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 114.	1400.	Repingdon. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 346.
1197-1208.	Repondon.	<i>Fin.</i> , I., 17. Reppedon. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 28.	1413.	Repyndon. <i>Index</i> , 614. Repindon. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 368.
1232.	Reppendon.	<i>Cl. Rlls.</i> , 123.	1428.	Repyngdon. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 269.
1233-60.	Repindon.	<i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 123.	1476.	Repyngdon. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 387.
1251.	Repindon.	<i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 353.	1523.	Repyndon. <i>Index</i> , 614.
			1587.	Repingdon. <i>Must. Rlls.</i> , 17.

TYPE IIa.

- | A.D. | | A.D. |
|-------|---|---|
| 1274. | Repinton. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 297. | 1431. Repyngton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 308. |
| 1424. | Repington. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 84. | 1587. Repton. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 18. |

TYPE III.

- | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1086. | Rapendune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b, | 1165-6. Rapendon. <i>Pp. Rll.</i> , IX., |
| | 278a. | 56. |
- Rapendun. *D.B.*, I., 272b. 1197-1208. Rapindon. *Fin.*, I., 21.

The first element of all three types appears to be an O.E. personal or family name. Type I. means "the hill of the Hrypas" probably. *Hryp* appears in Sweet's *O.E.T.*, p. 640, as the name of an ancestor of the kings of E. Anglia. Cf. Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*, under Ripon, Ripley, and Ribstone. In the O.E. poem, *Güþlāc*, l. 23, appears "Güþlāc férde tō mynstrē ðe ys gecweden *Hrypadūn*," meaning, "Güthlāc went to a monastery which is called Repton" (MS., 11th century).

Type II. represents "the hill of Hreopa," or "of the Hreope." This is probably a variant of the name in Type I. *C.D.*, V., p. 7, ch. 984, has "terram de *Hrepinges*"; in *C.D.*, V., p. 27, ch. 990, appears *Hrepinges*. These forms in all probability represent the plural of the patronymic form, *Hreping*.

Type III. apparently gives still another variant. A form **Hreapa* seems to have existed in O.E. Then for the M.E. form see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 2.

The second element in Types I., II., and III. is O.E. *dūn*, "hill." But Type IIa shows the substitution in the M.E. period of O.E. *tūn*, "enclosure." Cf. Introd., Phon., § 2, 2, and see both elements in Part II.

RIDDINGS.

TYPE I.

- | A.D. | | A.D. |
|----------|---|--|
| 1242-70. | Riddyngh. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 34. | 1382. le Riddyngh. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 83. |
| 1296. | Ryddynghes. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , XIII., 30. | 1458. Rydyngs. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 282. |
| 1326. | Rydding. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 334. | 1510. Riddings. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 83. |

TYPE II.

- | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1286. | Reddings. <i>Ann. Duns.</i> , 132. | 1537. Reddyngs. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 232, App. XI. |
|-------|------------------------------------|---|

O.E. *hryding*, "clearing, cleared land." See *B.-T.* and Part II. This word is glossed *subcisia* in *Ælfric's Gl.*, 57, Wright's *Voc.*, 37, 57. It is related to O.E. *hreddan*, "to rid, take," and Icel. *hryðja*, "to clear land, a road." *B.-T.*, p. 64, cites from the O.E. Homilies, "*þe schal ruden þīne wei*, qui præparabit viam tuam." Up to the present I have found no example of the occurrence of *hryding* in O.E. charters. But a related word, *gerýþra*, "clearing," occurs in Birch, II., p. 481, ch. 756, cit. Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*, under Rither. *E.D.D.* gives "a clearing, especially an open space in a wood; a green road through a wood." The word is in use in many Northern and Midland counties, and, besides the *ridding* or *riding* forms, occurs as *redding* (Worc.) and *rudding* (Lakeland, N.E. Yorks., W. Yorks.). *Cp.* also Riddings (Cumberland), Riddingwood House (Dumfries), Riding (Northumb.), Ridding Court (Surrey), Rudding Park (W.R. Yorks.).

The plural forms are a new M.E. formation, as O.E. *hryding* was a feminine noun (genitive singular ending *-e*). For Types I. and II. see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7.

THE RIDGE.

A.D.
1483. the Ridge. *Derb. Ch.*, 635.

See O.E. *hrycȝ* in Part II.
Pl.-Names, p. 126.

RIDGE HALL.

A.D.
1499. le Rydge. *Derb. Ch.*, 641.

Cp. Ridge in Duignan, *Staffs.*

RIDGEWAY.

A.D.
1322. Rygeway. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, IV., App., 432.
1325. Ruggewe. *Dds. Wyst.*, 5.

A.D.
1420. Rigeway. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, IV., App., 468.

This place-name explains itself. O.E. **hrycȝ-weg*. See both elements in Part II. For the *i* and *u* forms, see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7. *Cp.* the Staffs. Ridgway in Duignan, *Staffs. Pl.-Names*, and the Worc. Ridgeway in Duignan, *Worc. Pl.-Names*, where the forms *hričȝweye* and *hrycȝweye* are quoted from *C.D.*, ch. 1368, dated 650 A.D.

RIHILL (in Chesterfield.)

A.D.

1274. Ruyhull. *Burt. Ch.*, 148.
1297. Rihill. *Derb. Ch.*, 700.

The meaning is obvious. O.E. *ryge-hyll. See both elements in Part II., and for the development cf. Riley below. Cf. also Ryhill in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*.

RYHULL (near Bolsover).

A.D.

1317. Ryfull. *Derb. Ch.*, 308.

RILEY (in Eyam).

A.D.

1209. Riele. *Derb. Ch.*, 2771.
1351. Ryleye. *Derb. Ch.*, 1218.
1354. Ryleye in Eyom. *Derb. Ch.*,
1219.
1369. Ryley in Eyum. *Derb. Ch.*,
1222.
1400. Ryley. *Derb. Ch.*, 1237.

RILEY} (in Scarcliff).
RYLAH}

A.D.

1410. Ryleye. *Derb. Ch.*, 1244.
1421. Ryleye. *Derb. Ch.*, 1247.
1438. Ryleye. *Derb. Ch.*, 1252.
1445. Ryleye. *Derb. Ch.*, 1258.
1447-1518. Ryley. *Derb. Ch.*, 1774.
1520. Ryley in Eyam. *Derb. Ch.*,
1266.

"Rye clearing." O.E. *ryge-leah. See both elements in Part II. O.E. ryge- < *rige-, for which change see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7, whence, with loss of -g- and compensatory lengthening, rī-, which gives modern rye- (rai). Other place-names containing this element are Royley, Royton, Ryelands, q.v. in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*; Ryall in Worc.; and Rycote in Oxf., q.v. in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*.

RIPLEY.

A.D.

1086. Ripelei. *D.B.*, I., 277b.
1165-6. Rippelea (S. de). *Pp. Rlls.*,
IX., 56.
1224. Ripele (R. de). *Pat. Rlls.*,
559.
1251. Rippeleg. *Cal. Ch. Rlls.*, I.,
370.
1275. { Rippeley. *Rot. Hund.*, I., 58.
Ryppele. *Rot. Hund.*, I., 58.
Ryppeleye. *Pl. Q. War.*, 136.
1284-6. Ripley. { *Feud. Aids*, I., 246.
Cal. Inq. P.M., I., 94.
1302. Rippeleye. *Feud. Aids*, I.,
252.

A.D.

1320. { Rippeleg. *Testa de Nev.*, 6,
24.
Rippleg. *Testa de Nev.*, 12,
52.
1325. Rippeleg. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*,
I., 329.
1346. Ryppeleye. *Feud. Aids*, I.,
258.
1380. Ripley. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*,
III., 29.
1409. Ryppeley. *Cal. Inq. Q.D.*,
361.
1428. Riple. *Feud. Aids*, I., 263.
1587. Ripley. *Must. Rll.*, 16.

"The clearing of Rippa." O.E. **Rippanleah*. C.D., VI., p. 216, ch. 1361, has *Rippanleag* (Worc.). Skeat, *Hunts. Pl.-Names*, under Ripton, which contains this O.E. personal name, takes it to be a pet name for *Ripwine*.

See O.E. *lēah*, *lēh*, in Part II.

RISLEY.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	{ Kiselei. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 278b. Riseleia. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 278a.	1324.	Ryseleye. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 322.
1218.	Riselegh. <i>Pat. Rlls.</i> , 168.	1362.	Riseleye. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 256.
1230.	Riselegh. <i>Cl. Rlls.</i> , 393.	1409.	Rysley. <i>Index</i> , 619.
1263.	Risley. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 187.	1418.	Risseleye. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 37.
1275.	Ryseleye. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 142.	1431.	Rysley. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 301.
1276.	Rysele. <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 109.	1449.	Ryseley. <i>Ch. Duch. Lancs.</i> , 270.
1284.	{ Rysell. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 272. Ryseleye. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 249.	1454.	Rysley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 263.
1314.	Rysseleye. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1997.	1587.	Rysley. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 16.
1320.	Riseleg. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 3, 9.		

Probably "brushwood lea." The first element may be O.E. *hrīs*, "brushwood." Skeat, *Beds. Pl.-Names*, takes the Beds. Riseley to contain this element. On the other hand, Wyld queries O.E. *rīsc*, "rush," as the first element in Lancs. Risley, *q.v.* in *Lancs. Pl.-Names*.

See O.E. *lēah*, *lēh*, "clearing," in Part II.

ROBEY FIELD.

A.D.		A.D.	
1359.	Raby. <i>Cat. Anc. Dds.</i> , II., 345.	1410-91.	Roby (R. de). <i>Hem. Ch. Dds.</i> , 147, 154.

This place-name is probably entirely Scandinavian in origin. The first element is O.W. Scand. *rā*, "row, line, landmark." Cf. *mark-rā*, "boundary line." See Lindkvist, *M.E. Pl.-Names of Scand. Origin*, pp. 188, 189, 197 (note), and cf. Raby [in the Wirral], and also Robey in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*. Though the above forms are fairly late, yet the word *rā* must have come into M.E. before the middle of the 13th century, when the rounding of O.E. *ā* was complete in Derbyshire.

For the second element see Scand. *bj(r)*, "town," in Part II.

RODSLEY.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1200-25.	Rodesle. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2001.	1299.	Rodesleye. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2014
	{ Rodisle. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2002.	1309.	Roddusley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2016.
1216-72.	{ Rodeslege. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2003.	1314.	Roddesleye. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2017.
	{ Roddislee. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2004.	1352.	Roddesley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2018.
1272-1307.	Roddesley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2015.	1370.	Rodesley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2020.
		1587.	Roddesley. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 21.

TYPE II.

1086.	{ Redeslei. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 275a.	1244.	Redeslege (H. de). <i>Fin.</i>
	{ Redleslei. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273a.		<i>Derb. Journ.</i> , VIII., 50.
1200-1300.	Redisle. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2010.	1277.	Redisleye. <i>Index</i> , 622.
1216.	Redisly. <i>Index</i> , 622.	1314.	{ Reddesle. } Reddisle. <i>Index</i> , 622.
1216-1307.	Reddesle. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2011.	1370.	Redesley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2020.

TYPE IIa.

A.D.

1390. Redenale. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, III., 127.

Type I., the ancestor of the modern form, means "the clearing of Rauðr." For this O.Norse personal name see Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, p. 114, and Rygh, *Gamle Personnavne*, p. 199. The latter gives the following examples of its use in Norse place-names: *Rausgaard*, *Raustad*, *Raustan*, *Rødsrud*.

Type II. may contain O.E. *Ræd-*, a shortened form of such O.E. personal names as *Rædbeald*, *Rædhelm*, etc., for which see Searle, pp. 392, 393. It is also quite possible that, just as O.Norse *ravðr*- was used as a personal name, so also was O.E. *read*, "red," and that this is present in Type II. For the M.E. *Red-* forms, see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 2c. Cf. the Herts. Radwell in Skeat, *Herts. Pl.-Names*. Type IIa contains the weak form of one of the personal names discussed under Type II. Its second element is apparently O.E. *halh*, "nook, corner, retreat."

I do not think it possible that the ancestor of both types is O.E. *hreod*, "reed," firstly, because of the existence of the rounded vowel *-o-* in Type I. and the modern form, and secondly, because of the presence of the genitive singular ending *-es-*. O.E. *hreod* appears as the first element in quite a number of

O.E. place-names, e.g., *Hrœodburnan* (Berks.), C.D., VI., p. 161, ch. 1305, but I have found no instance of its occurrence with the genitive singular ending.

See O.E. *lēah*, *lēh*, "clearing," etc., in Part II.

ROSLISTON.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1180-90.	Rostlavestona.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	1221-54.
2022.			Rostlaweston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,
1216-50.	Rostlaveston.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	2027.
2024.		1320.	Rostlavestona. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> ,
			21, 90.

TYPE II.

1308.	Rostelaston.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2034.	1347.	Rostelaston.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 913.
1344.	Rostelaston.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2039.			

TYPE Ia and IIa.

1216-1307.	Rostlaston.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	1386.	Rostlaston.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2051.
	2030.		1399.	Rostlaston.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
1295.	Rostlaston.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,	I., 129.	II.,	266.
1353.	Roslaston.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,	II., 183.	1416.	<i>Roslaston. Derb. Ch.</i> , 2056.
1361.	Rostlaston.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2044.		1417.	<i>Rostlaston. Latin MS.</i> , 223.
1365.	Rosliston.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2042.		1432.	<i>Rostlaston. Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
					IV., 146.

TYPE III.

1325.	Roscelaston.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,	1365.	Rosliston.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2042.
	I., 327.		1416.	Roslaston.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2056.
1353.	Roslaston.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,	II., 183.		

A.D.

TYPE IV.

1272-1307.	Rothlastonewood.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2033.
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TYPE V.

1216-50.	Roxlaueston.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	1292.	Roxlaiston.	<i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> ,
	2026.			II., 423.	

The first element shows a great variety of types, of which I cannot explain I., IV., and V. Type II. may possibly contain a variant of *Roskil*, a form of the O.W.Norse *Hrosskell* > **Hrossketill* (*cp.* Type III.). **Rostil* may show interchange of -t- and -k-, but is more likely to have developed from *Rosketill* by loss of -k- from such a form as **Rosktill*. *Cp.* Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under Artle Beck > *Arkelbec* (1190-1215) > **Arnketil*.

Type III. may mean "the enclosure of Roskil." For this O.Norse personal name see Roston below. The modern form shows loss of -k- from the consonant combination -skl-.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

ROSTON.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Roschintun. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 275a.	1317.	Rossington (R. de). <i>Abbr. Pl.</i> , 330.
	Roschintone. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 275a.		
1252.	Rocinton. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 403.	1349.	Rossington (R. de). <i>Bread. Ch.</i> , 179.
1269.	Rossington. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , XI., 98.	1380.	Rossington. <i>Index</i> , 625.
1274.	Rossington. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 292.	1404.	Rossington. <i>Index</i> , 625.
1275.	Rosyngton, Rochyngton. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 126.	1431.	Rossyngton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2081.
1281.	Roscinton. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , XII., 34.	1587.	Roston. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 21.

"The *tūn* of Roskil or Roskin." Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, p. 114, gives various examples of this O.Norse personal name, e.g., *Roschel*, *Ruschil* from Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday*, II., p. 207, and *Roskitil* from a runic inscription in the Isle of Man. He cites the place-name *Roscheltorp* from *D.B.*, I., 305a. The change of suffix from *-il* to *-in* is discussed by Björkman, pp. 17, 19, under *Asketill*, *Asketin-us*. *Askel*, *Askin*. He ascribes it to confusion of the suffix of the Latinised form *-ketillus* with the purely Latin suffix *-inus*. This name shows the loss of *-kn-* before *-t-*. Cf. Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*, under Rossington, and Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under Rossendale.

See O.E. *tūn*, "enclosure," etc., in Part II.

ROWARTH.

A.D.		A.D.	
1285.	Reworth. <i>Peak For.</i> , 73.	1467.	Rowarth. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 339.

"The estate whose boundary was marked by a row of trees or stones," or "boundary estate." O.E. **rāw-wurþ* or **rēw-wurþ*. See both elements in Part II. O.E. *rāw*, *rēw* < M.E. *Rāw*, *Rēw*- respectively.

ROWDITCH.

[Given by Jeayes, *Derb. Ch.*, Index of Places.]

A.D.		A.D.	
1225.	Rughedich. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 126.	1278.	Rudiche. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 67.
1226.	Rughedich. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1697.	1322.	Roudiche. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 304.
1249.	Rudich. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 8.	1489.	Rodyche. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 997.

"Rough ditch." See O.E. *rūh* and *dīc* in Part II. Then O.E. **rūga-dīc* < M.E. (*rūwedit/*) < mod. Rowditch (*raudit/*). See Introd., Spelling, A., 2, and Phon., § 4, I., 1. Cf. Rufforth in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*; Rufford in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, and in Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*.

ROWLAND.

A.D. TYPE I.
1168-9. Raalund. *Pp. Rlls.*, XIII., 64.

TYPE II.

A.D.		A.D.	
1332.	Rouland. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 49.	1431.	Rowland. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 279.
1370.	Roland. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 96.	1445.	Roland. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2086.
1403.	Roland. <i>Index</i> , 628.	1465.	Roland. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2087.

Type II., the ancestor of the modern form, means "land on which stood a row of trees or stones," or "boundary land." O.E. **rāw-land*. See both elements in Part II.

Type I. is Scandinavian, and contains O.W.Scand. *rā*, "row, line, landmark," and O.W.Scand. *lundr*, "grove." See Lindkvist, *M.E. Pl.-Names of Scand. Origin*, p. 189. He quotes the form *Ralund* from *Cluni Chs.*, dated 1102-1108. It is likely that the place-name is of Scand. origin, and that later in the M.E. period both elements were confused with the O.E. elements given above. See Introd., Phon., § 2.

ROWSLEY.

A.D. TYPE I.
1086. Reuslege. *D.B.*, I., 272b.

TYPE IIa.

A.D.		A.D.	
1273.	Roulesleye. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 187.	1400-1500.	Roulesley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,
1275.	Roulesley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 57.	2088.	
1339.	Roulesley. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 146.	1486.	Roulisley. <i>Index</i> , 628.
1373.	Roulesly. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 327.	1549.	Rousley. <i>Had. H. Acc.</i> , 65.

TYPE IIb.

1431.	Rollesley. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 280.	1465.	Rollesleye. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 330.
1437.	Rollesley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 183.	1486.	Rollesley. <i>Index</i> , 628.
		1549.	Rosley. <i>Had. H. Acc.</i> , 79.

"The lea of Roulf, or Rollo." These personal names are Normanised forms of O.W.Norse *Hrōlf* > *Hroðwulf*. See Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, p. 113, who cites *Rolf* as a form of *Röðulf* from Birch, ch. 1130. The name existed in O.E., e.g., *Beowulf*, ll. 1018 and 1182, as the name of *Hroðgār's* brother. Cf. Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under Roddlesworth, and Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*, under Rousham. Type IIa shows the diphthongised form and the vocalisation of -*ol*- to -*ow*- in M.E. This gives the modern form Rowsley (rauzli). See Introd., Phon., § 1, II., A, 7. The last form in Type IIb shows the disappearance of -*l*.

The *D.B.* form seems to be at variance with the rest. It may contain the O.Norse personal name *Reiðulfr* > *Hreiðulfr*, for which see Rygh, *Gamle Personnavne*, p. 202.

See O.E. *leah*, "clearing," etc., in Part II.

ROWTHORNE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Rugetorn. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 278a.	1320.	Ruethorn. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> ,
1247.	Rugherthorn. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 315.	3, 10.	
1284-6.	Ructhorn. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 248.	1441.	{ Rowthorn. } <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , Rowethorn. } IV., 210.
1287.	Routhorn. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 97.	1585.	Rowthorne. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 6.

"Rough thorn." See O.E. *rūh* and *porn* in Part II. For the development see Rowditch above. The form dated 1247 appears to contain O.W.Scand. *rugr*, "rye," which, according to Lindkvist, *M.E. Pl.-Names of Scand. Origin*, p. 15, is present in the Yorks. Rogerthorpe > *Rugartorp* (*D.B.*).

RYECROFT (in Markeaton).

A.D.		A.D.	
1202.	Riecroft. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , VII., 202.	1352.	Ryecroft. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1652.

"Rye field." O.E. **ryge-croft*. See both elements in Part II.

S.

SANDIACRE.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Sandiacre. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 278b.	1320.	Sandiacr'. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 23, 101.
1180-1200.	Sandiacre. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	1328.	Sandiakyr. <i>Index</i> , 642.
2090.		1361.	Sandyacre. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 242.
1200-25.	Sandiacre. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	1385.	Sandiacre. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 74.
2092.		1402.	Sandeacre. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 283.
1216-30.	Sandiacre. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	1417.	Sandyacre. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 373.
2093.		1428.	Sondiacre. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 268.
1235.	Sandiacre. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 199.	1431.	Sandiacre. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 301.
1245.	Sandiacre. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 13.	1587.	Sandiacre. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 16.
1271.	Sondiacre. <i>Burk. Ch.</i> , 150.		
1275.	{ Sandiacr'. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 58. Sandiacre. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 162.		
1281.	Sandiacre. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 202.		
1297.	Sandiacre. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 146.		
1310.	Sandiacre. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 228.		

A.D. TYPE II.

1256.	Saundiacre. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 108.
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A.D. TYPE III.

1197.	Sendiacr'. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 17.
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The meaning is obvious. O.E. *sandīg-acer. I think it much more likely that the first element is *sandīg*, than an O.Norse personal name, *Sandi*, for which see Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, p. 116. Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*, under Saundby, is inclined to the latter view for the Notts. place-name.

For Type II. see Introd., Phon., § 1, II., A, 3. Type III. can only be explained by assuming for O.E. a mutated form *sendīg or *sāndīg. In the case of the first element's being a personal name, Searle, p. 414, cites *Sendi* from Thorpe, *Dipl. Anglicanum*, ch. 575.

Hope, *Dialectal Pl.-Nomenclature*, p. 90, gives the pronunciation *Senjyker* (sendžikə), which is precisely similar to the development of (dj) to (dž) in *soldier* and other English words.

SAPPERTON.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Sapertune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 274 <i>b</i> .	1302.	Saperton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 253.
1275.	Saperton (W. de). <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 141.	1320.	Sapirton. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 5, 8.
1296.	Saperton (H. de). <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 141.	1346.	Sapurton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 259.
		1358.	Saperton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 209.

I can only suggest that the first element may be the O.Norse personal name *Sappi*, queried by Rygh, *Gamle Personnavne*, p. 211. The -er presents the Norse genitive ending.

See O.E. *tūn*, "enclosure," etc., in Part II.

SAWLEY.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Salle. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273 <i>a</i> .	1587.	Sawley. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 15.

TYPE II.

1165-6.	Sallawe. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , IX., 55.	1346.	Sallo. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 257.
1212.	Sallo. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 85.	1352.	Salloue. <i>Cat. Anc. Dds.</i> , IV., 249.
1223.	Sallawe. <i>Pat. Rlls.</i> , 391.	1391.	Sallowe. <i>Index</i> , 643.
1259.	Sallowe. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 18.	1395.	Sallowe. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 193.
1275.	Sallowe. { <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 58. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 144.	1417.	Sallowe (G. de). <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 373.
1284-6.	Sallouwe. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 249.	1428.	Salowe. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 262.
1316.	Sallowe. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 255.	1467.	Sallow. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 334.
1328.	Sallawe (R. de). <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 18.	1502.	Sallow. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2601.

TYPE III.

A.D.	
1272-1307.	Salueye. <i>Index</i> , 643.

"Sallow lea." O.E. (Merc.) **salh-lēh*. See both elements in Part II. O.E. *sealh*, *salig* (-es, masc.) are glossed *salix* in *O.E.T.*, p. 94, No. 892, and *ameria* in the Wright *Voc.*, I., p. 285, l. 61. The genitive singular is *seales*. The cognates are O.H.G. *salaha*, fem., "salix"; Germ. *salh-weide*; Icel. *selga*. See in *E.D.D.* *sally*, sb.² (Yorks., War., etc.); *selly* (N. Yorks.); *salley* (Hrt.); *seale* (Cumb., W. Yorks., etc.); *sealh* (W. Yorks.), "a generic name for the willow, willow bough"; *saugh* in North., Dur., Cumb., Yorks., Lancs., Ches., "species of willow." Cf. *tō salhbeorge*, *C.D.*, III., p. 451, ch. 462; *on sealhangran*, *C.D.*, VI., p. 234, App., ch. 430; *tō sealhyrstæ* (Hants.), *C.D.*,

V., p. 256, ch. 1131; *sealwyda* occurs in *Parker Chron.*, sub anno 878 A.D., Thorpe, I., p. 148. Cf. also Selby in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*.

For the development of O.Merc. **salh-lēh* to modern Sawley (sōli), see Introd., Phon., § 1, II., A, 9.

Type II. contains as second element O.E. *hlā(w)*, "burial-mound, mound," and means "willow mound." Type III. appears to contain the M.E. representative of the voiced form *salga*, genitive plural. See Introd., Phon., § 4, I., 1. The second element in this type may be O.E. *ēg*, "island."

SCARCLIFF.

A.D.	A.D.
1086. Scardeclif. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 277a.	1284. Scartheclyve. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 247.
1156. Scardeclue. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2098.	1286. Shardecliffe. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 94.
1200. Scardeclf. <i>Index</i> , 646.	1302. Scarthecliffe. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 251.
1216-72. { Scarthecliffe. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 224. Escardeklive. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 225.	1310. Scardcliffe. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 229.
1236. } Scardecliffe. { <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 222.	1321. Scarthecliff. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 297.
1251. } Scardecliffe. { <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 371.	1346. Scarclf. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 259.
1268. Scarthecliffe. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 32.	1413. Scardeclf. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2099.
1275. { Scarthecliffe. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 60. Scardecklyf. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 142.	1428. Scardeclf. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 270.
	1585. Skarcliffe. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 5.

The first element may be O.Norse *skarð*, "notch, chink," then "mountain pass," frequent in local names according to Cleasby-Vigfusson. This word also appears as a nickname for a man with a hare-lip. *Skarði* is given as a personal name by Rygh, *Gamle Personnavne*, p. 220, and it may be present in Scarcliff. Cf. also Scarborough in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under *skarð* in Part II.; Scarcroft in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*; and Scarrington in Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*.

The *Sh-* in the form dated 1286 may be due to association with Shardlow, *q.v.* below. The *Esc-* for *sc-* in the second form dated 1216-72 is due to Norman-French influence. See Introd., Phon., § 8, A, 1. This place-name shows the loss of -ð- before -k-.

See O.E. *clif* in Part II.

SCROPTON.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	{ Scrotun. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 274b. Scrotune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 274b.	1327.	Scropton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 8.
1274.	Scropton. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 291.	1370.	Scropton. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , I., 803.
1296.	Scropton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 142.	1414.	Scropton. <i>Cat. Anc. Dds.</i> , I., 224.
		1587.	Scropton. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 20.

A.D. TYPE II.

1086.	Scrofton. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 274b.
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A.D. TYPE III.

1251.	Screpton. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 373.
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Type I., which is the ancestor of the modern form, means "the enclosure of Skropi." For this O. Norse personal name see Rygh, *Gamle Personnavne*, p. 226. He gives the following Norse place-names containing it: *Skraaperfð*, *Skraparud*. The *D.B.* forms in this type show loss of *-þ* before *-t*.

The *f* in Type II. is probably a Norman-French spelling for *-þ*. Cf. Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*, under Grafton, of which the *D.B.* form is *Graptone*.

Type III. may contain a mutated form of this personal name, of which, unfortunately, there is no record.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

SEAL—NETHER AND OVER.

A.D.

1233-60.	Seyle (R. de). <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 120.
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"(At the) willow tree." O.E. (Merc.) *æt þēm scēle*, with the dative singular of O.E. *salh*, for which see Sawley above and Part II. Trees were frequently used as landmarks and boundary marks. For the development of the modern form see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 2c.

SEDSALL.

A.D.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Segessale. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 275a.	1356.	Seggeshale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2115.
	Seggeshal. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 293.	1376.	Seggeshale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1179.
1274.	{ Segeshale (R. de). <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 291.	1381.	Segesale. <i>Index</i> , 650.
1340.	Seggesale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2114.	1428.	{ Seggessall. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 263. Sedsale. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 265.
1346.	Seggesall. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 258.	1431.	Seggesale. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 299.

Probably "the nook, or retreat, on the sedgy land." O.E. **sec̄ges halh*. See both elements in Part II. *B.-T.* gives the meaning "sedge." *Dis sec̄g* (-es, masc., neut.) = *hæc carex* occurs in *Ælfric's Gr.*, sec. 9, 61 (Zupitza's edition, p. 69, l. 16). *Endelefan snæda reades sec̄ges* occurs in *Leechdoms*, vol. ii., p. 102, l. 17.

E.D.D. gives various meanings under *sedge*, "spiked grass," (Sc., Ches., Hants., etc.); *seg(g)*, sb.¹, "name given to various species of sedges, reeds," etc. (Sc., Dur., Yorks., Derb., Staffs., etc.); *sag*, sb.¹ and vb.¹, "name given to various species of rushes, reeds, and sedges; water-flag," (Lin., Leic., War., Worc.).

Skeat, *Etymol. Dict.*, gives "kind of flag or coarse grass in swamps." The sense is literally "cutter," i.e., "sword-grass," from sharp edge or sword-like appearance. *Cp. saw* > O.E. *saga*, and also German *segge* (= sedge in dialect of Oldenburg).

The word may occur in the following O.E. place-names:—
Seigbrōc (Worc.), *C.D.*, III., p. 79, ch. 570; *Seiḡesbearige*, *C.D.*, III., p. 405, ch. 514, *Seiḡesbearue*, *C.D.*, I., p. 159, ch. 131, both for the Worc. Sedgeberrow; *on seiḡes leage* (Hants.), *C.D.*, III., p. 215, ch. 650; *of seiḡmære* (Worc.), *C.D.*, VI., p. 142, ch. 1295; *tō seiḡes ġeate*, *C.D.*, V., p. 194, ch. 1102; *seiḡwælles heafod*, *C.D.*, II., p. 29, ch. 260. *Cp.* also the modern Sedgebrook (Lincs.), Sedgeley (Staffs.), Sedgwick (Westmor.), Sedgemoor (Somerset).

It is, however, not unlikely that the Derbyshire Sed'sall, and some of the Old and Modern English place-names given above, contain an O.E. personal name *Seiḡ*, which may be identical with O.E. *seiḡ*, "man, warrior," used only in poetry. See *B.-T.* Searle, p. 413, gives various examples of the weak form *Seiḡa*, which Skeat, *Bedf. Pl.-Names*, takes to be the first element in the Bedf. Segenhoe.

The modern form, and that dated 1428, show loss of the element (ž) from the consonant combination (dž), or assimilation of (dž) to (ds). *Cp. Introd.*, Phon., § 4, II., D, 4.

SHACKLECROSS.

A.D.		A.D.	
1315.	Schakelcross. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 272.	1422.	Shalcross. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 73.
1325.	Shalcross (B. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2161.	1460.	Shalcrosse. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 289.
1339.	Shakelcros. <i>R.R. Peak.</i> , 150.	1543.	Shalcrus. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 657.
		1600.	Shallcross. <i>Must. Rls.</i> , 42.

"Cross-roads where people or animals were shackled." The first element is O.E. *sēace*, "bond, fetter." See *B.-T.*, and also *shackle* in Skeat, *Etymol. Dict.* Most of the above forms show loss of *-k-* before *-l-*.

The second element is O.Norse *kross*, "cross," for which see Part II. This place-name is very probably of M.E. origin.

I am informed by the Rev. R. L. Farmer that a tradition obtains amongst the people of Shacklecross that at the four-lane-ends there a man was hung in "shacks," or chains.

SHARDLOW.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Serdelau. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273a.	1290.	Serdelawe (G. de). <i>Cal. Ch. Rls.</i> , II., 371.
1200.	Sardeloua. <i>Index</i> , 655.	A1295.	Scardelow. <i>Cal. Ch. Rls.</i> , II., 460.
1202.	Serdelaw. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2772.	A1320.	Scardelow. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 2, 4.
A1229.	Scardelawe (R. de). <i>Pat. Rls.</i> , 288.	1331.	Schardelow. <i>Index</i> , 655.
1233.	Shardelawe (W. de). <i>Cl. Rls.</i> , 189.	1344.	Schardelow (A. de). <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 768.
1240.	Sherdelawe. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , VIII., 45.	1431.	Schardelowe. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 301.
1256.	Shardel. <i>Burt. Ann.</i> , 374.		
1275.	Shardelow. <i>Pl. Q.War.</i> , 143.		

Probably "(at the) broken, or mutilated, mound." O.E. (*æt þēm*) *sceardan hlāwe*. *Cp. tō þēm sceardan beorge*, "to the hill with gaps in it," Birch, III., p. 170, ch. 978. This word is cognate with Icel. *sharðr*. Searle, p. 410, cites the personal name *Sērda* from *Sērdenburh*, Birch, ch. 768. The actual form in Birch, III., p. 500, ch. 768, is *Scherdenberwe*, dated A.D. 941, but obviously very much later, and containing O.E. *beorg*, "hill," not *būrh*. In O.E. the word may have been used as a nickname, just as in O.Norse. See Scarcliff above, and *cp. Shard End* in Duignan *Warw. Pl.-Names*.

The initial *s-* spellings are due to Norman-French influence. See Introd., Spelling, B, 2. The forms marked A, which contain initial *sk-*, must be due to the analogy of the Scand. cognate. Cf. Scarcliff above.

See O.E. *hlāw*, *hlā(w)*, "burial-mound, mound," in Part II.

SHATTON.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1285.	Shatton (P. de). <i>Peak For.</i> , 83.	1424.	Shatton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2118.
1298.	Schatton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2117.	1431.	Shatton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 285.
1339.	Shatton. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 150.	1460.	Shatton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 289.
1365.	Shatton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 273.		

TYPE II.

1086.	Scetune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	1293.	Schetton (P. de). <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 123.
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"Corner enclosure." O.E. **sceat-tūn*. See both elements in Part II. For the two types see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 2 (c).

SHELDON.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Scelhadun. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	1364.	Sheldon. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1703.
1274.	Sheladun. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 60.	1373.	Shelton. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , II., 1362.
5.	{ Sheladone. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 287.	1395.	Shelladon. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 97.
1281.	Sheudson. <i>Cal. Ch. Rls.</i> , II., 261.	1403.	Shelondon. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 297.
1339.	Sheladon. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 152.	1431.	Sheladon. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 280.
1352.	Shelendon. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 176.	1476.	Sheladon. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 101.

Possibly "the hill of *Scela." O.E. **Scelandūn*. This personal name is a shortened form of such a name as *Scelfride*, which occurs in Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday*, II., p. 210. Ellis also records *Schelin* on p. 387, *ibid.* The *D.B.* form appears to point to the weak form of such a personal name as O.E. *Scēalc*, for which see Searle, p. 410. Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*, p. 121, takes the first element of the Notts. Sheldon to be O.E. *scylfe*, Anglian *scēlf*, "shelf, ledge."

For the form dated 1281 see Introd., Phon., § 1, II., A, 5.

See O.E. *dūn* in Part II. The form dated 1373 shows the common confusion of *dūn* with O.E. *tūn*, "enclosure."

SHIPLEY.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1002.	Scipleā. <i>C.D.</i> , VI., 148.	1320.	Schippeleg. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> ,
1004.	Scipleia. <i>C.D.</i> , III., 333.		4, 14.
1086.	Scipelie. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 277b.	1353.	Schipleye. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
1216-72.	Scippeleg. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1623.		II., 182.
1240-50.	Schippeleg. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1487.	1389.	Shipleye. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
1275.	Shippeleye. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 150.	1395.	Chipley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
1284-6.	Shipley. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 246.	1431.	Shypley. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 300.
1302.	Shippeleye. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 252.	1496.	Shipley. <i>Cat. Anc. Dds.</i> , III., 347.

TYPE II.

1288.	Shepley. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 218.	1361.	Sheplaye. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , II., 347.
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"Sheep clearing." The first element is O.E. *steap*, "sheep," of which the late Northumbrian form *scip* is represented by Type I. and the modern name, and Mercian *scēp* in Type II. The *i* is shortened before *-pl-*. Cf. Shipley and Shepley in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*; Shiplake and Shipton in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*. The frequency of the occurrence of the *ship-* forms in M.E. is rather surprising. I am inclined to believe that they are, to some extent, due to the analogy of O.E. *scipen*, "stall, fold for cattle or sheep," modern *shuppen*. For the different spellings of O.E. *scēp* in M.E., see Introd., Spelling, B, 2.

See O.E. *leah*, "clearing," in Part II.

SHIREBROOK.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1202.	Scirebroc. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 33.	1319.	{ Schirbrok. } <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2121.
1281.	Schirebrooke. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 78.	1383.	{ Skyrbrok. } <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2121. Schyrbroke. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 61.

TYPE II.

1304.	Sherbrook. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , XIV., 13.	1421.	Sherbrooke. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 62.
		1571.	Sherbrooke. <i>Index</i> , 662.

"Bright brook." O.E. *se scēra brōc*. See both elements in Part II. The *sk-* in the second form dated 1319 is due to the influence of the Scand. *skørr*, "bright, pure, clear," as

is the vowel of the *sher-* forms in Type II. Icel. *skærr* is allied to Icel. *skírr*, "clear," etc., O.E. *scír*, and is the ancestor of modern English *sheer*. See Skeat, *Etymol. Dict.* Cf. Shireburn House in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*; Sherburn in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*; and Shirburn in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*.

SHIRLAND.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Sirelunt. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 276a.	1307.	Shirland. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
1216-72.	Scirland. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 277.	I., 227.	<i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 21,
1226.	Schirlund. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , VIII., 18.	1320.	89. Shirlund. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 14,
1246.	Shirland. <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 40.		59.
1250.	Schirlund. <i>Pev. Sur.</i> , 51.	1346-1431.	{ Schirland. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 256,
1251.	Scyrlund. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 355.		Shirland. 270, 290.
1275.	{ Shirelond. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 60. Shirland. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 133.	1370.	Shyrlund. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 304.
1281.	Schirlaund. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , XII., 32.	1391.	Schirland. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 136.
1282.	Cylrund. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 78.	1395.	Shirlande. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 190.
1284-6.	Syrelond. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 247.	1441.	Shirlund. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 208.

TYPE II.

1451.	Shurland. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 251.	1585.	Shurland. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 5.
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I hardly think that the first element is O.E. *scír*, "bright," for which cf. Shirebrook above, and see Part II. There is a stronger possibility. It may be O.E. *scír*, "office," then "district, shire, parish." See this word in *B.-T.* and Skeat, *Etymol. Dict.* Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*, p. 122, takes this *scír-* as the first element in the Notts. Sherwood Forest, with the meaning "boundary, division." He assumes this to be the same word as an O.E. *scíre*, weak fem. noun, which is given in *B.-T.*, and occurs in 'andlang scíre on hweðels heal,' *C.D.*, V., p. 358, ch. 1190. But *B.-T.* gives the meaning of this word to be "enclosure, precinct." It is glossed *peribolum* in Wright's *Voc.*, Vol. I., p. 58, No. 3. I may point out here that 'tō Scíren āc' appears in *C.D.*, IV., p. 286, ch. 951. This

may represent the gen. sing. of the weak fem. noun *scire*, but it can scarcely represent the weak acc. sing. of O.E. *scir*, "bright," as O.E. *ac* is a strong fem. noun, although the form must be regarded as fairly late. It is quite possible that "*Sciren*" here may be the gen. sing. of a weak O.E. personal name *Sēra*, "the bright one," or the weak shortened form of such names as *Sērweald*, for which see Searle, p. 411. On the whole, I think that the most satisfactory explanation of Shirland is "boundary grove." The village is situated a few miles away from the present boundary of Derbyshire and Notts.

The *u* in Type II. may be a mere scribal vagary, as the forms are so late. But see also Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7. For the various initial spellings see Introd., Spelling, B, 2.

The second element was originally O.Norse *lundr*, "grove," which has been replaced by O.E. *land*. Cf. Mutschmann, loc. cit., and see both elements in Part II. Cf. also Introd., Phon., § 2, 2. M.E. *laund*, "grove," appears in the form dated 1281.

SHIRLEY.

TYPE I.

A.D.	A.D.
1086. { Sirelei. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 274b. Sireleie. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 274b.	1402. Shirley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 283.
1246. Schirleg (J. de). <i>Cal. Ch.</i> <i>Rlls.</i> , I., 312.	1407. Shirley (W. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2714.
1269. Schirle (J. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2711.	1428. Shirley. <i>Fend. Aids</i> , I., 270.
1274. Syrleg'. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 293.	1466. { Shyrley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 333. Shirley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 336.
1311. Schirley. { <i>Index</i> , 662. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2122.	
1339. Shirleye (H. de). <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 152.	

TYPE II.

1306. Shurle (J. de). <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 262.

TYPE III.

1296. Sherley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 1587.	Sherley. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 21.
141.	

For a full discussion of the first element and the various problems presented, see Shirebrook and Shirland above and the references given there. The meaning may be "bright lea," or "boundary lea." The second element is O.E. *lēah*, *lēh*, "clearing," *g.v.* in Part II.

SHOTTELLE (and Postern).

A.D.

1275. Schethull. *Pl. Q. War.*, 152.

The first element is very difficult to explain. There may have existed in O.E. personal names **Sēota* and **Scotta*, which would account for the M.E. and modern forms. *Sēotheori*, *Sēotweald* occur in *Lib. Vitæ*, O.E.T., p. 158, l. 168. The modern form might possibly have developed also from O.E. **Sēotanhyll*, with change of stress from *Sēot-* to *Sēōt-*, whence M.E. *Shōt-*, shortened before *-t* + *aspirate*, or according to Introd., Phon., § 1, II., B, III. Cf. Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*, under Shotover, and Shottery, Shotswell in Duignan, *Warw. Pl.-Names*. See O.E. *hyll* in Part II.

SHUCKTON MANOR.

A.D.

A.D.	A.D.
1199-1216. Suchkethorn. <i>Index</i> , 664.	1354. { Shukthorne. <i>Index</i> , 664.
1210. Suckthorne (W. de). <i>Fin.</i> <i>Derb. Journ.</i> , VII., 209.	Shukthorne. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1889.
1237. Sukthorne. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , VIII., 40.	Shukthorne. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 29.
1325. Shikthorn. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 329.	1392. Schokthorn. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 922.

"The thorn-bush of the demon, or of Scucca." O.E. **Scuccanþorn*. O.E. *sċucca*, *sċeocca*, were used in the singular in the *A.-S. Gospels*, meaning "the Devil, Satan." The word also has the meaning "demon, sprite," in a general sense. It occurs in Beowulf, l. 939:—

"þæt hie wideferhð
lēoda landgeweorc läþum beweredon
sċuccum and scinnum."

But it was doubtless used as a personal name in O.E. Birch, I., p. 367, ch. 264, has *Sēuccanhlāu*, dated 795 A.D., probably referring to Shucklow, Bucks. Cf. also Shuckburgh in Duignan, *Warw. Pl.-Names*.

The form dated 1325 may contain a mutated form **Sēycc-*. But see also Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7. For the spelling of the first element in the form dated 1392, see Introd., Spelling, A, 1.

The second element was originally O.E. *þorn*, "thorn-bush." The place-name shows an early modern substitution of *-ton* > O.E. *tūn*, "enclosure." See both elements in Part II.

SIMMONDLEY.

A.D.		A.D.
1293.	Simondeslegh. <i>Cat. Inq.</i> 1307.	Simondslee. <i>Cat. Inq. Q.D., P.M., I., 122.</i> 220.

"The clearing of Sigemund." O.E. *Sigemundesleah*. This name was very common in O.E. See Searle, p. 421. Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, p. 120, considers that the particular form *Simond*, found in Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday*, II., p. 214, is of Norse origin, but otherwise the name is undoubtedly English.

The M.E. and modern forms show loss of (g) medially between vowels. Only the fact of its occurrence in a word of more than two syllables can have kept the vowel of the first syllable, *Sim-*, short. See Introd., Phon., § 1, II., B, III. The modern name also shows loss of the strong genitive singular ending *-es-*.

See O.E. *leah*, *lēh*, "clearing," in Part II.

SINFIN.

A.D.		A.D.
1431.	Sydenfen. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 297.	1587. Synfen. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 21.

Probably "(at the) wide fen." O.E. (*æt þām*) *sīdan fenne*. In C.D., III., p. 414, app. ch. 379, occurs *Stānhamme*. Middendorf, *Altengl. Flurnamenbuch*, p. 117, suggests that this contains O.E. *sīd*, "wide." Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*, under Sydenham, takes the C.D. form to contain a personal name *Sida*. He gives other instances of its occurrence as an element of personal names, e.g., *Sideflæd*, C.D., VI., 210; *Sidegar*, Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday*, II., p. 214. The Derbyshire Sinfin may possibly contain this personal name, but I am inclined to agree with Middendorf. Then O.E. **sīdanfenne* < M.E. **Sīdenfen*, the *ī* being shortened according to Introd., Phon., § 1, II., B, III., whence Sinfin, with assimilation of *-dn-* to *-n-*, and a raising of *-e-* to *-i-* in the second element.

See O.E. *fenn*, "fen, swamp," in Part II.

SMALLEY.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Smalei. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	1275.	Smalleye. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 142.
1200.	Small'. <i>Index</i> , 670.	1295.	Smallgye. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 460.
1226.	Smalleg. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , VIII., 19.	1318.	Smaleghes. <i>Peak For.</i> , 86.
1258.	Smalege. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , X., 155.	1320.	Smalleg. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 2, 4.
1272-1307.	Smalige. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 216; App. I.	1587.	Smalley. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 16.

"Narrow clearing." O.E. *smæl-leaf. See the second element in Part II. The modern pronunciation (smōli) is descended from the Late M.E. or Early Modern *smaul- type. See Introd., Phon., § 1, II., A, 3.

SMERRIL.

A.D.		A.D.	
1269.	Smerehull (J. de). <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 97.	1431.	Smerehull. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 294.
1363.	Smerhull. <i>Index</i> , 671.	1587.	Smerell. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 14.

The first element is very difficult to explain. It may possibly be a personal name. Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday*, II., p. 218, gives *Smerius*, *nomen viri* (Suffolk). *C.D.*, II., p. 27, ch. 545, has *Smeryate*, dated 968 A.D., for the Somersetshire Smargate. The form is later. *B.-T.* has O.E. *smær(e)*, "a lip," and *smeru*, *smeoru*, "fat, grease, ointment," but at present I am unable to see their application to place-names. But cf. Duignan, *Warw. Pl.-Names*, under Smercote Magna.

SMISBY or SMITHESBY.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Smidesbi. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 278a.	1320.	Smitheby. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 8,
1165-6.	Smithesbi. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , IX., 57.		33.
1284.	Smithishy. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 249.	1347.	Smithesby. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 541.
1302.	Smythesby. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 252.	1377.	Smythesby. <i>Index</i> , 671.
		1428.	Smythisby. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 265.
		1587.	Smythesbie. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 18.

TYPE II.

1275.	Smethesby. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 134.	1431.	Smethisby. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 309.
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"Smith's town." The first element may be either O.E. *smiþ-*, or O.Norse *smiðr*, with the English genitive singular

ending *-es* for the Norse *-ar*. It is very likely that *Smith-* in this place-name is a personal name. Searle does not record it for O.E., but that does not preclude the supposition. On the other hand, Rygh, *Gamle Personnavne*, pp. 227, 228, gives various examples of the O.Norse *smiðr* used as a personal name, and forming the first element of place-names, e.g., *Smidstadir*, *Smidsgardr*, *Smidstad*, *Smedsdal*, *Smedsberg*. *Cp.* Smeaton (Little) in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*.

Type II. may be due to the influence of Dan. and Swed. *smed*, "a smith," *smedje*, "smithy"; or it may contain O.E. *smeoð* (back-umlaut form). *Strat.-Brad.*, p. 558, under *smeð*, cites *smeðes* from *Reliquiae Antiquae*, Vol. I., p. 240. But *cp.* also Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under Smithdown and Smithills.

The modern Smisby shows the loss of *-th* before *-s*.

See Scand. *bý(r)*, "town," in Part II.

*SNAIDHINGES (in Scarcliff).

A.D.

1209. Snaidhinges. *Derb. Ch.*, 2771.

Either "cut-off meadows, or "boundary meadows." Icel. *sneið*, cognate with O.E. *snæd*, "piece of land cut off," + O.E. *ing*, "meadow." The above plural must be a new M.E. formation, as O.E. *ing*, *inge*, is a strong feminine noun.

SNELSTON.

A.D.

1086. Snellestune. *D.B.*, I., 273a,
275a.
1199-1216. Snelleston. *Abbr. Plac.*,
93.
1200-25. Syleneston. *Derb. Ch.*,
2125.
1231. Snelinton. *Cl. Rlls.*, 124
(1231-34 vol.).
1264. Snelleston. *Abbr. Plac.*, 137.
1274. Snelliston. *Rot. Hund.*, II.,
293.
1285. Snelleston. *Derb. Ch.*, 2127.
1296. Snelleston. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*,
I., 141.

A.D.

1345. Snelleston. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*,
II., 126.
1350. { Snelstone. *Derb. Ch.*, 2128.
Snelleston. *Derb. Ch.*, 931.
1397. Snelleston. *Derb. Ch.*, 2130.
1405. Snelleston. *Derb. Ch.*, 2131.
circ. 1410-50. Snellesdone. *Derb. Ch.*, 2132.
1428. Snelleston. *Feud. Aids*, I.,
263.
1431. Snelston. *Feud. Aids*, I., 296.
1455. Snelston. *Derb. Ch.*, 2136.
1509-47. Snelston. *Derb. Ch.*, 2143.
1587. Snelson. *Must. Rll.*, 21.
1600. Snellson. *Must. Rll.*, 41.

"The enclosure of Snell." O.E. **Snellestūn*. *Snell* is a common Scandinavian personal name. See Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, pp. 125, 126. But, as Wyld points out under *Snellshow* in *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, *Snell* undoubtedly existed as a personal name in O.E. Björkman, *loc. cit.*, quotes the following instances of the O.E. name from *C.D.* :— *Snellescumb*, *Snellesham*, *Snelleshlinč*. These are certainly O.E. place-names. Searle, p. 427, cites *Snel* from Grueber's *Cat. of Coins*, occurring in the reigns of Æthelstān, Cnut, Harold I., and Harthacnut. But here *Snel* may be O.E. or O.Norse. The *Onomasticon* (*loc. cit.*) also has the weak form *Snella* from *Liber Vitæ*, in Sweet, *O.E.T.*, 519. There appears to be no reason why the O.E. adjective *snell*, "quick, bold," should not have been used as a personal name, and that it exists in the O.E. forms given above. Müller, *Unters. über der Namen des nordh. Liber Vitæ*, p. 59, takes this view, and, furthermore, says that it was so used in England before the period of the Scandinavian inroads. The weak form *Snella* is represented under the date 1231.

The form dated 1200-25 is at variance with the other forms, but it is probably a corruption. The last two forms show the disappearance of *-t-* after *-s-* and before *-n-*. See Introd., Phon., § 4, II., A., 11a.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II. The form dated 1410-50 contains O.E. *dūn*, "hill."

SNITTERTON.

TYPE Ia.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Sinitretone. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272a.	1318.	Snytterton. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> ,
1232.	Snitterton (J. de). <i>Cl. Rls.</i> ,	157.	259.
1237.	Snitterton. <i>Bread. Ch.</i> , 160.	1323.	Snytterton (R. de). <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 344.
1242.	Snitterton (J. de). <i>Burt. Ch.</i> ,	1350.	Sniterton. <i>Index</i> , 672.
	128.	1453.	Snytterton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
1296.	Snitterton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 136.	IV., 261.	1587. Snitterton. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 13.

A.D. TYPE Ib.

1319.	Snuterton. <i>Index</i> , 672.
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A.D. TYPE Ic.

1287.	Sneterton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 95.
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TYPE II.

A.D.		A.D.	
1165-6.	Snotinton. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , IX., 55.	1168-9.	Snotinton. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XIII., 63.

"The enclosure of *Snythere." The first element must be an O.E. personal name **Snythere*, **Snytter*, which, however, is not recorded, but whose existence the above forms prove. It may be connected with O.E. *snotor*, "wise," and *snytro*, "wisdom." Searle, p. 428, cites *Snot* from Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday*, and *Snothere*, *Snoter*, from Grueber's *Catalogue of English Coins* of the reign of Eadw. III. **Snyt-* is probably the mutated form of a variant of this, W.Gmc. **Snutj-* > **Snotj-*.

**Snythere* is probably present in the Norf. Snetterton, the Northumb. Snitter, the Lincs. Snitterby, and the Warw. Snitterfield, *q.v.* in Duignan, *Warw. Pl.-Names*; **Snyt-* may be present in the Norf. Snettisham.

Type II. represents an O.E. **Snotantūn*, "the enclosure of Snota." *Cp. Nottingham* > O.E. **Snotingahām* in Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*.

See Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7, for an explanation of Types Ia, Ib, and Ic. Initial *Sin-* for *Sn-* in the *D.B.* form is due to Norman-French influence.

See O.E. *tūn*, "enclosure," in Part II.

SOMERCOTES.

A.D.		A.D.	
1276.	Somercotes (H. de). <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 116.	1510.	Somercotts. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 83.
1374.	Somercotes. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , II., 1545.	1537.	Somercole. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 232, App. XI.

"Summer dwellings, or settlements." See O.E. *sumor* and *cot(t)* in Part II. But the first element may also be the O.Norse personal name *Sumer-*, for which see Somersall below. Duignan, *Staffs. Pl.-Names*, under Somerford, does not consider O.E. *sumor* entirely satisfactory as the first element in that place-name. But *cp.* Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*, under Somerton.

The plural form of the second element is a new M.E. formation, as the plural of O.E. *cot* was *cotu*, and of O.E. *cote*, weak noun, *cotan*.

SOMERSALL (CHURCH).

A.D.
Sumersale. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 274b.
1205. Somerscale. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 46.
1216-72. Somersale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2151.
1272-1307. Somersale Herbert. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2155.
1276. Somersale. <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 113.
1287. Somersale. <i>Index</i> , 675.
1296. Somersale. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 141.
1307-27. Chirchesomersale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2160.

SOMERSALL HERBERT.

A.D.
Somersale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2158.
Somersal. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 258.
Somersale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2163.
Somersall. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 263.
Cherch Somersale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2167.
Church Somersale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2168.
Somersall Herbert. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 21.

Probably "the nook, or retreat, of *Sumer." Because of the presence of the genitive singular ending, it appears to me to be much more likely that the first element is this shortened form of the O.W.Norse personal name *Sumerlida*, *Sumerlēða*, than O.E. *sumor*, "summer." For this personal name see Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, pp. 133, 134, and cf. also Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*, under Somerton.

The second element is O.E. *healh*, *halh*, "nook, corner, retreat," q.v. in Part II. The form dated 1205 appears to contain O.E. *scealu*, *scalu*, "shell, hut, shelter."

For the following note I am indebted to *Churches of Derbyshire*, by Dr. Cox, Vol. III., p. 287:—

"The parish is divided into two manors. Church Somersall was held by the Fitzherberts as early as 1206 A.D., hence the more usual form of Somersall Herbert. The manor was held by the family, together with Norbury, up to the thirteenth century, when Thos. Fitzherbert, a younger brother of Sir Henry, sixth Lord of Norbury (1272), settled at Somersall, and became the ancestor of that branch, who have resided there continuously until the death of the last heir-male in 1803." The other manor, Potters Somersall with Hill Somersall, passed through the Montgomeries to Lord Vernon.

SOTHAL.

A.D.	Sothelle. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 274a.
1086. Sothelle. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 274a.	

In the absence of more conclusive evidence, I can only suggest for the above place-name the meaning "south hill."

O.E. **sūþ-hyll*. The *-o-* may be a spelling for *-u-* near *-þ*. See both elements in Part II., and for the *D.B.* form of the second element *cþ*. Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7. *Cþ*. also Southall in Duignan, *Worc. Pl.-Names*.

SOUGH BROOK.

A.D.	A.D.
1216-72. ² { Sokena. 1268. ? Sokena. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 224. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , The Sokens. } 224. I., 32.	

If the identity of the above forms be correct, which is extremely doubtful, the above place-name may represent O.E. *sočn*, “questioning, exploring,” then “land thus explored.” *E.D.D.* gives under *soke*, sb., “a particular district over which the feudal lord formerly exercised jurisdiction” (Yorks., Lincs.). But the development of *Sough* from *sočn* is difficult to explain.

I am inclined to disregard the above forms, and to take *Sough* to be the modern dialectal word *sough*. See *E.D.D.*, under *sb.²*, which gives the meanings “small channel for draining water; ditch” (Derb., Yorks.). Other forms are *suff* (Lakeland, N. and W. Yorks.), *sou* (W. Yorks.), *souffe* (Warw.), etc. *Cþ*. also in *E.D.D.*, *sock*, *sb.²*, “boggy land” (Ches., Lincs., *Worc.*, etc.), “an outlet from a ditch into a river.” These are all probably connected with O.E. *socian*, “to soak” (trans.). *Cþ*. O.E. *sūcan*, “to suck,” O.E. *sūgan*, with the same meaning. The modern *Sough* (*saf*) and the dialectal forms *suff*, *souffe*, must have developed from such a form in O.E. as **suha*, or **sōha*. See Introd., Phon., § 4, I., 2.

SOUTHWOOD.

A.D.	A.D.
1251. Suwode. <i>Cal. Ch. Rls.</i> , I., 373.	1343. Southwoodefelde. <i>Breadl. Ch.</i> , 177.
1327. Southwod. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 8.	

This name requires no explanation. See O.E. *sūþ* and *wudu* in Part II. The first form shows the disappearance of *-þ* before *-w-*. *Cþ*. Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*, under *Southwell* (Type II.).

SPINK HILL.

A.D.

1420. Spynkyll. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, IV., App., 468. 1560. Spinkhill. *Subs. Rlls., Feud. Hist.*, II., III., 211.

1462. Spynkhill. *Index*, 682.

For the first element see *Spink* in *E.D.D.* The meanings given there are: sb.¹, (North., Derb., Notts., etc.), "any bird of the finch family, especially the chaffinch" (*Cp.* here the family name *Spink* in Bardsley, *English and Welsh Surnames*, p. 708); sb.², "various kinds of the pink, or the lady smock, or the primrose"; sb.³, "a chink" (Hants.).

Skeat, *Etymol. Dict.*, gives for *spink* the meaning "small bird, finch," and derives it from Swed. dial. *spink*, "a field-fare, sparrow." He cites '*Hic rostellus, Anglice, spynke,*' from Wright's *Voc.*, I., 189, col. 1. I think that the above place-name means "hill haunted by small birds."

For the second element see O.E. *hyll* in Part II. *Cp.* Introd., Phon., § 7, b, 1, for the separation of the two elements.

SPONDON.

TYPE I.

A.D.

1086. Spondune. *D.B.*, I., 273a, 275a. 1301-1431. Spondon. *Feud. Aids.*, I., 250, 252 (pass.).
 1169-70. Spondon. *Pp. Rlls.*, XV., 83. 1311. Spondon. *Cal. Inq. Q.D.*, 232.
 1229. Spondon. *Cl. Rlls.*, 246. 1335. Spoundon. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, II., 66.
 1272. Spondon. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, I., 49. 1372. Spondon. *Reg. Gaunt*, I., 415.
 1275. { Spondon. *Rot. Hund.*, I., 58. 1375-6. Spondon. *Bread. Ch.*, 178.
 { Spondon. *Pl. Q. War.* ? 1381. Spondon. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, III., 45.
 1290. Spondon. *Bread. Ch.*, 171. 1587. Spoonedon. *Must. Rll.*, 21.
 1295. Spondon. *Cal. Ch. Rlls.*, II., 461.

TYPE II.

1275. Sponden. *Rot. Hund.*, I., 58. 1391. Spounden. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, III., 147.
 1638. Spounden. *Index*, 682.

TYPE III.

1230. Espaundon. *Cal. Ch. Rlls.*, I., 122. 1233. Spandon. *Cal. Ch. Rlls.*, I., 180.

The first element in Type I., which is the ancestor of the modern form, is apparently O.E. *spōn*, "shaving, chip," mod. "spoon." It is glossed *astula* in Wright's *Voc.*, II., p. 5, l. 63,

and *gingria* on p. 109, l. 71 (*ibid.*), and may have meant "piece of land cut off." *C.D.* has *sponleoge*, I., p. 261, ch. 207 (Kent). The *Index* (Vol. VI.) has *sponford* (Berks.), *sponwæl* (Worcs.), from chs. 209 and 487 respectively, but unfortunately the references are wrong. The second element is O.E. *dūn*, "hill."

Type II. shows the substitution of O.E. *denu*, "valley," as the second element. Type III. may contain O.E. *spann*, *sponn*, "span," or O.W.Scand. *spānn*, (1) "chip, shaving," (2) "roofing shingle," cognate with O.E. *spōn*. Cf. Lindkvist, *M.E. Pl.-Names of Scand. Origin*, pp. 196, 197, who says, "the name was applied to a farmhouse provided with a roof of shingles," and gives Spanby (Lincs.) and Spaunton (Yorks.) as place-names containing this element. The first form in Type III. shows Anglo-Norman influence. See Introd., Phon., § 8, A, 1, and § 1, II., A, 3.

But there is another explanation which appears to me to be almost as likely as the one given above. It is that the first element in all three types is O.E. *spann*, *sponn*, "span," used in the sense of "a measurement of any kind." Then the meaning would be, "hill measured out." 'Span vel handbred *palmus*' occurs in Wright's *Voc.*, I., p. 43, No. 52. *E.D.D.*, under *span* (sb.) and vb.¹, gives "a space and something more" (Northumb.); "a measurement," e.g., "That plack's about three rood by my spaun" (Shrops.); "an amount of road is a span" (W. Yorks.); "to measure by pacing," e.g., "according as I spaun it" (Shrops.). The *-oun-* spellings in Types I. and II. are probably editorial errors for *-onn-*.

See O.E. *dūn*, "hill," and *denu*, "valley," in Part II.

SPONDS HILL.

A.D.	A.D.
1167-8. Spunde. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XII., 98.	1169-70. Spunde. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XV., 81.

The identity of the above forms is uncertain. I can only suggest for the first element a comparison with Spondon above.

O.E. *spann*, *sponn* may be present, with a strong genitive singular ending on the analogy of **gespann*, "joining, fastening."

See O.E. *hyll* in Part II.

STAINSBY.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Steinesbi. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273b.	1292.	{ Steynisby. <i>Index</i> , 684. Steynsby. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2192.
1169-70.	Steinesbi. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XV., 83.	1296.	Steynesby. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 60.
<i>circ.</i> 1250-1314.	Steynsby (W. de). <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 145.		Stainesby. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 17,
1273.	Staynesby. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 54.	1320.	{ Steynesby. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 23, 74. 95.
1275.	{ Steines'. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , Steynesby(W.de.). } I., 60. Steynesby. } <i>Pl. Q.</i> (Staynesby(W.de.). } <i>War.</i> , 151.	1369.	Staynesbye. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 299.
1276.	Steynesby. <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 115.	1376.	Steynesby. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 357.
1284-6.	Steynesby. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 248.	1431.	Staynesby. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 288.

TYPE II.

1458.	Stenesby. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 282.	1585.	Stenesby. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 6.
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A.D. TYPE III.

1334.	Staneby. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 60.
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"Steinn's town." The first element is the O.W.Scand. personal name *Steinn*, with the English genitive singular ending -es. See Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, p. 129, and Lindkvist, *M.E. Pl.-Names of Scand. Origin*, pp. 81, 82.

Type I. is the ancestor of the modern form. Type II. shows the O.E.Scand. monothongisation of O.W.Scand. *ei* to [ē]. Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday*, II., p. 229, gives both *Stein* and *Stēn*. See also Lindkvist, *ibid.*, pp. 19, 20, and Searle, p. 430, who cites *Stēn* from Nielson, *Old Danske Personnavne*.

Type III. contains the O.E. form of the word, perhaps introduced on the analogy of such place-names as *Stanley*, *Stanton*.

Cp. *Stainall* and *Stainton* in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, and *Stainforth* and *Stancil* in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*.

For the second element see Scand. *bj(r)*, "town, village," in Part II.

STANLEY.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Stanlei. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 278a.	1294.	Stanley. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II.,
1168-9.	Stanlega (W. de). <i>Pp.</i> <i>Rlls.</i> , XIII., 60.	454.	
1170-1.	Stanlega (W. de). <i>Pp.</i> <i>Rlls.</i> , XVI., 51.	1315.	Stanley. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 245.
1172.	Stanlawe. <i>Burt. Ann.</i> , 187.	1320.	Stanlee (W. de). <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 16, 68.
1202.	Stanleg. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 18.	1326.	Stanle. <i>Index</i> , 688; <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2193.
1224.	Stanle. <i>Index</i> , 688; <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1785.	1331.	Stanley. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 292.
1229.	Stanleg. <i>Cl. Rlls.</i> , 246.	1381.	Stanley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 45.
1268.	Stanley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 32.	1389.	Staneley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 114.
1270.	Stanley. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 141.	1480.	Stanley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1345.
1276.	Staneley. <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , III.	1587.	Stanley. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 21.

A.D. TYPE II.

1279.	Stonle. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , XII., 31.
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"Stone clearing." O.E. *stān-leāh. See both elements in Part II. For the shortening of O.E. -ā- before -nl- in Type I. and the modern form, see Introd., Phon., § 1, II., B, II., 9. The form dated 1172 in this type has O.E. *hlā(w)*, "mound, burial-mound," as second element. Cf. Introd., Phon., § 2, 3. Type II. contains the M.E. rounded form on the analogy of the independent word (*stōn*) > O.E. *stān*.

STANTON (and NEWHALL).

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
901.	{ Stāntūn. <i>Index</i> , 688. Stāntūne. <i>Birch</i> , II., 587.	1294.	Stanton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2216.
1086.	{ Stāntone. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 277b. Stāntun. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 274a, 278b. Stāntune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 275b.	1302.	Stanton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 252.
1100.	Stanton (A. de). <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 108.	1320.	Stanton. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 13, 20.
1168-9.	Stanton (D. de). <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XIII., 66.	1339.	Stanedon. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 147.
1216-72.	Stontona (A. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2212.	1361.	Stanton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 242.
1224.	Stanton. <i>Pat. Rlls.</i> , 559.	1373.	Stanton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2228.
1250.	Stanton. <i>Pev. Sur.</i> , 44.	1397.	Stanton (J. de). <i>Swad. Ch.</i> , <i>Lat. MS.</i> , 231.
1277.	Stanton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2214.	1452.	Stanton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2231.
		1549.	Stanton. <i>Had. H. Acc.</i> , 83.
		1587.	Stanton. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 18.

A.D. TYPE II.

1100.	Stontona. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 108.
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TYPE III.

A.D.		A.D.	
1202.	Staunton. <i>Fin.</i> , I.	1320.	Staunton. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 14,
1216-72.	Stauntona (R. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2213.		59.
1272-1327.	Staunton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2220.	1335.	Staunton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 66.
1275.	Staunton. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 139.	1362.	Staunton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 256.
1285.	Staunton by Newhall. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 285.	1413.	Staunton (J. de). <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 367.
1307-27.	Staunton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2223.	1474.	Staunton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 374.

TYPE IV.

1086.	Steintune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 277b.	1480.	Staynton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 403.
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"Stone enclosure." See O.E. *stān* and *tūn* in Part II. For the development of Types I. and II. cf. Stanley above. The 1339 form in Type I. contains O.E. *dūn*, "hill," as second element. The Type II. form must be due to a later scribe, as O.E. *ā* was not rounded in Derbyshire as early as 1100 A.D. For Type III. see Introd., Phon., § 1, II., A, 3. Type IV. contains O.Norse *steinn*, "stone." Cf. Long Stanton in Skeat, *Cambs. Pl.-Names*; Stanton Harcourt in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*; Staunton in Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*, and in Duignan, *Worc. Pl.-Names*.

STANTON-BY-BRIDGE.

A.D.	
1587.	Stanton juxta Pontem. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 18.

See O.E. *brycȝ* in Part II.

STANTON-BY-DALE.

A.D.		A.D.	
<i>circ.</i> 1240-50.	Stanton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2194.	1322.	Staunton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1315.
1250-60.	Stauntona. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2196.	1339.	Stanton "pres del abbeye de la Dale." <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2209.
1272.	{ Stanton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2199. Stanton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2198.	1343.	Stanton juxta la Dale. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 114.
1302.	Stanton juxta Dale. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 263.	1431.	Stanton juxta Dale. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 263.
1308-15.	Staunton. <i>Index</i> , 689; <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2205.	1587.	Stanton juxta Dale. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 16.

See O.E. *dæl* in Part II.

STANTON-IN-THE-PEAK.

A.D.

1372. { Stanton "in alto pecco." } { Stanton in le Peake. } *Derb. Ch.*, 2227.

See High Peak above.

STANTON LEES.

A.D.

- 1216-72. Stanton leys. *Derb. Ch.*, 2213.
1276. Stanton Leghes (H. de). *Ass. Rlls.*, 114.
1284. Stantonlege. *Derb. Ch.*, 2215.
circ. 1290-1307. Staunton leyes. *Derb. Ch.*, 2217.

A.D.

1302. Staunton Leys. *Index*, 688.
1372. { Stantonleyes. } { Stanton leghes. } *Index*, 690.
1440. Stanton Leghes. *Derb. Ch.*, 2232.
1442. Stanton. *Index*, 688.

The above forms show confusion between O.E. *leah*, "clearing," and O.E. *lēs*, "pasture." See both elements in Part II.

STANTON WOODHOUSE.

A.D.

- 1216-72. Wodehuses. *Derb. Ch.*, 2212.
1272-1327. Staunton Wodehouses. *Derb. Ch.*, 2220.

A.D.

1294. { Stanton Wodehuses. } *Index*, 688.
1302. { Staunton Wodehouses. } *Index*, 688.
1484. Stanton Wodehouses. *Derb. Ch.*, 2235.

See Woodhouse below.

STAVELEY.

A.D.

1086. Stavelie. *D.B.*, I., 277b.
1207. Staule. *Derb. Ch.*, 2242.
1216-72. Staveley. *Cal. Inq.*, I., 33.
1246. Staveley. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, I., 4.
1269. Stavelegh. *Cal. Ch. Rlls.*, II., 126.
1284-6. Staveleye. *Feud. Aids*, I., 247.
1288. Stavelegh. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, I., 98.

A.D.

1310. Staveley. *Cal. Inq. Q.D.*, 229.
1320. { Staveleg. *Testa de Nev.*, 4, 15. } { Stavleg. *Testa de Nev.*, 13, 54. }
1331. Staveley. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, II., 42.
1383. Staley. *Derb. Ch.*, 2252.
1455. Stavelay. *Derb. Ch.*, 2255.
1478. Staveley. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, IV., 38.
1585. Staveley. *Must. Rll.*, 4.

The first element is *stafa*, genitive plural of O.E. *staf*, "stick, post, staff." The 'lea' (O.E. *leah*) was probably enclosed by the staves, which were used as boundary marks. See both elements in Part II.

Cf. Staveley in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*.

STAVELEY WOODTHORPE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1395.	Staveley Wodethorp. <i>Index</i> , 838.	1431.	Staveley Wodthorp. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 291.
1412.	Staveley Wudthorpe. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2253.		

See Woodthorpe below.

STEEPLE GRANGE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1287.	Stepul. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2649.	1383.	Stephull. <i>Index</i> , 693.
1363.	Steple. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 261.		

"Steep hill." O.E. (Merc.) **stēp-hyll*, an uninflected form. This would give a M.E. (*stēpəl*), according to Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 2c. The modern Steeple (*stipl*) might be due to the influence of the independent word *steep*, or to popular etymology in the modern period.

The second form may contain O.E. *leāh*, "lea, clearing." C.D., III., p. 79, ch. 570, has *on steapanleahe*.

See O.E. *hyll* and O.F. *grange*, "barn, outlying farm," in Part II.

STETLEY.

A.D.	
1429.	Steteley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 126.

As the evidence is so scanty, I can only suggest that the first element is the genitive plural of a mutated form **stŷt-* of O.E. *stūt*, "gnat, midge." Then the meaning is "gnats' clearing." See in E.D.D., *stout*, sb. (Glouc., Berks., etc.), *stoat* (Surr., Wilts.), *stut* (Glouc.), all meaning "gnat, horse-fly, gadfly," > O.E. *stūt*. Kemble has *stuting* for the Kent. Stouting in C.D., IV., p. 86, ch. 773; *stūtes hylle* occurs in C.D., V., p. 284, ch. 1145. Cf. also Stutridge in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*, and Stutton in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*. The latter takes the Yorks. Steeton to represent O.E. *se stīfa tūn*, "an enclosure of land the soil of which is stiff, not easily worked."

For the modern form see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 76.

See O.E. *leāh* in Part II.

STENSON (TWYFORD WITH).

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1207.	Steineston. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 59.	1422.	Steyneston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2281.
1208.	Steineston. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 27, 34.	1431.	Stayneston. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 299.
1209.	Steineston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2764.	1443.	Steynston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2411.

TYPE II.

A.D.	
1587.	Stenson. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 21.

"Steinn's enclosure." For the first element *cp.* Stainsby (Types I. and II.) above, and the references given there. The modern form is descended from Type II. M.E. **Stenston* shows shortening of *ē* before *-ns-*, whence Stenson, with loss of *-t*, for which see Introd., Phon., § 4, II., A, 11 (a).

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

STERNDALE (EARL). STERNDALE (KING).

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1263.	Stenredale. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 47.	1376.	Steuerdale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 677.
1301.	Steverdale. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 178.	1437.	Kingestenerdale. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 183.

1472. { Stenerdale. *Index*, 694.
Steverdale. *Derb. Ch.*, 2233.

TYPE II.

1251.	Sterndale. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 373.	1483.	Sterndale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 559.
		1575.	Erle Sternedale. <i>Index</i> , 694.

Professor Mawer suggests "the valley of Steinarr." For this O.Norse personal name see Rygh, *Gamle Personnavne*, p. 232, and Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, p. 131. The *-v-* and *-u-* in some of the above forms are merely editorial errors for *-n-*. For the M.E. forms with *Stener-* *cp.* Stainsby (Type II.) above, and also Introd., Phon., § 1, II., B, III., for the shortening of *-ē-* to *ē-*.

The modern form, which is descended from Type II., shows metathesis of *-r-*; *-n(e)r- < -rn-*. See Introd., Phon., § 4, II., D, 1.

The second element in this case is probably O.Norse *dalr*, "dale, valley." See Part II.

STONEDGE.

A.D.	A.D.
1216-72. Stanhegge. <i>Hadd. H. Arch.</i> , 52.	1272. Stanege. <i>Hadd. H. Arch.</i> , 36.
	1307. Stanheg. <i>Hadd. H. Arch.</i> , 37.

The meaning is obvious. O.E. *stān-hege. See both elements in Part II. The second element shows confusion with O.E. eīg, "edge," etc.

STOKE.

A.D.	A.D.
1086. Stoche. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	1308. Stoke. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 232.
1168-9. Stoka. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XIII., 64.	1320. Stoke, Stok. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 2, 8; 15, 64.
circ. 1200. Stoke (G. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 35.	1323. Stoke (W. de). <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 149.
1203. Stok. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 25.	1339. Stoke. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 146.
1225. Stokes (W. de). <i>Burt. Ann.</i> , 232.	1372. Stok (J. de). <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , I., 177.
1245. Stokes. <i>Ann. Duns.</i> , 79.	1376. Stokes (H. de). <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II, 357.
1256. Stokes (G. de). <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 108.	
1300. Stokes. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 243.	

"(At the) fenced-in place." O.E. æt pēm stōce. See *B.-T.* and Part II. *B.-T.* has *stoc*, "fenced-in place," also *stocc*, "stock, trunk," etc. The normal M.E. lengthening of -o- in open syllables takes place in the inflected forms of the former. Skeat, in *Herts. Pl.-Names*, under Leverstock Green, takes the meaning to be "timber-house." Duignan, under Stoke Prior in *Worc. Pl.-Names*, says that O.E. *stoc* in place-names signifies "fenced-in country." Cp. also Stoke and Stokenchurch in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*, and Stock in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*; also the respective Staughtons in Skeat, *Bedf. Pl.-Names* and *Hunts. Pl.-Names*.

The above forms show the nom. singular, dative singular, and nom. plural types.

STRETTON.

TYPE I.

A.D.	A.D.
1002. { Stræton. } C.D., VI., 148, Strættüne. } 149.	1320. Stretton. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 2, 7.
1004. Strætūn. C.D., III., 333.	1325. Stretton. <i>Index</i> , 708.
1086. Streitun. D.B., I., 274a.	1370. Stretton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2285.
1162-82. Strettuna (R. de). <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 216, App. I.	II., 304.
1204-35. Stretton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2284.	1395. Stretton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 190.
1229. { Stretone (J. de). <i>Burt. Ann.</i> , 245. Stretton (J. de). <i>Pat. Rlls.</i> , 312.	1422. Stretton in le Feld. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 300.
1255. Stretone. <i>Burt. Ann.</i> , 365.	1431. Stretton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 247, 249.
1272-1307. Stretton. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 217.	1440-44. Stretton in le Feld. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 385.
1276. Stretton. <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , III.	1441. Stretton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 208.
1296. Stretton (R. de). <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 142.	1459. Stretton in le Feld. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., App., 473.
1302. Stretton (W. de). <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 144.	

TYPE II.

1086. Stratune. D.B., I., 272a.	1231. Stratton. <i>Cl. Rlls.</i> , 492.
1165-6. Stratton. <i>Pat. Rlls.</i> , IX., 55.	1451. Stratton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 251.

"Street-enclosure." See O.E. *stræt* and *tūn* in Part II. Type I. is the ancestor of the modern form. The *D.B.* spelling in -ei- must be an attempt on the part of the Norman scribes to express tense (ē). Type II. is a different M.E. development of the O.E. forms given under Type I. See Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 2 (c). Cf. Stretford in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*; Stirton and Sturton in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*; and Stretton Audley in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*.

STRINES.

A.D.	A.D.
1392. Stryndes (del R.). <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , XV., 40.	1633. Strines. <i>Derb. Journ.</i> , VI., 73.

I can make no suggestion as to the origin of this place-name. O.E. *streōwen*, *strēn*, "couch, bed, place where anything rests," does not appear to be possible.¹

¹ See the suggestion made in the article on Place-Names in Vol. II., page 64, of this *Journal*.—Editor.

STUBBING.

A.D.	A.D.
1209. Sudstubbinges. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 36.	1323. Stubbyng. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1038.
1272-1307. Le Stobbing. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1793.	1435. Stubbinge (del). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2604.
1319. { Stubbynges (del). } <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1319. { Stubbynge (del). } 117.	

"Stubby meadow." O.E. *stybb-ing. See both elements in Part II. *B.-T.* gives *stybb*, *stubb*, *stebb* (-es, masc.), "stub, stump of tree." It is glossed *stirps* in *Ælfric's Gr. and Gl.* (Zupitza's edition, p. 7, l. 10), and occurs in *of ðām þornstybbe*, *C.D.*, V., p. 252, ch. 1129, *of ðām stybbe* in *C.D.*, III., p. 24, ch. 643, and *Hacedes stubbe* in *C.D.*, VI., p. 219, ch. 1366. Skeat, *Etymol. Dict.*, gives "stump of tree after it is cut down," and cognates the word with Icelandic *stubbi*, *stubbr*, "stump," Danish *stub*, Swedish *stubbe*. It is also allied to Greek *στύπιος*, "stub, stump." *E.D.D.* has *stub*, *sb.*² and *vb.* (in general use in England, Scotland, and Ireland), (1) "stump of tree or shrub, brushwood, projecting root, especially when decayed," (2) "short twig of a hedge"; *stob*, *sb.* and *vb.*¹, "stake, post, stump of tree" (Scotland, Ireland, North Yorks., Leic., etc.).

The meaning of O.E. *stybb* in place-names appears to have been "land which was cleared, but on which stumps of trees were left." Cf. Stubbs Walden, Stub House, and Stubbing in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*. The element may also be present in Stebbing (Essex), Stubbington (Hunts), Stibb (Corn.), Stibb Cross (Devon), Stubbin (W.R. Yorks.), Stubbings (Berks.), Stubby Lane (Staffs.), Stubhampton (Dorset), Stubton (Lincs.), etc.

Leithäuser, *Bergische Ortsnamen*, p. 237, says, "Stub (stubble), stump, m., bedeuten Baumstumpf und gehören zusammen in eine Familie mit Stumpf, Stummel, Stümper, verstümmeln." He gives the following place-names as containing it: *Stübben*, *Stümpkekämpe*, etc.

For the -u- of the modern Stubbing, and the -i- and -e- of the modern forms given for other counties, see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7.

STUBLEY.

A.D.		A.D.	
?1260-70.	Stobbeley (de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 131.	1313.	Stubleye (de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1036.
circ. 1278.	Stubbeley (J. de). <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 124. (Stolbilley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2374.)	1392.	Stubley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 161.
1290-1300.	Stobbeleye (de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1035.	1401.	Stubley (J.). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2443.
		1538.	Stubley. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 113.

"Stubby lea." O.E. *stybb-leah. See both elements in Part II., and cf. Stubbing above. For the -o- spellings in the forms dated 1260-70, see Introd., Spelling, A, 1. In the first form dated 1290 I take the first -l- to be a scribal or editorial error for -b-.

STURSTON.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1189-1216.	Sturstone. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 396.	1300.	Sturston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 142.
1200-20.	Stureston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2717.	1345.	Sturstone. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 402.
1268-9.	Surstant. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 399.	1514.	Stourston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 959.
1286.	Sturston. <i>Fin. Derb. Journ.</i> , XIII., 18.	1515.	Sturston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 90.
1293.	Sturstone. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 401.	1529.	Sturston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 960.
		1540.	Storeston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1532.
		1587.	Sturson. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 19.

TYPE II.

A.D.	
1384.	Styrtion. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 77.

"The *tūn* of Styrr." For examples of this personal name see Searle, p. 432. He also cites the form *Stur* from Piper. Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, p. 132, takes this name to be O.W.Norse *Styrr*. He cites *Stur* from Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday*, II., p. 230, and *Ster. Sterr*, p. 229 (*ibid.*). Cf. also Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under Steerspool, Stirsacre; and Staythorpe in Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*.

For the -u- of Type I., and the -y- (i) of Type II., see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7 (a and b). For the loss of -t- in the second element of the form dated 1587, cf. Introd., Phon., § 4, II., A, 11a. The form dated 1540 has the M.E. spelling -o- for -u- in the neighbourhood of -r-.

See O.E. *tūn*, "enclosure," in Part II.

SUDBURY.

A.D.		A.D.
1086.	Sudberie. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273a, 274b.	1341. Sudbury. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 930.
1249.	Sudbury. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 8.	1346-1431. Sudbury. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 258, 263 (pass.).
1275.	Sudbury. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 141.	1349. Sudbur'. } <i>Index</i> , 712.
1281.	Sudbury. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2286.	1428. Sudbur. } <i>Index</i> , 712.
1296.	Sudbury. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 141.	1465. Sudbury. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 330.
1318.	Sutbur'. <i>Index</i> , 712.	1472. Sudbury. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2288.
1323.	Sudbury. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 310.	1587. Sudbury. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 21.

"(At the) south fort." O.E. (*æt þære*) *sūþan byrig*. See O.E. *sūþ* and *burg* in Part II. *C.D.*, II., p. 397, ch. 507, has *be sūþan byrig*, dated 963 A.D., referring to the Worc. Sudbury, *q.v.* in Duignan, *Worc. Pl.-Names*. The Suffolk Sudbury occurs as *Sūðbyrig* in *C.D.*, III., p. 274, ch. 685. Cf. also the Bedf. Sudbury in Skeat, *Bedf. Pl.-Names*.

For the change of -ð- to -d-, cf. Introd., Phon., § 4, I., 6, and Hadfield above. In Sudbury -ð- <-d- through the influence of the following stop -b-. The -n- of O.E. *sūþ-* was shortened in M.E. either before -ðb- or -db-.

SUMMERLEY (in Unstone).

A.D.		A.D.
1329.	Somerby. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 23.	1363. Somerslese. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2437.
1355.	Somerlesou. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2435.	1440. Somerleys. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2465.
		1487. Somurles. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2479.

"The pasture land of Sumer." For this personal name see Somersall above. The spelling of the modern form is due to popular etymology.

The second element was originally O.E. *lēs*, "pasture," but it has been replaced in the early modern period by -ley > O.E. *leah*, "clearing." Cf. Introd., § 2, 1. The form dated 1355 represents the *lēsw-* type of the oblique cases of the former element. Cf. modern Leasowe in Cheshire. The form dated 1329 must be due to a scribal error; -by might easily look like -ley(s).

See O.E. *lēs* in Part II.

SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL.

SUTTON-CUM-DUCKMANTON.

A.D.		A.D.	
949.	Sūptone. <i>Birch</i> , III., 878.	1296.	Sutton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 141.
1002.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sūptūne.} \\ \text{Sūttūne.} \\ \text{Sūtūn.} \end{array} \right\}$ <i>C.D.</i> , VI., 148.	1318.	Sutton (J. de). <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 258.
1004.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sūðtūn.} \\ \text{Sūðtūne.} \end{array} \right\}$ <i>C.D.</i> , III., 333.	1320.	Sutton. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 3, 11.
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sūðtūn.} \\ \text{Sūðtūne.} \end{array} \right\}$ <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273a.	1355.	Sutton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 196.
1086.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sudtun.} \\ \text{Sudtune.} \end{array} \right\}$ <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273b, 274b.	1372.	Sutton (G. de). <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , I., 412.
1274-5.	Sutton. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 60; II., 292.	1474.	Sutton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 367.
1284.	Sutton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 247.	1585.	Sutton. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 6.

"South enclosure." See O.E. *sūþ* and *tūn* in Part II. The -þt- was assimilated to -tt-. The ū would be shortened in M.E. before either of these consonant combinations. Cf. Sutton in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*; Skeat, *Bedf. Pl.-Names*; Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*, etc.

SUTTON SCARSDALE.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1182-9.	Scaruesdal. <i>Index</i> , 646.	1272-1307.	Scarvisdale. <i>Index</i> , 646.
1187-8.	Scarvesdale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1080.	1275.	Scarvesdale. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 162.
circ. 1216-42.	Scarnsdale. <i>Beauch.</i> <i>Abb.</i> , 181.	1291.	Scarnesdale. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 224, App. VIIa.
circ. 1216-72.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Escarndale.} \\ \text{Scarnesdale.} \end{array} \right\}$ <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 224.	1353.	Scarnedale. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., App., 448.
1268.	Scarvedale. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 32.		

TYPE Ia.

1309.	Scharissdal. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., App., 428.	1488.	Scarresdale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1859.
1385.	Skarsdale. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 77.	1585.	Skarsdale. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 4.
1481.	Scaresdall (Wapentake). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1856.	1587.	Scarsdale. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 22.

TYPE Ib.

A.D.	
1275.	Scarverdale. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 138.

A.D. TYPE Ic.

1238. Skerverdale. *Fin. Derb. Journ.*, VIII., 41.

TYPE Id.

1337. Skervysdale. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, II., 82.

TYPE II.

A.D.	A.D.
1247. Sutton in Dal. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 29.	1337. Sutton in Dal. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2292.
1284-6. Sutton in Dale. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 247.	1450. Sutton in le Dalle. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2294.
1294. Soton in Dal. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2289.	1472. Sutton in la Dall. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1469.
1333. Sutton in Dal. { <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2290. <i>Index</i> , 718.	

"The valley of Skarfr." The first element is a Scandinavian "Vogelname," for which see Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, p. 122. He gives O.W.Norse *Skarfr*, Swed. *Skarf*, Dan. *skarv* ("a seabird"), and says that this word was probably first used as a personal name in England. *Cp.* Scarle in Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*.

The spelling *-n-* for *-v-* in many of the forms in Type I. is an editorial error. The *Esc-* of the first form dated 1216-72 is due to Norman-French influence. See Introd., Phon., § 8, A, 1.

Type Ia is the ancestor of the modern form, and shows the loss of *-v-* from the consonant combination *-rvs-*. The *Sch-* in the first form of this type may mean *Sk-*, or it may be due to the O.E. personal name *Sceorlf*, for which see Type Ic below. Types Ib and Id show the retention of the Scand. genitive singular ending *-ar* (*-er*).

The *-er-* of the *Skerv-* in Types Ic and Id may be due to confusion with an O.E. personal name *Sceorlf*, for which see Seale, p. 410. *Cp.* *Sceorfesstede* (Kent), *C.D.*, I., p. 248, ch. 198, and *Sceorfes mōr* (Hants.), *C.D.*, III., p. 215, ch. 650.

The second element may be O.E. *dæl* or O.Norse *dalr*, probably the latter in this case. See Part II.

In identifying Type II. with Sutton Scarsdale I have followed Jeayes, *Derb. Ch.*, p. 290. These forms require no comment.

SWADLINCOTE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1208.	Suartlincot. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 31.	1377.	Swartlingcote.
1293-4.	Swartlingcote. } <i>Swad. Ch.</i> ,	1384.	Swartlyngcote.
1304.	Swartlingcote. } <i>Latin MS.</i> ,	1397.	Swartlyngcote.
1316.	Swartlingcote. } 231.	1401.	Swartlyngcote.
1319.	Swartlyncole. <i>Gres. Ch.</i> , <i>French MS.</i> , 101.	1414.	Swartlyngcote.
1325.	Swartlingcote. } <i>Swad. Ch.</i> ,	1416.	Swartlingcote.
1342.	Swartlincote. } <i>Latin MS.</i> ,	1433.	Swartlingcote. <i>Dds. Wyst.</i> , 14.
1344.	Swartlyngcote. } 231.	1436.	Swartlyngcote. <i>Dds. Wyst.</i> , 15.
1352.	Swartlyncole. } <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 264.	1543.	Swadlingcote. <i>Derb. Manors</i> , in <i>Derb. Journal</i> , 1905 (Reprint, p. 20).
1354.	Swartlyngcote.	1549.	Swatlingcote. <i>Derb. Manors</i> , in <i>Derb. Journal</i> , 1905 (Reprint, p. 18).
1363.	Swartlingcote. } <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 264.	1557.	Swathlingcote. <i>Derb. Manors</i> , in <i>Derb. Journal</i> , 1905 (Reprint, p. 19).

"(At) the homestead of the Sweartelings, or descendants of Sweartol." O.E. (*æt*) *Sweartelingacote. *Sweartele*, *Sweartol*, are diminutives of *Sweart*, *Swearta*, which probably mean "the swarthy one," and of which various examples are given by Searle, p. 435. He cites *Swearting* from Grueber's *Cat. of English Coins*, occurring in the reigns of Eadrēd, Æthelrēd II., etc. *Sweartan wille* occurs in *C.D.*, IV., p. 274, ch. 940.

Swadlincote shows loss of *-r-* before *-t-*. Cf. Introd., Phon., § 4, II., A, 7. The voicing of *-t-* to *-d-* before *-l-* may be either a phonetic change, or due to popular etymology.

See O.E. *cot(t)* in Part II.

SWARKESTON.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Suerchestune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	1347.	Swarkeston (W. de). <i>Dds. Wyst.</i> , 6.
1274-5.	Swerkiston. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 61; II., 294.	1363.	Swerkeston. <i>Index</i> , 721.
1296.	Swerkston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 142.	1428.	Swerkston. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 268.
1321.	Swerkston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 298.	1580.	Swarkeston. <i>Hem. Ch. Dds.</i> , 158.
		1587.	Swarkeston. <i>Must. Ril.</i> , 18.

A.D. TYPE Ia.

1431. Swerston. *Feud. Aids*, I., 301.

TYPE II.

1199-1216. Sworkeston. *Abbr. Plac.*, 74.

The first element points to one of two O.E. personal names—**Sweorc-* or **Swearc-*, but, unfortunately, neither is recorded. **Sweorc* would be a nickname meaning “the black, or dark man,” and is quite possible. Beyond this, I can only suggest that the first element may represent an O.Norse personal name *Swertcar* > **Svart-kärr*, for which see Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, p. 136. In this case, *Swer(t)cl(ar)estūn* shows loss of *-t* before *-k*, and of the *-ar-* of the second syllable.

For the M.E. change of *-er* to *-ar* in Type I., see Introd., Phon., § 1, II., A, 6. Type Ia shows loss of *-k* from the consonant combination *-rk̄s-*, and is the ancestor of the modern pronunciation (*swāsn*).

The rounded vowel in Type II. must be due to the influence of the *-w-*.

The second element is O.E. *tūn*, “enclosure,” *q.v.* in Part II.

SWATHWICK (near Wingerworth).

A.D.	A.D.
1216-1307. Swathweyt. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2493.	1541. { Thawthyk. <i>Index</i> , 721. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 878.
1270. Swathuyt. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2494.	

It is probable that the first element is O.E. *swæþ*, “footprint, track.” See *B.-T.*, and *swath(e)*, “ridge left between sweeps of the scythe,” etc., in *E.D.D.* The first two forms given above have O.Norse *pweiti*, “piece of land, paddock,” as second element. The last form, in which the first element is unrecognisable, and the modern form, contain O.E. *wic*, “place, dwelling-house, village.” The meaning is therefore “abode, or village, near the track.” *Cp.* Swetton in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*.

Swatheling (Hants.) appears as *Swæðeling wylle* in *C.D.*, IV., p. 96, ch. 776. This appears to contain a patronymic form.

See O.E. *wic* and O.Norse *pweiti* in Part II.

T.

TADDINGTON.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Tadintune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	1317.	Tadenton. <i>Index</i> , 725; <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 667.
1235.	Tadinton (N. de). <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 202.	1330.	Tatyngeaton. <i>Latin MS.</i> , 212.
1263.	Thadinton. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 204.	1339.	Tadinton. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 145.
	Tadinton. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 60.	1340.	Tadinton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2299.
1274-5.	Tadintone. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 287.	1345.	Tadyngton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2298.
	Tatingtone. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 287.	1374.	Tadynton. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , II., 1511.
1277.	Tatinton. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 47.	1395.	Tadyngton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 194.
1286.	Taddington. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 95.	1431.	Tadyngton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 283.
1315.	Tadinton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 271.	1452.	Tatyntone. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2297.
		1458-70.	{Tatynton. } <i>Index</i> , 725. {Tadynton. }
		1462.	Tadynton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2296.
		1550.	Taddington. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1333.

"The enclosure of Tāda or Tadda." O.E. **Tādantūn*. *Tadanlēage*, *C.D.*, V., p. 179, ch. 1094, dated 910 A.D., and *Taddanlēage*, *C.D.*, V., p. 175, ch. 1092, dated 909 A.D., occur for the Hants. Tadley. Skeat, *Cambs. Pl.-Names*, under Tadlow, expresses the opinion that this personal name may be connected with O.E. *tādige*, "toad." For the *Tat-* forms see Introd., Spelling, B, 7, or they may be due to a personal name *Tata*, for which see Searle, p. 440.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

TANSLEY.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	{ Taneslege. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 277a. Teneslege. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272a.	1361.	Tannesleye. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 245.
	{ Tanesley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> ; 2302. Tansleg. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2303.	1380.	Tannesleye. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 29.
1272-1307.		1444.	Tanneslay. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2304.
		1538.	Tannsley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2305.
1274-5.	Tanneslegh. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 58.	1587.	Tansley. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 13.
1325.	Tannesleye. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 329.		

"The lea of Tannr, or Tanni." This O.Norse personal name is given by Rygh, *Gamle Personnavne*, p. 245. As examples of place-names containing it, he mentions *Tanvik*, *Tannagardr*, *Tandstad*.

See O.E. *lēah*, *lēh*, "clearing," in Part II.

TAPTON.

A.D.	A.D.
1086. { Tapetune. } <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272a, Topetune. } 278b.	1347. Tappetona. <i>Index</i> , 727. 1375. Tapton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 770.
1200-1300. Tappeton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 695.	1380. Tapton. <i>Cal. Ing. P.M.</i> , III., 34.
1216-72. Tappetona. <i>Index</i> , 727.	1452. Tapton. <i>Cal. Ing. P.M.</i> , IV., 254.
1272-1307. Tapton (R. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2310.	1467. Tapton. <i>Cal. Ing. P.M.</i> , IV., 329.
1298. Tappeton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 701.	
1339. Tapton (J. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2312.	

"The enclosure of Tāpa." O.E. **Tāpantūn*. *Tapahalan* (for *Tapanhala*) occurs in Birch, III., p. 187, ch. 993, dated 957 A.D. The -o- in the second *D.B.* form given above may be a scribal error, or due to confusion with the personal name *Topa*, which Searle, p. 457, cites from Piper. For the short -a- of the modern form see Introd., Phon., § 1, II., B, III. The form dated 1452 contains the strong genitive singular ending -es for the weak -an.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

THORNHILL.

A.D.	A.D.
1285. Thornhill. <i>Peak For.</i> , 71.	1428. { Thornehulle. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2119. Thornehill. <i>Index</i> , 728.
1339. Thornhill. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 150.	1505. Thornhyll. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2318.

The meaning is obvious. O.E. **porn-hyll*. See both elements in Part II., and cf. Thornhill in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*.

THORNSETT.

A.D.	A.D.
1086. Tornesete. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273a.	1374. { Thornsete. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , II., 1511.
1285. Thorneset. <i>Peak For.</i> , 73.	Thornsette. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , II., 1541.
1372. Thornesetebank. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , II., 1072.	1375. Thornsettebank. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , II., 1643.
1373. Thornsetebonk. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , II., 1234.	

"Thorn seat, or dwelling." The first element is O.E. *porn*, and the second M.E. *sēte*, "seat, settling place," which may represent either O.E. **sēte* or O.Norse *sēti*. See both elements in Part II., and cf. Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under M.E. *sēte*, in Part II.

THORPE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Torp. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	1270.	Thorp (M. de). <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 146.
1168-9.	Torp. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XIII., 65.	1274.	Thorp. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 291.
<i>circ.</i> 1200-10.	Torp (R. de). <i>Derk. Ch.</i> , 21.	1280.	Thorpe. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 135.
1233-60.	{ Thorp. } <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , { Thorp (R. de). } 122.	1296.	Thorpe. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 136.
1242.	{ Thorp. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 127. } { Thorp (R. de). <i>Ann. Duns.</i> , 78. }	1320.	Thorp. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 2, 7.
1250.	Torp. <i>Ash. Ch.</i> , 64.	1431.	Thorp. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 295.
1251.	Thorpe. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 373.	1512.	Thorpe. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2319.
		1550.	Thorpe. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2320.
		1587.	Thorpe. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 13.

See O.E. *þorp*, "village, hamlet," in Part II. For the forms with *t-* for *th-* initially, see Introd., Phon., § 4, I., 8. Cf. Thorpe in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*, and Thrupp in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*.

I see no reason to differ from Professor Wyld in his view that *þorp* may quite as well represent the O.E. word as the O.Norse. (See *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under *þorp*, in Part II.)

THULSTON or THURLESTON.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	{ Torulfestune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 276b. } { Turulfestun. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 275b. } { Dulvestune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 275a. }	1391.	Thrulleston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 145.

TYPE II.

1165-6.	Turlavestona. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , IX., 57.	1331.	Thirlestone (J. de). <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 39.
1195-6.	Turlaveston. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 99.	1373.	Thurlestone. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , II., 1362.
1256.	Thurlestone. <i>Burt. Ann.</i> , 374.	1379.	Thurlestone. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 26.
1275.	Thurliston. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 133.	1416.	Thurlestone. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 21.
1279.	Thurlestone (W. de). <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 138.	1431.	Thurlestone. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 303.
1320.	Thurliston. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 9, 36.	1475.	Thurlaston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 377.
1329.	Thurlestone. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 24.		

Type I., the ancestor of the modern Thulston, means "the enclosure of *þorulf*, *þurulf*." See this O.Norse personal name in Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, p. 162, who compares O.W.Norse *þorolfr* and O.Swed. *þorulver*, and points

out that this name occurs as *pulfr* in the Old Danish Runes. This accounts for the third *D.B.* form *Dulvestune*, in which the *D* is due to the Norman scribe. Then *Dulvestune* gives the modern *Thulston*, with loss of *-v-* in the consonant combination *-lvst-*. See Introd., Phon., § 4, II., A, 4. Again, *Turulf(e)stune* would give **Thurlfston*, whence *Thulston*. See the reference to Phon. given above, and also § 3. The form dated 1391 probably arose through syncope of *-u-* between initial *p-* and *-r-*. Cf. *Thurlstone* in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*.

The modern *Thurleston* is descended from Type II., of which the first element is the O.Norse personal name *Thorlever*, O.W.Norse *þorleifr*, O.Swed. *þorlever*, for which see Björkman, *ibid.*, p. 153. The *-lav-* in the two earliest forms in this type is due to *-laf*, the O.E. equivalent of O.Norse *-leifr*. Then *Turlaveston* < *Thurleston*, again with loss of *-v-* in the consonant combination *-lvst-*.

It is interesting to note that the M.E. confusion of these two O.Norse personal names has given rise to the dual forms in the modern period. It is conceivable, however, that each type might give both modern forms. *Turulfestune* would give *Thurleston*, with syncope of the *-u-* of the second syllable, and loss of *-f- [v]* in the consonant combination *-rlfst-*. Type II. would give *Thulston* with loss of *-r-* before *-l-*.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

THURVASTON.

A.D.	A.D.
1086. { <i>Torverdestune. D.B., I., 275a.</i>	<i>Netherthuruaston. Derb. Ch.,</i>
<i>Turverdestune. D.B., I., 275a.</i>	<i>2322.</i>
	<i>Thurvaston. Derb. Ch., 2323.</i>
1230-33. { <i>Thurvadeston. Cal. Cl.</i>	<i>Thurnaston (for Thuraston),</i>
	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M., III., 281.</i>
	<i>Rlls., I., 122.</i>
	<i>Thurvadeston. Cl. Rlls.,</i>
	<i>1415. Thurvaston. Cal. Inq. P.M.,</i>
	<i>338.</i>
	<i>IV., 20.</i>
1272. <i>Thurvaston. Cal. Inq. P.M.,</i>	<i>1431. Thurvaston. Feud. Aids,</i>
I., 49.	<i>I., 298.</i>
1320. <i>Thuryton. Testa de Nev.,</i>	<i>1587. Thuruaston. Must. Rll., 21.</i>
9, 39.	
1327. <i>Thurnaston (for Thuraston),</i>	
<i>Cal. Inq. P.M., II., 11.</i>	

"The *tūn* of *Thurwerd*." This is the O.E. form of the O.W.Norse personal name *þorvarðr*, and occurs in *C.D.*, ch.

921, dated *circ.* 1050 A.D. (See Björkman, *Die Nordischen Personen-Namen*, p. 163.) The modern name shows the loss of *-rd-* in the combination *-rdst-*. See Introd., Phon., § 4, II., A., 1.

See O.E. *tūn*, "enclosure," in Part II.

TIBSHELF.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Tibecel. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273a.	1329.	Tybeschelf. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 23.
1193.	Tybschelf. <i>S. Winf.</i> , 24.	1337.	Tibbeschelf. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2328.
1226.	Tibeschelf. <i>S. Winf.</i> , 7.	1370.	Tybeschelf. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2332.
1274-5.	Tybeself. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 60.	1380.	Tybschelfe. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 121.
1282.	Tibechele. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 78.	1391.	Typshelfe. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 139.
1284-6.	Tibself. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 247.	1418.	Tybbeshelfe. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 35.
1299.	Tippeschell. <i>S. Winf.</i> , 21.	1431.	Tybschelf. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 290.
1302.	Tibeshelf. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 251.	1585.	Tibshelfe. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 5.
1315.	Tybishulfe. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 247.		
1317.	Tybeschelf. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2325.		
1320.	Tybechelf. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 4, 15.		

"The ridge of Tiba or *Tib." The weak form of this O.E. personal name occurs in Birch, I., p. 423, as the name of one of the signatories to a document dated 802 A.D. *Tibbanhol* occurs in Birch, I., p. 211, dated 725 A.D. Lindkvist, *M.E. Pl.-Names of Scand. Origin*, p. 222, note 4, expresses the opinion that *Tiba*, *Tibba*, may be shortened forms of such names as *Tidbeald*, *Tidbearht*, or *Tilbearht*. Cf. Tipton in Duignan, *Staffs. Pl.-Names*.

For the second element see O.E. *scylfe* (Anglian *scilfe*), "shelf, ridge, ledge," in Part II. The form dated 1299 and the *D.B.* form may contain O.E. *scealu*, "shell, husk," probably later "hut," as second element.

TICKNALL or TICKENHALL.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1002.	Ticenheale. <i>C.D.</i> , VI., 148.	1325.	Tykenhale. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 327.
1208.	Tikenhal. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 28.	1330.	Tykenhale. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 32.
1228.	Tikenhale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1953.	1363.	Tykenale. <i>Index</i> , 745.
1251.	Tikenhal. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 353.	1378.	Tykenhale. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 18.
1260.	Tykenhale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1956.	1413.	Tykenhale. <i>Index</i> , 745.
1272-1307.	Tykynhale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1962.	1431.	Tikenale. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 310.
1275.	Tykenhale. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 132.		
1302.	Tynkinhale. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., App., 428.		

TYPE II.

A.D.		A.D.
1004.	Tichenhealle. <i>C.D.</i> , III., 333.	1202. Tikenhall. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 21.
1086.	{ Tichenballe. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273a. Tichenhalle. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	

"(At the) nook, or hall, of Tica." This O.E. personal name is cited by Searle, p. 451, from *Willemus Malmesbiriensis, De regum gestis Anglorum*, lib. v., in Gale, *Scriptores*, XV., 300, 313. A man bearing this name was Abbot of Glastonbury from 753 to 760 A.D.

The -ch- in the *D.B.* forms expresses the voiceless back-stop (k). The second element of Type I. is apparently O.E. *halh*, *heath*, "nook, corner, retreat," in the dative singular, and that of Type II. is O.E. *heall*, "hall." See both elements in Type II., and cf. Introd., Phon., § 2.

Cf. Ticknall in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*, and Tickenhill in Duignan, *Worc. Pl.-Names*.

TIDESWELL.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.
1086.	Tidesuelle. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b.	1300-50. Tiddeswell. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> ,
1199-1216.	Tideswell. <i>Beauch.</i> <i>Abb.</i> , 146.	242, App. XVIII.
1214-22.	Tydeswell. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2335.	1306. Tydiswell. <i>Index</i> , 745.
1231.	Tydeswell. <i>Cl. Rlls.</i> , 533.	1317. Tiddeswelle. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> ,
1232.	Tydeswell. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 148.	256.
1253.	Tydeswell. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 130.	1337. Tydeswelle. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
1274-5.	{ Tidiswelle. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 60. Tydeswelle. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 287.	II., 77.
1282.	Tideswell. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 80.	1339. Tiddeswell. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 145.
		1378. Tyddeswell. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2353.
		1383. Tiddeswelle. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2354.
		1431. Tyddeswelle. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 280.
		1480. Tyddeswell. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 403.
		1622. Tiddeswell. <i>Index</i> , 745.

TYPE II.

1216-72.	Tideswall. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2340.	1468. Tyddeswall. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2362.
1403.	Tyddeswall. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2358.	1490. Tiddiswall. <i>Index</i> , 745.

"The well of Tid." O.E. **Tideswella*. This O.E. personal name may be a shortened form of such names as *Tidbeald*, *Tidhelm*, *Tidbearht*, for which see Searle, pp. 451, 452, who also cites various examples of the weak form *Tida*.

See O.E. *well*, *welle*, in Part II. For the interchange with *-wall* in Type II., see Introd., Phon., § 2, 3. I am informed by Mr. Bowles that the pronunciation is (*tidzə*), showing a very pronounced weakening of the second element in the unstressed syllable.

TISSINGTON.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1223.	Tissington. <i>Ann. Duns.</i> , 63.	1320.	Tiscington. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> ,
1258.	Tiscenton. <i>Cal. Ing.</i> , I., 125.	8,	35.
1272.	Tyssinton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1612.	1344.	Tyssinton. <i>Index</i> , 747.
1274-5.	Tyssington. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 58.	1378.	Tissinton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 392.
1288.	Tissington. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 163.	1431.	Tyssington. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 295.
	Tyssinton (W. de). <i>Bread. Ch.</i> , 170.	1587.	Tissington. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 14.

TYPE II.

1086.	Tizinctune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 274a.	1327.	Tystyngton (R. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 38.
1258.	Tistenton. <i>Cal. Ing. P.M.</i> , I., 18.		

The first element is rather difficult to explain. Type I. may represent an O.E. **Tisantūn*, "the enclosure of Tisa." Searle, p. 455, cites this personal name from Piper and Förstemann, 1202. *Cf.* Tyseley in Duignan, *Worc. Pl.-Names*.

Type II., which is probably the original from which Type I. has developed, appears to contain the O.E. personal name *Titstān*, which occurs in Birch, III., p. 313, ch. 1083, dated 962 A.D. The *-z-* in the *D.B.* form is usually a Norman-French spelling for *-ts-*. O.E. **Titstānestūn* would give the modern Tissington by assimilation of *-tst-* to *-ss-*, together with the loss of the genitive singular ending *-es*, and the development in M.E. of the *-an* of O.E. *Titstān* into medial *-ing-*.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

TOTLEY.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Totingelei. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 278b.	1350.	Totenley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2377.
circ. 1220-30.	Totinley. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 167.	1407.	Totenley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2376.
circ. 1280-1300.	Totinley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2374.	1431.	Totenley. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 292.
1284-6.	Totinley. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 248.	1474.	Tottingley. <i>Cal. Ing. P.M.</i> , IV., 367.
1320.	Toteleye. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 14, 59.	1476.	Tottynley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2378.
1327.	Tottingly. <i>Subs. Rlls.</i> , <i>Feud. Hist.</i> , II., III., 207.	1487.	Totteley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2379.
		1528.	Totley. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 103.
		1585.	Totley. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 5.

Probably "the lea of the Tōtings, or descendants of Tōta." O.E. **Tōtingaleah*. The O.E. personal name *Tōta* appears to occur in *tōtan cumbe*, Birch, II., p. 557, and *Tōtleie*, Birch, I., p. 94, ch. 59a. Skeat, *Bedf. Pl.-Names*, under Totternhoe, takes *Tōta* to mean "spy," and connects it with O.E. *tōtian*, "to peep out, project." Cf. also Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*, under Toot Baldon, and Duignan, *Staffs. Pl.-Names*, under Tutbury. Middendorf, *Altengl. Flurnamenbuch*, p. 135, gives O.E. *tōt*, *tōte*, meaning "projection, hill." But the Derbyshire Totley is much more likely to contain the patronymic.

The above forms, except *D.B.*, contain medial *-in-*, *-en-*, *-e-*. See Introd., Phon., § 5, and the references given there. The modern form is from M.E. *Toteley*, dated 1320, in which O.E. *Tōt-* is shortened to *Tōt-*, according to Introd., Phon., § 1, II., B, III.

See O.E. *leāh*, *lēh*, in Part II.

TROWAY.

A.D.

1635. Troway. *Subs. Rlls., Feud. Hist.*, II., III., 213.

The first element is probably O.E. *trog*, *troh*, "trough, basin, water-pipe, conduit." Cf. Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under Trawden, and *trog* in Part II., where he takes the meaning as "natural water-course hollowed out like a trough." Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*, takes the Notts. Trowell to contain O.E. *treō(w)*, "tree," with change of stress from *-ēō-* to *ēō*.

The second element is O.E. *wēg*, "way," q.v. in Part II.

TRUSLEY.

A.D.

1191. Trusseleia. *Derb. Ch.*, 2380.

Late {*Trossle*. } {*Trussele*. } *Derb. Ch.*, 2382.

12th cent. {*Trussele*. } *Derb. Ch.*, 2382.

circ. 1200. Trusseleie. *Index*, 759.

circ. {*Trusselega*. } {*Derb. Ch.*, 2384. }

1200-30. {*Truslegh*. } {*Derb. Ch.*, 2385. }

1274. Trussel'. *Rot. Hund.*, II.,

293.

1300. Trussele. *Index*, 759.

1302. Trusseleye. *Feud. Aids*, I.,

253.

A.D.

1308. Trusseleye. *Derb. Ch.*, 2388.

1318. Trusseleye. *Cal. Inq. Q.D.*, 257.

1320. Trusseleg. *Testa de Nev.*, 9,

38.

1383. Trusleye. *Derb. Ch.*, 2390.

1393. Trusley. *Derb. Ch.*, 2391.

1428. Trusseley. *Feud. Aids*, I.,

264.

1466. Trusseleye. *Derb. Ch.*, 2395.

1600. Trusley. *Must. Rll.*, 41.

The first element may be O.E. *trus*, sb., “fallen leaves and branches, twigs as material for fuel” [B.-T.]. It occurs in *C.D.*, III., p. 169, in *vi. fōðra truses*, “six cart-loads of twigs,” and is cognate with Icel. *tros*, “leaves and twigs from a tree, picked up and used as fuel” [*Cleasby-Vigf.*]. The Scand. form may be present in the second form given above. *E.D.D.* records *trouse*, meaning “boughs, brushwood, or hedge-trimmings,” for Derb., Ches., Staffs., and Warw.

The second element is O.E. *lēah*, *lēh*, “clearing,” *q.v.* in Part II.

TUNSTEAD.

A.D.		A.D.	
<i>circ.</i>	Tounstede. <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 32.	1342.	Tounstede. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2407.
1200-50.	{ Tunstudes. <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 33.	1344.	Tounstede. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2408.
1315.	Tonestudes. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 271.	1446.	Tunstede. <i>Ch. Duch. Lanc.</i> , 221.
1335.	Tunstedes. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2404.	1459.	Tonsted. <i>Ch. Duch. Lanc.</i> , 242.
1339.	{ Tunstedes. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 149.	1640.	Tunstead. <i>Index</i> , 761.
	{ Tunsted. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 149.		

“Enclosure-place.” O.E. **tūn-stede*. See both elements in Part II. Cf. Tunstall in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, and Dunstall in Duignan, *Staffs. Pl.-Names*.

TUPTON.

A.D.		A.D.	
1297.	Thopton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2409.	1438.	Topton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2410.
1356.	Tupton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 409.	1460.	Tupton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 508.
1434.	Tupton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 507.	1585.	Tupton. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 6.

“The enclosure of Tubba.” O.E. **Tubban tūn*. The O.E. personal name *Tubba* occurs in *Tubban forda*, Birch, II., p. 514, ch. 777. The modern form shows the disappearance of the *-an-* of the genitive singular. The *-b-* was unvoiced to *-p-* before *-t-*. Cf. Tubney in Skeat, *Berks. Pl.-Names*.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

TWYFORD (with Stenson).

A.D.		A.D.		
1086.	Tuiforde.	D.B., I., 275b.	1375.	Twyford (E. de). <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 350.
1207.	Twiford.	<i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 59.	1405.	Twyford. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 304.
1208.	{ Twiford. Twiford.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2765. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 27.	1443.	Twyford. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2411.
1256.	Twyford.	<i>Burt. Ann.</i> , 375.	1480.	Twyford. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 403.
1275.	Twyford.	<i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 132.	1549.	Twyffeford (A.). <i>Had. H. Acc.</i> , 74.
1292.	Twiford.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2585.	1587.	Twyforde and Stenson. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 21.
1296.	Twiford.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 142.		
1302.	Twiford.	<i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 253.		
1320.	Twyford.	<i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 5, 18.		
1338.	Twyford (J. de).	<i>Bread. Ch.</i> , 176.		

"Double ford." O.E. **twi-ford*. This is a fairly common O.E. place-name. In Beda, *Eccles. Hist.*, Bk. IV., cap. 26 (28) (Earle and Plummer, II., p. 272), appears "in loco qui dicitur *Adtwifordi*, quod significat 'ad duplex vadum.'" C.D. has *Twyforde*, VI., p. 220, ch. 1368, for the Worc. Twyford. Cf. Twyford in Skeat, *Berks. Pl.-Names* and *Herts. Pl.-Names*, and in Duignan, *Worc. Pl.-Names*.

See O.E. *ford* in Part II. The second form dated 1208 contains the Scand. *-forth*.

U.

UNDERWOOD (and Offcote).

A.D.		A.D.		
1264.	Underwode.	<i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 157.	1325.	Underwode. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 328.
1272.	Underwode.	<i>Index</i> , 767.	1365.	Undrewode. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2413.
1274-5.	{ Underwode. 154. Underwode.	<i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , I., 58. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 136.	1391.	Undrewode. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2415.
			1424.	Underwode. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 183.
1296.	Underwood.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 136.	1431.	Undirwood. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 295.
1305.	Underwoode.	<i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 257.	1495.	Underwod. <i>Latin MS.</i> , 208.

O.E. *under* + *wudu*, q.v. in Part II.

UNSTONE.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Onestune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272a.	1393.	Ownstone. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2441.
1216-72.	Onestone. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2418.	1401.	Onuston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2443.
1272-1307.	Onistone. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2419.	1406.	Ounston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2445.
1307.	Onistun. <i>Index</i> , 767.	1418.	Ouenston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2448.
1317.	Onston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2430.	1439.	Ounston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2462.
1320.	Anestan Pva. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 17, 73.	1441.	Oneston. <i>Index</i> , 767.
1342.	Onston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1042.	1471.	Oneston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2474.
1368.	Ounston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2439.	1518.	Ounston. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 198.
1382.	Oneston. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 95.	1535.	Oneston. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 104.
		1585.	Ownestone. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 6.
		1587.	Ownston. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 24.

TYPE II.

1230.	Hunestan. <i>Cl. Rlls.</i> , 342.	1296.	Hunston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 141.
1272-1307.	Honeston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2421.	1519.	Honston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2483.

Probably the "enclosure of Aun(n), Auðun." I am inclined to believe that the first element is this O.W.Scand. personal name. For the development of its two forms, see Lindkvist, *M.E. Pl.-Names of Scand. Origin*, p. 137. Cf. also Rygh, *Gamle Personnavne*, p. 25. Lindkvist (*loc. cit.*) postulates that O.W.Scand. *ou*, *au* < *ō* in M.E. The forms in Type I. and the modern pronunciation of Unstone (an stn) are in agreement with this. For the development of M.E. *ō* to modern (a), see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 3.

The initial *H-* in Type II. may be merely scribal. See Introd., Spelling, B, 9. On the other hand, this type may have been influenced by O.E. personal names in *Hun-*, for which see Searle, p. 305.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II. The forms dated 1320 in Type I. and 1230 in Type II. may contain O.E. *stān*, "stone," as second element.

UPPER TOWN.

A.D.	
1086.	Upetun. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272a.

This place-name is self-explanatory, and shows a substitution of *upper-* for O.E. *āp*, "up, on high, high," as first element. The two elements have been separated in the modern period. See Introd., Phon., § 7, (b), 2. Cf. Upton in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*; Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*; Skeat, *Hunts. Pl.-Names*, etc. See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

W.

WADSELF.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Wadescel. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 276b, 277b.	1272-1327.	Wadeself. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2487.
1196-1216.	Wadeself. <i>Index</i> , 771.	1290.	Wadeself. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2486.
1200-30.	Wadselfff. <i>Beauch Abb.</i> , 173.	1312.	Wadeschelf. <i>Index</i> , 771.
1272-1307.	Wadeself. <i>Beauch Abb.</i> , 173.	1392.	Wadshelf. <i>Cal. Ing. P.M.</i> , III., 160. 1404-5. { Wadeschelf. Wadscholf. } <i>Index</i> , 771.

TYPE II.

1230.	Waldeself. <i>Cl. Rlls.</i> , 357.	1319.	Waldeschef (W.). <i>Cal. Ing.</i> <i>Q.D.</i> , 260.
1312.	Waldeshel. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 315.	1323.	Walduselhe. <i>Latin MS.</i> , 221.

Type I., the ancestor of the modern form, represents O.E. *Wades-sçylfe, "the hill of Wade." For this personal name see Searle, p. 472. Birch, II., p. 82, ch. 50, has *uuadan hlæu*, containing the weak form *Wada*. *Wade* (miles) occurs in *C.D.*, VI., p. 199, ch. 1038. Cf. Wadsley, Wadworth, in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*.

Type II. contains the O.E. personal name *Weald* or *Wealda* (O.Merc. *Wald*, *Walda*), for which see Searle, p. 479.

For the second element see O.E. *scilfe*, *sçylfe*, "shelf, terrace, hill," in Part II., and cf. Tibshelf above.

WAINGROVES.

A.D.	
1409.	Wayngrene. <i>Cal. Ing. Q.D.</i> , 361.

The absence of earlier forms makes it difficult to explain the first element. It may be the genitive singular of an O.E. personal name *Wægā*, a weak shortened form of such names as *Wægbrand* (*O.E.T.*, p. 469), *Wægdæg* (*A.-S. Chron.*, MS. B, *sub anno* 560, Thorpe, I., p. 30), *Wægheah*, *Wægmær*, etc., for which see Searle, p. 473. For the modern *Wain-*, see Introd., Phon., § 1, II., A, 4.

The second element in the above form is O.E. *grēne*, "green," used in the sense of "common land," but the modern form contains the plural of O.E. *grāf*, "grove." See both elements in Part II.

WALDLEY.

TYPE I.

A.D.
1238. Wadelow. *Ann. Duns.*, 74.

TYPE II.

A.D.
1281. Waddesley. *Ass. Rlls.*, 106. A.D.
1472. Waddeley. *Derb. Ch.*, 2288.

A.D. TYPE III.
1472. Waldeley. *Index*, 774.

Types I. and II. appear to contain as first element the O.E. personal name *Wade*, and Type III., from which the modern form is descended, O.Merc. *Walda*. See Wadshelf above for these personal names.

Type I. has O.E. *hlā(w)*, "burial-mound, mound," as second element, and Types II. and III. O.E. *leah*, *lāh*, "lea, clearing." See both elements in Part II., and for the interchange *cp.* Introd., Phon., § 2.

WALTON (in Chesterfield).

A.D.		A.D.
1216-72.	{ Waleton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2491. Walleton. <i>Index</i> , 780.	1335. Walton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2500. 1350. Walton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 1350.
1249.	Waleton. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 48.	1383. Walton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2502.
circ. 1250-1300.	Waletun. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2493.	1387. Walton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 95.
1273.	Walton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 55.	1403. Walton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2510.
1305.	Walton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2496.	1433-67. Walton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 153, 339.
1325.	Walton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 328.	

"The enclosure of the foreigners." O.Merc. **Wāla-tūn* (for O.E. **Wealha-tūn*). *Cp.* Walton in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, and in Duignan, *Staffs. Pl.-Names*; Walcote in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*. For the shortening of the *ā* in O.Merc. *Wālatūn*, see Introd., Phon., § 1, II., B, III.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II,

WALTON-UPON-TRENT.

TYPE I.

A.D.

1086. Walestune. *D.B.*, I., 274a.

TYPE II.

1108. Walenthon. *Beauch Abb.*, 139.

TYPE III.

A.D.

1086. Waletune. *D.B.*, I., 272a.1202. Waleton. *Fin.*, I., 32.1250. Waleton. *Pev. Sur.*, 50.1260-75. Waleton-super-Trentam. *Index*, 781.1274-5. Valeton. *Rot. Hund.*, I., 60.
Walton sup. Trentam. *Pl. Q. War.*, 159.1277. Walton (A. de). *Burt. Ch.*, 135.1284-6. Walton. *Feud. Aids*, I., 247.1296-1329. Walton-super-Trentam. *Derb. Ch.*, 2536.1300. Walton. *Beauch. Abb.*, 239, App. XVII.1311. Walton super Trentam. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, I., 246.

A.D.

1320. Waleton. *Testa de Nev.*, 2, 5.1325. Walton (J. de). *Swad. Ch.*, *Latin MS.*, 231.1334. Walton super Trent'. *Cal. Inq. Q.D.*, 297.1358. Walton super Trent. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, II., 207.1409. Walton super Trent. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, III., 309.1422. Walton super Trent. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, IV., 71.1444. Walton super Trentam. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, IV., 224.1512. Walton. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, IV., App., 479.1587. Walton super Trent. *Must. RII.*, 19.

See Walton above for Type III. and the modern name. Type I. contains the O.Merc. genitive singular *Wales-* (for O.E. *Wealhes-*) as first element. Cf. Walesby in Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*. Type II. may contain the genitive singular of a weak form *Wealha*, *Walha*, *Wāla*. Cf. Wallingford in Skeat, *Berks. Pl.-Names*.

WARDLOW.

A.D.

1258. Wardelawe. *Fin. Derb. Journ.*, IX., 92.1274. Wardlowe (H. de). *Rot. Hund.*, II., 287.1291. Wardelow. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, I., 108.1318. Wardelowe (R. de). *Peak For.*, 86.1339. Wardelowe. *R.R. Peak*, 149.1352. Wardelowe. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, II., 176.

A.D.

1364. Wardlow. *Derb. Ch.*, 2350.1403. Wardelowe. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, III., 297.1431. Wardelowe. *Feud. Aids*, I., 280.1480. Wardelowe. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, IV., 403.1516. Wardelowe. *Derb. Ch.*, 1551.

"The mound of Wearda, or of the watchman." O.E. **Weardanhla(w)*. This O.E. personal name may occur in

weardan hylle, Birch, II., p. 340, ch. 663. Searle, p. 481, cites *Weardbeorht*, *Weardwulf*, *Weardhere*, from Piper. Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, takes the Lancs. Wardle, Warbreck, Wardleworth, to contain O.E. *weard*, "watch, watchman." *Cp.* also Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*, under Warborough, Wardington.

See O.E. *hlā(w)*, "burial-mound, mound," in Part II.

WATERTHORPE (in Beighton).

A.D. 1328. Walterthorpe. *Derb. Ch.*, 2543. A.D. 1330. Walterthorpe. *Derb. Ch.*, 270.

"The village of Walter." For instances of the occurrence of this personal name in late O.E. and M.E., see Searle, p. 477. The modern form may show the working of the sound law explained in § 1, II., A, 3, assisted by popular etymology.

See O.E. *þorp*, "village," in Part II.

WENSLEY.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Wodnesleie. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272a.	1240.	Wodnesleg(h). <i>Fin. Derb.</i>
1167-8.	Wodneslega. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XII., 96.	1251.	<i>Journ.</i> , VIII., 46. Wodneslega (R. de). <i>Burt.</i>
1169-70.	Wodneslega. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XV., 81.		<i>Ch.</i> , 128.

TYPE II.

<i>circ.</i> 1200-20.	Wednesle. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1636.	1325.	Wednesley. <i>Index</i> , 795; <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2544.
1216.	Wednesleya. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2144.	1335.	Wedenesley (R. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1641.
72.	Wentlesle (de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 28.	1349.	Wenidesleye (G. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1666.
<i>circ.</i> 1250-72.	Wennesley (R. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 54.	1382.	Wednesley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 48.
1251.	Wednesleg. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 373.	1431.	Wednesley. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 294.
1270-80.	Wednesle (R. de). <i>Burt.</i> <i>Ch.</i> , 146.	1440.	Wednesley (J.). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2316.
1296.	Wedneslegh. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 136.	1454.	Wendesley (J.). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 275.
1320.	Wednesleg. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 19, 81.	1578-1606.	{ Wendesley. } <i>Index</i> , 795. { Wendsley. }
1324.	Wednesleye (R. de). <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 279.	1587.	Wendsley. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 13.

"The lea of *Wōden*." O.E. * *Wōdenesleāh*. This is a name well-known as that of a divinity. *Cp.* Sweet, *O.E.T.*, p. 646,

for references. “*Wōdnes dæg*” occurs in the *A.-S. Chron.*, C., *sub anno 1066* (Thorpe, I., p. 338). Birch, II., p. 254, ch. 600, has *Wōdnes dīc*, dated A.D. 903.

Type II., the ancestor of the modern form, contains the mutated form *Wēdin-*, of which I have found no example for O.E., but which must have existed. *Wednesday* appears in M.E., in *Piers Plowman*, Passus B., XIII., l. 154 (Skeat, I., p. 396). *Cp.* also *Wednesbury*, *Wednesfield*, in *Duignan, Staffs. Pl.-Names*. Then M.E. *Wēdenesley* < *Wēdnesley*, according to *Introd.*, *Phon.*, § 1, II., B, III., or § 1, II., B, II., 3, whence *Wensley* by assimilation of *-dn-* to *-(n)n-*.

See O.E. *lēah*, *lēh*, in Part II.

WESSIONGTON.

A.D.		A.D.
1086.	Wistanestune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 276b, 277a.	1252. Wysteneston. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 405.
1140.	Wystandon. <i>S. Winf.</i> , 14.	1255. Wistanton. <i>S. Winf.</i> , 20.
circ. 1200.	Wistanton. <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 31.	1275. { Wystanton. } <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 136. Wista'ton. }
circ. 1200-10.	Wynstanton. <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 22.	1284-6. Wystanton. <i>Fend. Aids</i> , I., 247.
	Wystenton (S. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 32.	1286. Wistanton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 94.
1200-50.	Wistoneton. <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 33. Wystantun (R. de). <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 35.	1359. Wissington. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 217.
1251.	Wystantun. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 370.	1585. ?Washington. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 5.

NOTE.—In identifying the *D.B.* form with the modern *Wessington*, I have followed the *Vict. Count. Hist.* (See list of *D.B.* forms in Vol. I., pp. 429-435.)

“The enclosure of *Wynstān*.” O.E. **Wynstānestūn*. That this O.E. personal name is the first element is apparent from the form dated 1200-10, which is probably a copy from an earlier document. For *Wynstān* see Searle, p. 524. *Wynstāneshām* occurs in *C.D.*, VI., p. 137, ch. 1292; *tō Winstānes stāpole* in *C.D.*, V., p. 148, ch. 1096; and *tō Wistānes ġemāre* in *C.D.*, III., p. 359, ch. 720.

The modern form may be explained as follows. The consonant combination *-nst-* must have been simplified to *-ss-*, and the genitive singular ending *-es* lost. This would give a form **Wissanton*.

Then the medial *-an-*, *-en-*, representing the *-ān-* of O.E. *stan*, when shortened in an unstressed syllable, must have developed into *-ing-*, like the O.E. weak genitive singular ending *-an*. Cf. Tissington (Type II.) for a similar development, and see Introd., Phon., § 5. For the *-y-(i)* of the above forms and the *-e-* of the modern form, see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7. The modern type is not represented in the above forms. It may also have developed from the *Wīs-* type by a dialectal lowering of *-i-* to *-e-*. The identity of the last form, which is at variance with the others, is very doubtful.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II. The form dated 1140 contains O.E. *dūn*, "hill."

WESTON-UPON-TRENT.

A.D.		A.D.	
1002.	Westūne. <i>C.D.</i> , VI., p. 149.	1295.	Weston. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 460.
1004.	Westūne. <i>C.D.</i> , III., p. 333.	1316.	Weston. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 255.
1086.	{ Westone. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b. Westune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273a, 277b.	1320.	Weston. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 3, 13.
1165-6.	Weston. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , IX., 55.	1331.	Weston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 39.
circ. 1210.	Weston. <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 29.	1365.	Weston (J. de). <i>Bread. Ch.</i> , 167.
circ. 1216-30.	Westone (A. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2546.	1374.	Weston. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , I., 1434.
1229.	Weston. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 90.	1387.	Weston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 171.
1230.	Weston (N. de). <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 104; <i>Cl. Rlls.</i> , 286.	1392.	Weston super Trent. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 171.
1232.	Weston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1503.	1431.	Weston super Trentam. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 304.
1257.	Weston. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 473.	1444.	Weston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 224.
1271.	Weston (J. de). <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 146.	1587.	Weston sup. Trent. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 16.
1274-5.	Weston. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 59; <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 143.		
1289.	Weston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2547.		

This name requires no explanation. See O.E. *west* and *tūn* in Part II. Most Westons have this origin. Cf. those in Skeat, Berks. *Pl.-Names*, Camb. *Pl.-Names*; Duignan, Staffs. *Pl.-Names*; Alexander, Oxf. *Pl.-Names*, etc.

For Trent cf. Mutschmann, Notts. *Pl.-Names*.

WESTON UNDERWOOD.

A.D.		A.D.	
1251.	Underwood. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 373.	1431.	Weston Underwood. <i>Fend. Aids</i> , I., 296.

See Underwood above.

WHALEY.

A.D.		A.D.	
1231.	Wallie. <i>Cl. Rlls.</i> , 534.	1385.	Walley hall. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 74.
1254.	Walley. { Walleg (R. de). } <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 87.	1388.	Walleye. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 109.
1320.	Wallia. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 18, 77.	1441.	Walley hall. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 208.
1332.	Whalleye. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 295.	1444.	Walley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2554.
1372.	Walley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 323.	1571.	Walley. <i>Index</i> , 802.

"Hill clearing." O.Norse *hväll*, "hill," + O.E. *lēah*, *lēh*, "clearing." See both elements in Part II., and *cp. Wyld, Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under Whalley.

WHATSTANDWELL.

A.D.		A.D.	
1485.	Watstanwell. <i>Cat. Anc. Dds.</i> , II., 523.	1535-43.	Watstonde-Well. <i>Leland's Itin.</i> , IV., 31.
1510.	Watstanwell. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2555.		

Probably "the well of *Hwætstān." This personal name is not recorded by Searle, who quotes, however, such names as *Hwætman*, *Hwætbeorht*, *Hwætrēd*, on p. 309.

Hope, *Dialectal Pl.-Nomenclature*, p. 90, gives the pronunciation as *Holstannel* (*holstanəl*), which I am inclined to doubt. It shows a reduction of the second element *welle* to (əl), but the appearance of the first -*l*- is very strange. The initial (h) for *wh-* shows a loss of the lip element.

I am informed by Mr. Bowles that at present the name is pronounced practically as it is written. For the development of the *-ndw->-nw-* see Introd., Phon., § 4, II., C, and *cp. Standlake > O.E. *stān-lacu* in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*.

See O.E. *welle*, *wiella*, in Part II.

WHEATCROFT.

TYPE I.

A.D. 1208.	Watcroft. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 37. Watcrofte. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 37.	A.D. 1416.	Whatcrofte. <i>Hem. Ch. Dds.</i> , 147.
1211.	Watcroft. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2780.		

TYPE II.

1354.	Whetcroft (J. de).	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1889.	1431.	Whetecroft.	<i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 300.
1357.	Wetecroft.	<i>Index</i> , 804.		Whettcroft.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1386.
1361.	Whetecroft.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 245.	1540.	Whettecroft.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1387.
1392.	Wetecroft.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 922.		Whetcroft.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1388.

"Wheat field." O.E. **hwēte-croft*. See both elements in Part II. For Types I. and II. see Introd., Phon., § 1, I, 2 (c).

Cp. Wheatley in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*, and Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*; also Wheathampstead in Skeat, *Herts. Pl.-Names*.

WHESTON.

TYPE L.

A.D. 1002.	Witestūn.	<i>C.D.</i> , VI., p. 148.	A.D. 1275.	Whyston.	<i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 157.
1004.		<i>C.D.</i> , III., p. 333.			

TYPE II.

1321.	Wheston.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 299.	1431.	Wheston.	<i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 286.
1339.	Wheston.	<i>R.R. Peak</i> , 149.	1480.	Queston.	<i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 403.
1362.	Wheston.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2348.			
1363.		<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2349.			
1364.		<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2350.			

"The enclosure of Hwit." Searle, p. 310, gives examples of the weak form of this O.E. personal name. He also gives such compound forms as *Hwitbeorn* (*loc. cit.*).

The *-i-* of the first syllable was shortened in M.E. according to Introd., Phon., § 1, II., B, III. The *-t-* of *Hwites*- was lost, either intervocally or in the consonant combination *-fst-*. This would give the form dated 1275 in Type I.

For the lowering of the vowel in Type II., the ancestor of the modern form, *cp.* Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*, p. 15, § 6, on Oxf. Medley > *midd-*, and also Wessington above. It may,

however, be due to the analogy of personal names beginning with *Hwæt-*, for which see Whatstandwell above, or of O.E. *hwæte*, "wheat."

The last form in Type II. contains the Northern and Midland spelling *Qu-* for *Wh-*.

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

WHITFIELD.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Witfeld. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273a.	1308.	Wytfeld. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 231.
1282.	Wytfeld. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 82.	1330.	Whytfeld. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 34.
1285.	Wittfeld (M. de). <i>Peak For.</i> , 85.	1371.	Whytfeld. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 304.
1293.	Whytfeld. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 118.		

"White field." O.E. **hwit-feld*. See both elements in Part II. *C.D.*, IV., p. 164, ch. 816, has *Hwitfeld* (Somerset). Both the modern and the above forms are descended from the O.E. uninflected type. The *i* was shortened in M.E. before *-ff*. See Introd., Phon., § 1, II., B, II., 4. Cf. Whitfield in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*.

WHITTLE.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1200-50.	Withel. <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 38.	1449.	Whyttyll. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1812.
1285.	Wythull. <i>Peak For.</i> , 72.	1553.	Whithills. <i>Derb. Manors</i> ; <i>Derb. Journal</i> , 1905. (Reprint, p. 35).
1355.	le Wytehull. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1372.		
1362.	Whythull. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1374.		

A.D. TYPE II.
circ. 1200. Witelegh (R. de). *Derl. Ch.*, 32.

TYPE III.

1315. Wythalg. *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, I., 272.

"White hill." O.E. (*se*) *hwīta hyll*. See both elements in Part II. The modern name may be either from the inflected form given above, shortened according to Introd., Phon., § 1, II., B., III., or from the O.E. uninflected form **hwīt-hyll*. Cf. Whitfield above, and Whittle-le-Woods in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*. Type II. shows confusion in the second element with O.E. *leah*, *lāh*, "clearing," and Type III. with O.E. *healh*, *halh*, "nook, corner."

WHITTINGTON.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Witintune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272a.	1322.	Whytinton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 304.
1167-8.	Wittinton. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XII., 96.	1346.	Whittington. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 256.
1169-70.	Wittinton. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XV., 81.	1349.	Whittington. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 152.
1170-1.	Witinton. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XVI., 49.	1350.	Wytyton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 165.
1200-1300.	Wytintone. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 695. { Witintun. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 494.	1353.	Withington. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., App., 448.
1216-72.	{ Wytintona. } <i>Index</i> , 808. Witinton. }	1365.	Whityngton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 503.
1231.	Hwyntinton. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 141.	1375.	Whityngton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 770.
1276.	Witinton (R. de). <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 101.	1387.	Whityngton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 95.
1282.	Whittington. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 205.	1431.	Wytyngeon. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 292.
1292.	Wytington. <i>Abbr. Plac.</i> , 289.	1467.	Whittington. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 339.
1298.	Wyntion. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 701.	1541.	Wytyngton. <i>Index</i> , 808.
		1585.	Whittington. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 5.

"(At the) white enclosure." O.E. (*at þēm*) *hwītan tāne*. But the first element may also be an O.E. personal name *Hwīta*, which Searle, p. 310, assumes to be present in *hwītanbeorh*, Birch, II., p. 432, ch. 724. Cf. Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under Whittington. According to Duignan, *Worc. Pl.-Names*, the Worc. Whittington represents O.E. **Hwītingatān*, "the enclosure of the Whittings."

See O.E. *tān* in Part II.

WHITWELL.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Witewelle. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 277a.	1322.	Whitewell. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 304.
1216-72.	{ Wytewell. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 191. Wytewell. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 224.	1340.	Witewell. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 308.
1220-30.	Witewell. <i>Index</i> , 809.	1392.	Whitwell. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 161.
1231.	Witewell. <i>Cl. Rlls.</i> , 534.	1401.	Whitewell. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 281.
1264.	Witewell. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 27.	1428.	Whitwell. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 270.
1268.	Whitewell. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 32.	1431.	{ Whytwell. } <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 292. Whytewell. }
1272-1307.	Wytalle. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1511.	1460.	Whytewell. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 289.
1275.	Whytewelle. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 145.	1473.	Whitewell. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 363.
1284-6.	Whitewell. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 247.	1585.	Whitwell. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 6.

"White well." O.E. *se hwīta wella*, or (*æt þēm*) *hwītan welle*, with the dative singular. *Hwiteville*, *C.D.*, VI., p. 148, ch. 1298, may represent the Worc. Whitwell. *Cp.* Whitewell Bottom in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, and Whitwell in Skeat, *Herts. Pl.-Names*.

See both elements in Part II.

WHITWORTH WELL.

A.D.

1332. Whiteworthe. *Cal. Inq. Q.D.*, 295.

"The homestead of Hwīta," or "white homestead." For the first element *cp.* Whittington above, and see O.E. *weorþ*, *wurþ*, in Part II.

WILLERSLEY.

A.D.

1251. Willardesley. *Cal. Ch. Rlls.*, I., 373.

"The lea of Wilheard." O.E. **Wilheardesleah*. See Searle, p. 497, for this personal name. *Wylheardes Trie* occurs in Birch, II., p. 41, ch. 455.

The modern form shows loss of *-d-* in the consonant combination *-rds-*.

See O.E. *leah*, *lēh*, "clearing," in Part II.

WILLESLEY.

A.D.

TYPE I.

1197. Wiuesleia. *Derb. Ch.*, 2782.

TYPE II.

A.D.

1208. Wivelesle. *Derb. Ch.*, 2783.

A.D.

1587. Wilsley. *Must. Rll.*, 19.

1282. Wylesle. *Fin. Derb. Journ.*,

1600. Willesley. *Must. Rll.*, 40.

XIII., 10.

1305-6. Wyueleslee. *Fin. Derb.*

Journ., XV., 2.

The first element of Type I. is the O.E. personal name **Wif*. The weak form of this occurs in *Wifan stocce*, Birch, II., p. 295, ch. 624.

Type II., from which the modern form is descended, represents O.E. **Wifeleslēah*, "the clearing of Wifel." This personal name is the diminutive of the **Wif*, *Wifa*, of Type I. Birch, II., p. 398, ch. 699, has *Wifelesford* for Wilsford (Wilts.), and *Wifeles hām* occurs in III., p. 290, ch. 1067, *ibid.* The modern form shows the loss of -v- before -l-. Cf. Wilsthorpe below, Wilsill, Wilstrop, in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*, and Wilcote in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*.

See O.E. *lēah*, *lēh*, in Part II.

WILLIAMTHORPE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Wilelmestorp. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 276b.	1364.	Williamthorp. <i>Cal. Inq.</i>
1216-1307.	Williamthorpe. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2566.		<i>P.M.</i> , II., 266.
1226.	{ Williametorp. } <i>Fin. Derb.</i>	1385.	Williamthorp. <i>Cal. Inq.</i>
	{ Wellamesthorp. } <i>Journ.</i> , VIII., 22.		<i>P.M.</i> , III., 79.
1264.	Williamthorp. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 191.	1431.	Williamthorp. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 291.
1280-1300.	Williamthorp. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 697.	1458.	Willyamthorp. <i>Cal. Inq.</i>
	Williamthorp. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , II., 47.		<i>P.M.</i> , IV., 282.
1320.	{ Wilhametorp. } <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 7, 29.	1466.	Williamthorpe. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2567.

"William's hamlet." O.E. **Wilhelmesþorp*. For this O.E. personal name see Searle, pp. 497, 498. Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday*, II., p. 412, cites *Willelmus* as the name of an under-tenant holding lands in Derbyshire at the time of the survey (*D.B.*, I., 275b). *William* is not the direct descendant of O.E. *Wilhelm*, but has been influenced in the second syllable by the O.F. *Guilleume* > the Latinised form **ʒwilelmus* > W.Germ. **Wilhelm*. Cf. Williamscot in Alexander, *Oxf. Pl.-Names*.

See O.E. *þorp*, "hamlet, village," in Part II.

WILLINGTON.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Willetune. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 277a.	1330.	Wylington. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
1100.	Wilintona. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 107.		II., 32.
1189-99.	Wilenton. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 116. Willentona (J. de). <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 117.	1356.	Wylington. <i>Dds. Wystr.</i> , 8.
1199-1272.	Wilinton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2508.	1378.	Wlyndon. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 18.
1208.	Wilinton. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 36.	1396.	Wlyngton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 210.
1216 72.	Wylenton. <i>Index</i> , 817.	1413.	Willington. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 367.
1223.	Wilinton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2573.	1422.	Willington. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 65.
1231.	Wilinton. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 127.	1431.	Wlyngton. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 304.
1274.	Wylentona. <i>Burt. Ch.</i> , 124.	1476.	Willington. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 387.
1292.	Willinton. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2585.	1587.	Willington. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 16.
1320.	Willington. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 2, 5.		I., 322.
1324.	Wylgton. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 322.		

"The enclosure of Willa." O.E. * *Willantūn*. This O.E. personal name occurs in *Willandīc*, Birch, II., p. 60, ch. 466. For the development of -ing- from the weak genitive singular -an-, see Introd., Phon., § 5, 2. Cf. Willenhall in Duignan, *Staffs. Pl.-Names*, and Willingdon in Roberts, *Suss. Pl.-Names*.

The second element is O.E. *tūn*, but the form dated 1378 contains O.E. *dūn*, "hill." See both elements in Part II.

WILNE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1208.	Wilne. <i>Fin.</i> , I., 34.	1320.	Wilne. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 2, 4.
1256.	Wilne. <i>Burt. Ann.</i> , 375.	1431.	Wilne. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 301.
1275.	Wylene, Wylne. <i>Pl.Q.War.</i> , 143.	1502.	Wyllne. <i>Index</i> , 818.
1295.	Wylene. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 460.	1587.	Wilne. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 16.

"The water-meadow of Willa." O.E. * *Willaneā*. See O.E. *ea* in Part II.

WILNE (KIRK or CHURCH).

A.D.	
1502.	Kyrke Wyllne. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2601.

See Icel. *kirkja*, O.E. *cirice*, in Part II.

WILSTHORPE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1168-9.	Wivelestorp. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XIII., 62.	1431.	Willeshorp. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 302.
1284-1346.	Wyvelesthorpe. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 249, 257.	1435.	Willeshorpe. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 164.
1320.	Wivelestorp. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 4, 15.	1474.	Wilsthorp. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 374.
1362.	Willeshorpe. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 251.	1647.	Wilstrupp. <i>Index</i> , 818.

"The hamlet of Wifel." O.E. **Wifelesporp*. Cf. Willesley (Type II.) above for this personal name, and see Introd., Phon., § 4, II., A, 4, for the loss of -v- before -sp-.

See O.E. *porp* in Part II. The last form shows metathesis of -r-.

WINDLEY.

A.D.		A.D.	
1251.	Winleg. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 373.	1391.	Wyneley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 147.
1296.	Winley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 141.	circ. 1430.	Wyndeley. <i>Cal. Anc. Dds.</i> , I., 276.
1312.	Wynley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1741.	1431.	Wyneley. { <i>Index</i> , 821.
1327.	Wynleye. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 8.		<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2602.

"The clearing of Wina." O.E. **Winanlēah*. This O.E. personal name is found in *Winanbearh*, C.D., III., p. 343, ch. 714. The strong form *Wine* occurs in *Wyneshylle*, C.D., VI., p. 148, ch. 1298, (for Winshill, now in Staffs.). For the development of -ndl- > -nl- see Introd., Phon., § 4, II., C.

See O.E. *lēah*, *lāh*, in Part II.

WINGERWORTH.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1272-1307.	Wyngeworth. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 366.	1319.	Wyngeworth. <i>Index</i> , 822.
1275.	Wyngeworth. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 141.	1346.	Wyngeworth. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 260.
1296.	{ Wingerworth. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 141. Wyngeworth. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 699.	1356.	Wyngeworth. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 376.
1302.	Wryngeworth. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 252.	1393.	Wyngeworth. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2441.
		1427.	Wyngeworth. <i>Index</i> , 822.
		1431.	Wyngeworth. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 289.
		1585.	Wingerworth. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 6.

TYPE II.

A.D.		A.D.	
1275.	Wyngeworth. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 141.	1320.	Wing'wurth. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 19, 81; 5, 19.
1276.	Wingworth. <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 115.	1467.	Wyngeworth. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 339.

TYPE III.

A.D.	
1276.	Wingelwrth. <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 111.

"The homestead, or estate, of Winegāer." O.E. **Winegāresweorþ*. For this O.E. personal name see Searle, p. 500. It occurs in *Winegāres stapule*, *C.D.*, IV., p. 38, ch. 746.

Type II. may contain a shortened form of *Winger-*, or an O.E. personal name *Winga*, which occurs in *Winganhām*, Birch, II., p. 496, ch. 766.

Type III. might contain a diminutive **Wingel* of *Winga*, or it may show the interchange of -r- and -l-, due to Norman-French influence. See Introd., Phon., § 4, I., A, 4.

See O.E. *weorþ*, *worþ*, in Part II.

WINGFIELD (NORTH AND SOUTH).

A.D.		A.D.	
1002.	Winnefeld. <i>C.D.</i> , VI., 148.	1299.	Suth Wynnefeld. <i>S. Winf.</i> , 121.
1004.	Wynnefeld. <i>C.D.</i> , III., 333.	1310.	Wynfeld. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2607.
1086.	{ Winefeld. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 273b. Winnefelt. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 276b.	1320.	{ Wynnesfeld. } <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 21, 89.
1135-54.	Winnefeld. <i>S. Winf.</i> , 18.	1329.	Wynefeld. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 23.
1193.	Wynefeld. <i>S. Winf.</i> , 24.	1344.	Wynfeld. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 121.
<i>circ.</i> 1200-50.	Winefeld. <i>Derl. Ch.</i> , 33.	1378.	Wynfeld. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2608.
1216.	Wynnefeld. <i>Index</i> , 822.	1393.	Wynfeld. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 174.
	{ Winesfeude. <i>Fin. Derb.</i>	1417.	Winfeld. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 30.
1226.	{ Journ., VIII., 21. Winesfeud. <i>S. Winf.</i> , 17.	1428.	South Wynfeld. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 270.
1238.	{ Winfeld. <i>Ann. Duns.</i> , 74. Wynefeld. <i>Pev. Sur.</i> , 43.	1473.	Wyndefield. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 163.
1250.	Winefeud. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 371.	1481.	North Wynfeld. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 407.
1255.	Wynefeld. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 48.	1549.	Whynfeld. <i>Had. H. Acc.</i> , 72.
1275.	Wynefeld. <i>Pl. Q. War.</i> , 148.	1585.	{ Northwinfeilde. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 5. Southwinfelde. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 4.
1276.	Winefeud. <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 116.		
1284-6.	Sutwynnefeld. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 247.		
1292.	Winnefeld. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2605.		
1296.	Wingfeld. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 142.		

"The field of Wine." O.E. **Winesfeld*. See Windley above for this O.E. personal name. The modern form shows a peculiar development of (ŋ) from -n-. This also occurs in the Bedf. Wingfield, *q.v.* in Skeat, *Bedf. Pl.-Names*. The Derbyshire name may have been influenced by forms of Wingerworth, but cf. the modern dialectal pronunciation (*lenþ*) for *length*. The form dated 1473 shows the development of -nd- from -n- before -f-. (Cf. Windley above.)

See O.E. *feld* in Part II.

WINSTER.

TYPE Ia.

A.D.

1086. Winsterne. *D.B.*, I., 274a.

TYPE Ib.

A.D.

1180-9. Winster. *Derb. Ch.*, 2620.
 1190-1200. { Winester. } *Derb. Ch.*,
 { Winestere. } 2621.
 circ. 1200. Winster. *Index*, 823.
 1211. Winster. *Fin.*, I., 38.
 1216-1315. Wynster. *Index*, 823.
 1274. Wynst' (R. de). *Rot. Hund.*,
 II., 287.
 1276. Wynster. *Ass. Rlls.*, 113.

A.D.

1302. Winster (de). *Derb. Ch.*,
 2224.
 1313. Wynster. *Derb. Ch.*, 2623.
 1334. Winster. *Derb. Ch.*, 2625.
 1431. Wynster. *Feud. Aids*, I., 282.
 1560. Winster alias Windesor. *Derb.*
 Manors; *Derb. Journal*,
 1905. (Reprint, p. 34).

TYPE Ic.

1190-1200. Winestre (H. de). *Derb. Ch.*, 2621.
 1352. Wynstre. *Derb. Ch.*, 2627.

TYPE II.

A.D.

1363. ? Winston. *Cal. Ing. P.M.*, II., 261.

The first element is the O.E. personal name *Wina* or *Wine*. The second element is difficult to explain. It may be Icel. *stallr*, "stall, place" (Cf. Ulster, Munster, etc.), or O.E. *treow(w)*, "tree." In the first case the -ll- must have been lost, and *r-* metathesis must be assumed for Type Ic; in the second case it must be assumed for Type Ib. The *D.B.* form may have been influenced by such a word as O.E. *aern*, "habitation." The Type II. form, of which the identification with Winster is doubtful, contains O.E. *tūn*, "enclosure."

WIRKSWORTH.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
835.	{ Wyrcessuyrthe. <i>Birch</i> , I., 414. Wyrcessurðe. <i>C.D.</i> , V., 90.	1347.	Wyrkusworthe. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2660.
1216-72.	{ Wyrkeswrth. <i>Index</i> , 826. Wyrkesworth. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2630.	1349.	Wirksworth. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 150.
1251.	Wirksworth. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 373.	1350.	Wirksworth. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., App., 447.
1264.	Wirkswthe. <i>Ann. Duns.</i> , 96.	1373.	Wyrkesworthe. <i>Reg. Gaunt</i> , I., 855.
1274.	{ Wyrkesworthe. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I. Wirksworth. II., 291.	1413.	Wyrkesworth. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2671.
1279.	Wirksworth. <i>Cal. Ch. Klls.</i> , II., 215.	1431.	Wyrkesworth. <i>Fend. Aids</i> , I., 293.
1287.	Wyrkisworthe. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2649.	1449.	Wirksworth. <i>Ch. Duch. Lanc.</i> , 233.
1298.	Wirksworth. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 121.	1466.	Wirksworth. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 336.
1313.	Wirksworth. <i>Ash. Ch.</i> , 101.	1485.	Wyrksworth. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2690.
1320.	Wirksworth. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 17, 73.	1515.	Wirksworth. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2697.
1325.	Wyrk(esworth). <i>Index</i> , 825.		
1327.	Wirkisworye. <i>Index</i> , 826.		

TYPE II.

1086.	{ Werchesworde. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 272b. Werchesuuorde. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 277a.	1373.	Werkesworth. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 327.
1168-9.	Werkewurda. <i>Pp. Rlls.</i> , XIII., 64.	1406.	Werkesworth. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 310.
1324.	Werkesworth. <i>Cal. Inq. Q.D.</i> , 279.	1428.	Werkesworth. <i>Fend. Aids</i> , I., 268.
1327.	Werkeworthe. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> II., 8.	1460.	Werksworth. <i>Ch. Duch. Lanc.</i> , 270.

TYPE III.

1508.	Wurksworth. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1481.	1541.	Wurksworth. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 878.
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TYPE IIIa.

1446.	Workesworth. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2678.	1549.	Workesworth. <i>Had. H. Acc.</i> , 71.
1467.	Worsworth. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2682.	1554-74.	Workesworth. <i>Index</i> , 826.
1540.	Workesworth. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1677.	1587.	Workesworthe. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 13.

"*Wyr's estate." Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*, considers the first element in the Yorks. Worsborough to be an O.E. personal name *Wyr or *Weorc, identical in origin with the O.E. verb *wyrcan*, "to work," and sb. *weorc*. The first form is present in the Derbyshire name. Cf. also Mutschmann, *Notts. Pl.-Names*, under Worksop.

For the three types see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7. Type I. is the ancestor of the modern form. The -o- of *Work-* in Type IIIa. may be merely a spelling for -u- near -r-. See Introd., Spelling, A, 1.

The second element has -worth, -wurth, and -uuyrthe. The first form is by far the most frequent. See O.E. *weorþ*, *wurþ*, in Part II.

WOODHOUSE (in Bolsover).

WOODHOUSE (in Doveridge).

A.D.		A.D.	
1169-70.	Wudehus (H. de). <i>Pp.</i>	1379	Wodhous (Doubbrige). <i>Cal.</i>
	<i>Rlls.</i> , XV., 84.		<i>Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 27.
1250-1314.	Wodhouse (T. de).	1382.	Wodhous (J. de). <i>Beauch.</i>
	<i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 45.		<i>Abb.</i> , 95.
1272-1307.	Wodehus (A. de). <i>Derb.</i>	1392.	Wodhous. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
	<i>Ch.</i> , 663.		III., 161.
1301.	Wodehouse. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,	1422.	Wodhouse (T. de). <i>Derb.</i>
	I., 173.		<i>Ch.</i> , 1057.
1320.	Wudehusse. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> ,	1431.	Wodhows. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I.,
	I., I.		307.
1326.	Wodhous. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,	1477.	Wodhouse (D.). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,
	I., 334.		465.

O.E. **wudu-hūs*. See both elements in Part II. *Cþ.* Woodhouse in Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*, and in Duignan, *Worc. Pl.-Names*.

WOODSEATS.

A.D.		A.D.	
1300.	Wodesetes. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,	1403.	Wodcetts. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 78.
	I., 171.		
1301.	Wodesets. <i>Beauch. Abb.</i> , 107.		

"The seats, or settling-places, in the wood," or "built of wood." See O.E. *wudu* and O.Norse *sæti*, "seat," in Part II.

WOODTHORPE (in N. Wingfield).

WOODTHORPE (near Dronfield).

WOODTHORPE (in Staveley).

A.D.	A.D.
1216-72. Wodethorpe. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 224.	1296. Wodethorpe. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 465.
1264. Wodesthorp. <i>Cal. Inq.</i> , I., 191.	1316. Wodethorpp. <i>Index</i> , 838.
1268. Wodthorp. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 32.	1327. Woodthrope (H. de). <i>Subs. Rlls.</i> , <i>Feud. Hist.</i> , II., III., 209.
1272-1307. Wodethorpe. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2702.	1349. Wordethorp. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 156.
1286. Wodethorp. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 93.	1431. Wodethorp. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 292.
1290. Wodethorpe. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 371.	1440. Woodthorpe. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2254.
	1452. Wudthorp. <i>Index</i> , 838.

"The hamlet in, or by, the wood." O.E. **wudu-porp*. See both elements in Part II. The second element in the form dated 1327 shows *r-* metathesis.

WOOLLEY.

TYPE I.

A.D.	A.D.
1301. Wolslowe. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 178.	1331-2. Woluelowe. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1272.

TYPE II.

1458. Wolley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 282.	1502. Wolley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1529.
	1503. Woley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1530.

"The clearing of Wulf." O.E. **Wulfesleah*. This is represented by Type II., the ancestor of the modern form. For the O.E. personal name see Searle, p. 506. It occurs in *Beowulf*, l. 2965, and may be a shortened form of such names as *Wulfstan*, *Wulfheard*, etc. Cf. Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*, under Wolvemore, Woolston, and Woolton. Moorman, *West Riding Pl.-Names*, takes the Yorks. Wooldale and Woolley to contain O.E. *wulfa*, genitive plural of *wulf*, "wulf." The modern form shows the loss of *-fs-* in the consonant combination *-fsl-*.

Type I. contains as second element O.E. *hlā(w)*, "burial-mound," which was probably the original suffix.

See O.E. *leāh*, *lēh*, and *hlā(w)*, in Part II.

WORMHILL.

TYPE I.

A.D.		A.D.	
1227.	Wurmehill. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 5.	1235.	Wurmehall. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 213.

TYPE IA.

1272-90.	Wormehul. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2706.	1383.	{ Wormhull. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2354. Wormehull. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2357.
1274.	Wormenhuil. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , II., 287.	1392.	{ Wormyll. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , III., 161. Wormehull. <i>Index</i> , 841.
1282.	Wormehull. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 80.	1402.	{ Wormhill. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2709. Wormelle. <i>Cat. Anc. Dds.</i> , I., 445.
1285.	Wormenhill. <i>Peak For.</i> , 71.	1431.	Wormhull. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 280.
1303.	Wormehulle. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 186.	1453.	Wormehill. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 257.
1319.	Wormehulle. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 292.	1468.	Wormehyll. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2362.
1336.	Wormull. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 74.	1480.	Wormyll. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 403.
1346.	Wormhull. <i>Index</i> , 841.	1585.	Wormehill. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 7.
1360.	Wormhull. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II., 227.	1587.	Wormhill. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 11.

TYPE II.

1250-72.	Wermenhull. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 191.	1308.	Wermhull. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 231.
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"The hill of *Wyrma, or of the worm." O.E. * *Wyrm-an-hyll*. I see no reason why a weak form of O.E. *wyrm* should not have been used as a personal name, although it is not recorded by Searle. Cf. Roberts, *Suss. Pl.-Names*, under Warminghurst. Were it not for Type II., Wormhill might contain the personal name *Wurma*, a weak shortened form of such names as *Wurm-beald*, *Wurmhere*, for which see Searle, p. 522. This apparently occurs in *Wurmelea*, *C.D.*, IV., p. 178, ch. 824, and, according to Skeat, *Hunts. Pl.-Names*, in the Hunts. Wornditch, and in the Herts. Wormley, q.v. in *Herts. Pl.-Names*, p. 41. For the latter name Skeat cites the form given above from *C.D.*, dated 1066, *Wermelai* from *D.B.*, and *Wirmelge* from *Gesta Abbatum Mon. S. Albini*, I., 418. These different spellings appear to me to point to the form * *Wyrma-*. On the other hand, in *Cambs. Pl.-Names*, p. 57, Skeat explains Wormegay as the "isle of the *Wyrmings*."

For Types I. and II., and for the different forms of the second element, see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7. The *-o-* in Type Ia may be either a spelling for *-u-* after *-w-* and before *-r-*, or it may be due to the influence of the O. Norse personal name *Ormr*, cognate with O.E. *Wurma*, and found in the Lancs. Ormerod, Ormskirk, and Urmston, *q.v.* in Wyld, *Lancs. Pl.-Names*.

See O.E. *hyll* in Part II.

WYASTON.

A.D.	A.D.
1216-72. Wiardest'. <i>Index</i> , 847.	1355. Wyardeston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1154.
1272-1307. Wyardeston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	1371. Wyardeston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1156.
1131.	1376. Wyarduston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1157.
1295. Wyardeston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1132.	1402. Wyardeston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
1300. Wiardiston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1133.	III., 283.
1352-63. { Wyardeston. <i>Index</i> , 847.	1431. Wyaston. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 297.
1352-63. { Wyardeston. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 12710.	1465. Wyaston. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
	IV., 330.

"The enclosure of Wigheard." O.E. **Wigheardestan*. For this common O.E. personal name see Searle, p. 489. *Wiggerdes trēo* appears in *C.D.*, VI., p. 60, ch. 1246, dated 963 A.D. *Wiardus* occurs in Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday*, II., p. 410, as the name of an under-tenant holding lands in Essex.

The modern name probably developed as follows: O.E. **Wigheardestan* < **Wigardeston*, with loss of *-h-* (aspirate) initially in an unstressed syllable, whence *Wiardeston*, with loss of *-g-* (ȝ) medially, and retention of *-i-* owing to this loss, and *Wyaston* (*waiəstn*) with loss of *-rd-* in the consonant combination *-rdst-*. See Introd., Phon., § 4, II., A, 11 (b) and 1 (*ibid.*).

See O.E. *tūn* in Part II.

Y.

YEAVELEY.

A.D.	A.D.
1086. Gheveli. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 275a.	1307-27. Yeveleye. <i>Index</i> , 855.
1251. Yvele. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , I., 366.	1363. { Zeveley. } <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , II.,
1269. Yvelee. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2711.	{ Yevele. } 261.
1272-1307. Yeveleye. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	1397. Zeveley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
2712.	III., 217.
1274-5. { Yeveleg. <i>Rot. Hund.</i> , I., 60.	1402. Yeveley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
II., 297.	III., 283.
1277. Yeveleye. <i>Index</i> , 855.	1407. Yevesley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2714.
1281. Yueleye. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2713.	1431. Yeveley. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 298.
1296. Yeveley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I.,	1466. Yeveley. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
142.	IV., 336.
	1587. Yeauley. <i>Must. Rll.</i> , 21.

"The clearing of *Gefa*." O.E. (Merc.) **Gefanlēh*. Searle does not record this personal name, but it may be either O.E. (West Saxon) *gīefa*, *gīfa*, *gīfa*, O.Merc. *gefa*, "a bestower," used as a personal name, or a weak shortened form of such names as *Gefwine*, *Gefmund*, *Gewulf*, for which see Searle, p. 255. *Gyfanfeld* occurs in *C.D.*, VI., p. 36, ch. 1232, dated 961 A.D.

The form dated 1407 apparently contains the strong form *Gef*. The *gh-* in the *D.B.* form represents (*j*), front-open voiced consonant. Cf. Youlgrave below for the forms printed with initial *Z*. For the lengthening of the *-e-* of *Gefan*, and subsequent development to *-ē-*, see Introd., Phon., § 1, II., B, I., 2.

See O.E. *lēah*, *lēh*, in Part II.

YELDERSLEY.

A.D. TYPE I.

1086. Geldeslei. *D.B.*, I., 274b.

A.D. TYPE II.

A.D.		A.D.	
circ. 1200.	Yelderis. <i>Index</i> , 856.	1435.	Yeldursley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2727.
1295.	Yeldreslegh. <i>Cal. Ch. Rlls.</i> , II., 461.	1480.	Yeldersley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2728.
		1497.	Yeldresley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2731.
1317.	Yeldresleye. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2725.	1508.	Yeldersley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2141.
1431.	Yeldersley. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 297.		

A.D. TYPE IIa.

1275. Yerderslegh. *Pl. Q. War.*, 155.

A.D. TYPE III.

1189-1216.	Gilderessege. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 396.	1220.	{ Tilderessleye. } <i>Index</i> , 856.
1200-20.	Tilderesseg. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2717.	1230.	Tyldreslegh. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2718.
1212.	{ Gilderleg. } <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2785.	1302.	Yildersle. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 252.
1216.	{ Gildreleg. } <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2785.	1316.	Yildirsley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2724.
	{ Yhildrisleye. <i>Index</i> , 856.	1317.	Yhilderesle. { <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2726. }
	72. { Yhildirsley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2719.		<i>Index</i> , 856.

A.D. TYPE IIIa.

1190.	{ Yldreslee. } <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2716.	1346.	Yldresleie. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 258.
1200.	{ Yldreslee. } <i>Index</i> , 856.	1428.	{ Ildresley. } <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 263.
1229.	Ildresleg. <i>Pat. Rlls.</i> , 307.		{ Ylldresley. } <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 265.
1272.	{ Yldrisleye. } <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2721.	1442.	Ylderesley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2728.
1307.	{ Yldirisle. } <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2722.	1514.	Yldersley. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2142.
1273.	Yldirsle. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2720.		
1276.	Ildersley. <i>Ass. Rlls.</i> , 112.		
1286.	Ylderusleye. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2721.		
1296.	Yldresle. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 141.		

Probably "the lea of *Geldhere, *Gildhere." Though this O.E. personal name is not recorded, yet it must be present in the above place-name. Searle, p. 255, records *Geld-*, *Geldwine*, and *Gild-*, *Gildwine*, p. 258; also *Gildebertus*, p. 556. The first part of the personal name may be connected with O.E. *geldan*, *gildan*, "to pay," etc. [See *B.-T.*]

Type II. represents the modern form. It shows the non-West Saxon retention of *-e-* after front consonants. The first *-r-* in Type II α may be due to Norman-French influence. See Introd., Phon., § 4, I., 4.

Type I. has the non-West Saxon type of the shortened form, *Geld-*. *Cp.* *Gyldesburnan* (Bucks.), *C.D.*, VI., p. 56, ch. 1243, with the Saxon type.

Type III. represents the West Saxon type **Gieldhereslēah* < *Gyld-* < *Gild-*. This type shows more attempts on the part of the Norman-French scribes to express (j). *Cp.* Youlgrave below. The initials *T*, *Th-* are peculiar. Type III α shows the loss of initial (j) in M.E. *Cp.* modern *if* > O.E. *ȝif*, and see Wyld, *Hist. Study*, p. 277, and Introd., Phon., § 4, II., A, 10.

See O.E. *lēah*, "clearing," in Part II.

YOULGRAVE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1086.	Giolgrave. <i>D.B.</i> , I., 275b.	1360.	Volgreve. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> ,
1208.	Hyolegrave. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2786.		II., 227.
1256.	Volegrave. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2786.	1400.	Volgreve. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1237.
1259.	Volegrave. <i>Index</i> , 858.	1425.	Yolgrev. <i>Index</i> , 858.
1260.	Volegraue. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2372.	1428.	Volgrewe. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 269.
1286.	Volegrave. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 94.	1431.	Vollegrewe. <i>Feud. Aids</i> , I., 282.
1294.	Volgreave. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2216.	1445.	Volgrave. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , IV., 230.
1296.	Volgreve. <i>Cal. Inq. P.M.</i> , I., 141.	1446.	Volgreve. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1259.
1320.	Jolg've. <i>Testa de Nev.</i> , 5, 19; 9, 39.	1487.	Volgrave. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2236.
1327-77.	Zolgref. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2735.	1490.	Youlgrave. <i>Index</i> , 858.
1339.	Volgrave. <i>R.R. Peak</i> , 145.	1507.	Zolgref. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2737.
1349-1400.	Volgrave.	1509.	Volgrave. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2403.
	{ Volgref. Zolgref. Yollgrave. } <i>Index</i> , 858.	1549.	Volgreyve. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2738.
		1550.	Volgrave. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 307.

Probably "the grove, or trench, of Iola." For this O.E. personal name see Searle, p. 319, who also gives the feminine name *Yolfrida*, p. 526. *C.D.*, V., p. 7, ch. 984, has *Ioldorpe*, and also *Yolbrunnemian*, V., p. 278, ch. 1043 (*ibid.*).

The initial (j), voiced front-open consonant, is expressed in various ways by the Norman-French scribes, *e.g.* *Gi-*, *Hy-*, *Y-*, *J-*, and *Z-* in two forms, dated 1349-1400 and 1507. The *Z* is very probably an editorial error, as the M.E. scribes often used for this sound ȝ, a symbol almost like O.E. ȝ.

The modern pronunciation is (joulgreiv), which can only be explained by the M.E. lengthening in an open syllable of the -ȝ- of O.E. *Iðlan-*. For the spelling *Youl-* *cp.* Introd., Phon., § 1, II., A, 7.

The second element shows confusion between O.E. *grēf*, "trench, ditch," and O.E. *grāf*, O.E. *grēfa*, "grove." The last element is present in the forms dated 1294 and 1549, as is shown by the -ea-, -ey- spellings. The modern form must be due to the influence of the independent word *grave* > O.E. *grēf*.

See all three elements in Part II.

ADDENDA.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

A.D.		A.D.	
1332.	Capellam del Frith. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 616.	1387.	Chapel le Frith. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 621.
1337.	Chapel-in-the-Frith. <i>Cal. Ing. P.M.</i> , II., 81.	1434.	Chapel-en-le-Fryth. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 627.
1344.	Chapell in the Frith. <i>Cal. Ing. P.M.</i> , II., 119.	1495.	Chapel-en-le-Frith. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 637.
1345.	Capellam dal Fryt. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 619.	1538.	Capella de ly Frythe. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 649.

“The chapel in the wood.” This place-name is of M.E. origin, and shows Norman-French influence. See M.E. *chapelle*, and O.E. *friþ*, “forest, forest land,” in Part II. (B. I. and B III. respectively).

CROXALL [now in Staffs.].

A.D.		A.D.	
1208.	Croxhale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 2763.	1400.	Crokhalle. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 581,
1272-1307.	Croxhale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 572.	1412.	582. Croxhale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 591.
1312.	Croxhale. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1968.	1490.	Croxalle. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 598.
1393.	{ Croxhall. } <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 927. Crukhill. }	1509.	Croxsall. <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 600.

“The nook, or corner, of Crōc.” O.E. (*æt*) **Crōceshāle*. For this O.E. personal name see Cronkstone Hill above. The -*ō-* of O.E. *Crōc* was shortened in M.E. according to Introd., Phon., § 1, II., B. III.

The second element shows confusion with O.E. *heall*, “hall,” and O.E. *hyll*, “hill” (in the second form dated 1393). See O.E. *healh*, *halh*, “nook,” etc., in Part II.

FROGGATT.

A.D.	
1216-1307.	Frogcote (R. de). <i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 246.

The first element is O.E. *frogga*, “frog,” which may have been used as a personal name. Cf. Derby above.

For the second element see O.E. *cot(t)*, “dwelling,” in Part II.

GAMESLEY.

A.D.

1364. Gamelesley. *Derb. Ch.*, 512.

The "lea of Gamel." O.E. **Gamelstéah*. For this O.E. personal name see Searle, p. 253. The weak form occurs in *Gamelanwyrðe* (Kent), *C.D.*, II., p. 262, ch. 407.

The modern form shows loss of the intervocalic *-l-* of *Gameles-*. Cf. Introd., Phon., § 4, II., A, 5.

See O.E. *lēah*, *lēh*, "clearing," etc., in Part II.

GRINDLEFORD BRIDGE.

TYPE I.

A.D.

1216-72.	Gryndelford.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	1356.	Grindulforde.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,
			1323.		1325.
1272-1307.	Gryndelford.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	1407.	{Gryndulforde Bridge Gryndulforde(M.de)}	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1243.
			1324.		

TYPE II.

1248.	Grundelford.	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> ,	1407.	Grundulforde (H. de).	<i>Derb. Ch.</i> , 1243.
		1210.			

I can only suggest that the first element is an unrecorded personal name **Gryndel*, > West Gmc. **Grund-*, allied to the well-known O.E. personal name *Grendel*.

For Types I. and II. see Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 7.

See O.E. *ford* and *brycēg* in Part II.

HORSLEY WOODHOUSE.

A.D.

1524-5. Horsley Woodhous. *Derb. Ch.*, 1885.

See Horsley and Woodhouse above.

PART II.

THE PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS IN DERBYSHIRE
PLACE-NAMES.

A—PERSONAL NAMES.

I.—O.E. PERSONAL NAMES.

Abba (Abney, Abney Grange).**Ægēlweald** (Elvaston or Alvaston II.).**Ælf-** (Alvaston or Elvaston III.).**Ælfgār** (Oakerthorpe III.).**Ælfhere** (Alfreton IV.?).**Ælfreding, Ælfred** (Alfreton I., II.).**Ælfweald** (Alvaston or Elvaston).**Ælfweard, Ælfwearding** (Alfreton III.).**Ælfwine** (Alton).**Ælle** (Alsop-en-le-Dale).**Ælloc** (Ilkeston?).**Æpelheard** (Allestree II., III.).**Æpelweald** (Alvaston I., II.).**Æpelwulf** (Allestree I., III.).**Æsc, Æscā** (Ashbourne? Ashford, Ashleyhey? Ashover?)See also **æsc** in Part II., B, I.).**Ætta** (Atlow, Etwall).**Badeca, Baduca** (Bakewell I., II.).**Bēga** (Beeley).**Bæll** (Ballidon, Bolsover II.? III.?).

NOTE.—The Roman characters against the place-name refer to the number of the Type.

- *Bagg, Bagga** (Bagshaw Cavern).
Bassa (Baslow St. Anne).
Beān- (Bamford ?).
Beorhrēd (Beard Hall ?).
Beorhta, Brihta (Bretton? Bretton Clough?).
Beorhtrīc (Brushfield).
Beorn-, Beornwulf (Burnaston I., II.).
Beorna (Brimington? New Brimington?).
Beornweald (Burnaston III.).
***Bereweard** (Bearwardcote).
Boga (Bowden Head).
***Boll, Bolla** (Bolsover I., Boyleston?).
Bōta, Bōt- (Bottles?).
***Brægd** (Breadsall, Breaston St. Michael).
***Brægel, *Brægl** (Brailsford).
Brant, Branting (Brassington).
Bubba (Bubnell).
***Bucc, Bucca** (Buxton I. See also **bucc** in Part II., B, I.).
Bugg (Bugsworth).

Čeadd (Chaddesden).
Čealf, Calf (Calver. See also **čealf** in Part II., B, I.).
***Čeatt, Čeatta** (Chatsworth).
Čeawol (Charlesworth).
Čeolheard (Chellaston).
Čeolmær (Chelmorton).
Čeorl (Charlestown II., III. See also **čeorl** in Part II., B, I.).
Čissa (Chisworth).
Codda (Coddington, Codnor, Codnor Gate, Codnor Park).
Col (Cow Hill, Cowley, Cowlow? The first element may also be the O.Norse personal name **Kóllr**).
Crōc (Cronkstone Hill, Croxall).
Crūda (Crowdy cote).
Cuba (Cubley—Great, Cubley—Little).
Cēnegifu }
Cyneḡifu } (Kniveton).
Cyneweald (Killamarsh).

Dealling, Dalla (Dalbury or Dawbry, Dalbury Lees).

Dēor, Dēora (Darley—North and South, Darley Abbey, Darley Bridge, Darley Dale, Derby, Derby Hills.
See also **dēor** in Part II., B, I.).

Draca (Drakelow? See also **draca** in Part II., B, I.).

***Ducemann** (Duckmanton).

Dun (Dunsa, Dunston).

Eadnōþ (Ednaston).

Eadrīc (Idridgehay).

Eadwine (Edensor).

Eadwulf (Edlaston).

Ealhmund, Alhmund (Alkmonton).

Eanbeald (Ambaston or Embaston).

Eccing, Ecca (Eckington).

Ećga, Ećg (Egginton, Egstow).

Ella (Elton).

Eorl- (Arleston III.).

Færwulf (Foston I.).

Gamel (Gamesley).

Gefa (Yeaveley).

***Geldhere, *Gildhere** (Yeldersley).

Glæppa (Glapwell).

***Gryndel** (Grindleford Bridge).

***Hæsa** (Hasland, Hasland Green).

Hæþ or **Heapu-** (Hassop?).

Haðra (Hathersage I.?).

Helm (Holmesfield II.).

Heort (Hartshay, Upper Hartshay, Hartshorne. But see **heort** in Part II., B, I.).

Herebeorht (Somersall Herbert).

Herl-, Herlebeald (Harlesthope or Halsthorpe).

Hlyda (Litton?).

Hōc (Hockley, Houghton — Stoney, Houghton — New, Hucklow—Great and Little? Hucknall—Ault? See also **hōc** in Part II., B, I.).

Horsa (Horsley? Horsley Gate? Horsley Woodhouse? See also **hors** in Part II., B, I.).

Hraefn (Ravensdale Park, Renishaw. But see these names in Part I.).

Hreapa	family names	(Repton III.).
Hreope		(Repton II., IIa).
Hrype, Hrypa		(Repton I.).

Hucca (Hucklow—Great and Little, Hucknall—Ault?).

Hwætstān (Whatstandwell).

Hwīt (Wheston).

Hwīta (Whittington? Whitworth Well. See also **hwīt** in Part II., B, II.).

***Hynchere** (Inkersall—West).

Ibba (Ible).

Iola (Youghgrave).

Laga (Longford I.).

Lang (Longstone—Great and Little, Longstone Edge).

Loxa (Loscoe).

Luda (Ludworth).

Lulla (Lullington).

Maccus, Macc (Mackworth).

Macca (Makeney).

Mæg- (Masson Hill? Measham).

Mæp (Matlock, Matlock Bank, Matlock Bath, Matlock Bridge, Matlock Dale, Matlock Moor, Matlock Town and Green).

Mearcwine (Mercaston I.).

Mōr- (Mosborough? But see **mōr** in Part II., B, I.).

Mōrwine (Monsall, Monsall Dale).

***Myrcwine** (Mercaston I., II., III., IV.?).

***Néoda** (High Needham?).

Norðmann (Normanton—North or Temple, Normanton—South).

- Oca** (Ockbrook).
Off-, **Offgýþ** (Offcote).
Oggod (Ogston).
Ordlāf (Arleston I.).
Oslāf (Osleston).
Osmund (Osmaston).
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- Padda** (Padfield, Padley—Nether).
Penece (Pinxton, Pinxton Green).
Pil-, **Pilheard**, etc. (Pilsey, Pilsley—Lower or Nether, Pilhough?).
Plēsa (Pleasley, Pleasley Vale, Upper Pleasley).
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- ***Reād** (Rodsley II.).
Rippa (Ripley).
-

- Scela** (Sheldon).
? Sceotta, ? Scotta (Shottle).
Scerda (Shardlow. See also O.E. **sceard** in Part II., B, I.).
Scucca (Shuckton Manor. See also **s̄cucca** in Part II., B, I.).
Sećg (Sedsall. See also **sećg** in Part II., B, I.).
Siġemund (Simmondley).
Snell, *Snella (Snelston).
*b**Snythere** (Snitterton).
Swearteling (Swadlincote).
*b**Sweorc** (Swarkes Lowes? Swarkeston?).
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- Tăda** (Taddington).
Tăpa (Tapton).
Tiba (Tibshelf).
Tica (Ticknall or Tickenhall).
Tid- (Tideswell, Tideswell Dale).
Tisa (Tissington I.?).
Titstān (Tissington I., II.).
Tōting, Tōta (Totley).
Tubba (Tupton).

- Wade** (Wadshelf I., Waldley I., II.).
Weald, Wealda (Wadshelf II., Waldley III.).
Wearda (Wardlow. See also O.E. **weard** in Part II., B, I.).
***Wēdin, Wōden** (Wensley).
***Wif, Wifa** (Willesley I.).
Wifel (Willesley II., Wilsthorpe).
Wigheard (Wyaston).
Wilheard (Willersley).
Wilhelm (Williamthorpe).
Willa (Willington, Wilne, Wilne—Great or Far, Wilne—Kirk and Church).
Wina (Windley).
Wine (Wingfield—North and South, Winster, Winswick?).
Winegār (Wingerworth).
Wulf (Woolley, Woolley Bridge, Woolley Moor).
Wynstān (Wessington, Wessington Hay).
***Wyrce** (Wirksworth).
***Wyrma** (Wormhill).
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II.—SCANDINAVIAN PERSONAL NAMES.

- Aun(n), Auðun** (Unstone).
Bonde (Bonsall).
Forni (Foremark).
Häkon (Hackenthorpe, Upper Hackney?).
Hávarðr (Hathersedge II.).
Herleifr (Arleston II.).
Hreiðulfr (Rowsley I.?).
Hrólfr, in the Normanised forms **Roulf, Rollo.** (Rowsley IIa and b, Great Rowsley).
Karl (Charlestown I., The Carl's Work?).
Ketil (Kedleston).
? Locc (Locko Park).

Oli (Ollersett, Ollerbrook Booth?).

Rauðr (Rodsley I.).

Rosceltel, Roskil (Rosliston).

Roskin (Roston).

? **Sappi** (Sapperton).

Skarf (Sutton Scarsdale).

Skarði (Scarecliff. But see **skarð** in Part II., B, II.).

Skropi (Scropton).

Smiðr (Smithesby or Smisby. But see **sniðr** in Part II., B, II.).

Steinarr (Sterndale—Earl and King).

Steinn (Stainsby, Stenson).

Styrr (Sturston).

Sumer-, Sumerleða (Church Somersall, Somercotes? Somersall Herbert, Summer Cross? Summerley).

Tannr, Tanni (Tansley).

þorleifr (Thurleston).

þorulf, þurulf (Thulston).

þorvarðr (Thurvaston).

Ulfger, Ulfgeirr (Oakerthorpe II.).

Ulfketill, Ulkel. (Oakerhill? Oakerside? Oakerthorpe I., Ia).

Yrr (Ireton—Kirk and Little, Ireton Wood).

III.—NORMAN-FRENCH PERSONAL NAMES.

Anne, St. (Baslow St. Anne).

Basset (Langworth Basset).

Blount (Barton Blount).

Michael, St. (Breaston St. Michael).

Montgomery (Marston Montgomery).

Solney (Newton Solney).

Walter (Waterthorpe).

B—OTHER WORDS IN DERBY-SHIRE PLACE-NAMES.

[For a full discussion of most of the elements, see Wyld, *Langs. Pl.-Names*, Part II., and Jellinghaus, *Englische und niederdeutsche Ortsnamen, Anglia*, XX., pp. 257-334.]

I.—WORDS OF O.E. ORIGIN.

- āc**, "oak-tree." (Dethick II., Oakerhill? Oakerside? Oakerthorpe IV., Oaklands, Oaks Green.)
 - æcer**, "field, land; what is sown, sown land." (Sandiacre.)
 - æppel**, "apple." (Apperknowle, *Appleby.)
 - ærn**, "place, secret place, habitation, house." (Findern.)
 - æsc¹**, "ash-tree." (Ash, Ashleyhay? Ashopton, Ashover? Borrow Ash, Broadlow Ash, Millash, Monyash, One Ash.)
 - æsc²**, personal name. (See **Æsc** in Part II., A. I.)
 - alor, alr**, "alder-tree." (Aldercar? Alderwasley.)
 - ān**, "one." (One Ash.)
-

- bæc, bec**, "brook, rapid stream." (Beighton, Beighton Hill, Burbage-on-the Wye, Firbeck, Hazelbadge.)
- banc**, "hillock, tumulus." (Banks Vale, The Banks, Gorsey Bank, Green Bank, Hollybank, Longway Bank, Matlock Bank, Meersbrook Bank, Spring Bank.)
- bēam**, "tree." (Bamford?)
- bearu**, "wood, grove of trees, forest." (Barrow-upon-Trent? Barrow Hill?)
- benč**, "bench." (Coxbench.)
- beonet**, "bent grass," also "land overgrown with bent grass." (Bentley—Fenny and Hungry.)
- beorh, beorg**, "hill." (Barrow-upon-Trent, Barrow Hill?)
- bere**, "barley." (Barlborough, Barlow Great, Barlow Lees, Barton Blount.)
- birče**, "birch-tree." (Birch Vale, Birchover, Birchwood—Lower and Upper.)

- blæc, blaca**, "black, dark." (Blackwell or Blackwall, Blackwell [Taddington]¹? Blackwell Mill?)
- blāw, bleā(w)**, "blue." (Blue John Mine?)
- bōc**, "book," also "charter." (Buxton II., Buckland Hollow?)
- bold, botl**, "building, dwelling." (Newbold, Newbold-cum-Dunston.)
- botm**, "bottom, abyss, depth." (Brookbottom, Dead Lane Bottom, Lady Shaw Bottom.)
- ***braca**, "bracken, fern; rough, uncultivated land." (Brackenfield.)
- brād**, "broad, wide." (Bradbourne, Bradley, Bradshaw, Bradway, Bradwell, Broadgates, Broadlow Ash.)
- brær, brēr**, "briar, bramble." (Briarlow or Brierly.)
- Bretta, Brytta** (gen. plural), "(of) the Britons." (Bretby.)
- brōc**, "brook." (Baileybrook, Bottlebrook, Brockhurst? Brookbottom, Brookfield, Broughton—Church and West, Cressbrook, Damsbrook, Grindsbrook, Holbrooke, Holbrook [Eckington], Ivonbrook Grange, Lea Brooks, Meersbrook, Meersbrook Bank, Ockbrook, Ollerbrook Booth, Poolsbrook, Shirebrook, Sough Brook.)
- brōm**, "broom, genista." (Bramley, Brampton, Brampton—Lower, Brampton—Old, Broomhill Park, Stonebroom.)
- brūn**, "brown." (Brownside.)
- brycȝ**, "bridge." (Bowbridge, Bridge End, Bridge Hill, Bridge Town, Bull Bridge, Corbriggs, Dovebridge I., Darley Bridge, Grindleford Bridge, Hanging Bridge, Marple Bridge, Matlock Bridge, Mytham Bridge, Norbriggs, Pannier's Pool Bridge, Pye Bridge, Sheepbridge [Newbold and Whittington], Stanton-by-Bridge, Whaley Bridge, Woolley Bridge.)
- bucc**, "buck, he-goat." (Buxton I., but see ***Bucc** in Part II., A. I.; Buckland Hollow?)
- bul(e)**, "bull." (Bull Bridge?)

¹ When two or more places have the same name, the forms enclosed in square brackets refer to the locality of the place-names against which they are put.

- burg**, dative **byrig**, "fortified place, castle, town, city." (Barlborough, Borrowash, Brough, Burbage-on-the-Wye, Burrows, Cadborough, Dalbury or Dawbry, Dalbury Lees, Mosborough, Norbury, Over Burrows, Sudbury.)
- burna**, "brook, stream, river." (Ashbourne, Bradbourne, Kilbourne or Kilburn, Melbourne, Radbourne.)
- butere**, "butter." (Butterley, Butterley Park.)
- býre**, "dwelling, shed, cattle-shed." (Birley, Burre House?)
-
- cærse**, "cress, water-cress." (Carsington, Cressbrook, Cresswell.)
- cāl**, "kale, cabbage." (Calton Lees?)
- calu**, "shaven, bare, bleak, exposed." (Calow, Calton Lees?)
- camp**, "camp, camping ground, open field." (Camp Hill, Compstall Road, Compton [Clifton and], Compton [Ashbourne].)
- ceald** (Late Merc. **cāld**), "cold." (Callow I., Caldwell or Cauldwell, Coal Aston, Cold Eaton.)
- cealf** (Merc. **calf**), "calf." (Calver. See also **Čealf** in Part II., A, I.)
- ceaster**, "camp, city, town." (Chester—Little, Chesterfield.)
- ceorl**, "churl, servant." (Charlestown II., III. See also **Čeorl** in Part II., A, I.)
- ***cild**, "spring, fountain." (Chilcote?)
- cīnu**, **cīne**, "fissure, chasm, chink." (Chinley, Chinley Tor.)
- cirče**, "church." (Christ Church, Church Broughton, Church Gresley, Church Somersall, Churchtown, Church Wilne, Cucklet Church, Litchurch.)
- clæg**, "clay, mud, slime." (Clay Cross, Clay Lane, Clay Lane [N. Wingfield].)
- clif**, "cliff, rock, steep descent." (Cliff, The Cliff [Matlock], Clifton, Cratcliffe Rocks, Longcliffe, Lower Cliffe, Priestcliffe, Scarcliff.)
- ***clōh**, "clough, ravine, chasm, narrow glen, deep wooded valley." (Barmoor Clough, Bretton Clough, Clowne? Clowneholme?)

- cnoll**, "hill, mound, summit." (Apperknowle, Rod Knowle.)
- cop**, "cop, top, head, summit." (Coplow Dale.)
- cot(t), cote**, "dwelling, homestead, hut." (Bearwardcote, Chilcote, Coton-in-the-Elms, Crowdycote, Draycott, Froggatt, Heathcote, Hilcote, Offcote, Somercotes, Swadlincote.)
- croft**, "small, enclosed field." (Oxcroft, Ryecroft, Wheatcroft.)
- crumb**, "bent, curved, winding." (Crumford.)
- cryċċ**, "crutch, crooked land, piece of land shaped like a crutch." (Crich, Crich Carr, Crich Stand.)
- cū**, "cow." (Cowdale, Cowhouse Lane, Cowhey, Cowlow? Cow Ways.)
- cumb, comb**, "hollow in hillside, narrow valley." (Coombe [near Chapel-en-le-Frith], Coombs, Coomb's Moss, Cumberland Cavern?)
- cweorn**, "mill, hand-mill." (Quarndon.)
- cyning**, "king." (King's Mill Ford, King's Newton, Kingsfield, King Sterndale.)

dæl, "valley." (Abbeydale St. John, Alsop-en-le-Dale, Beyton's Dale, Coplow Dale, Cowdale, Dale Abbey, Dale of Goyt, Dam Dale, Darley Dale, Dovedale, Eaton Dovedale, Edale, Great Rocks Dale, Hall Dale, Lumsdale, Matlock Dale, Middleton Dale, Miller's Dale, Monsall Dale, Peak Dale, Ravensdale Park, Small Dale, Stanton-by-Dale, Sterndale—Earl and King, Stone Dale, Sutton Scarsdale, Tideswell Dale, Two Dales. The above place-names may contain O.Norse **dalr.**)

Dene, "the Danes." (In singular—Danesbalk, Danesmoor; in plural—Denby.)

denu, "valley." (Ballidon, Chaddesden, Chelmorton III., Compton, Cronkstone Hill, Marsden Moor, Spondon II.)

deōr, "beast, wild animal, deer." (Darley—North and South, Darley Abbey, Darley Bridge, Darley Dale, Derby, Derby Hills. See also **Deōr** in Part II., A, I.)

dīc, "ditch." (Ditch, Owlsditch, Rowditch, Turndich or Turnditch.)

dōr, "door, gate, enclosure or foldyard before the door." (Dore.)

draca, "dragon." (Drakelow.)

(*ge*)**dræg**, "place of shelter, retreat." (Draycott.)

drān, "drone." (Dronfield, Dronfield Woodhouse.)

dūn, "down, hill, mountain." (Bowden Head, Bretton II.,

* Chelmorton I. and II., Compton, Haddon—Nether and Over, Hanson Grange, Hartington, Ilkeston, Longstone—Great and Little, Longstone Edge, Quarndon, Repton I., II., and III., Sheldon, Spondon I. and III.)

ea, "water, stream, water meadow." (Abney? Abney Grange? Coneygrey? Dunsa, Markeaton? Wilne, Wilne—Great or Far, Wilne—Church and Kirk.)

eald (Late Merc. **āld**), "old." (Aldwark, Alport, Old Brampton, etc., Old Dam.)

east, "east." (Aston-upon-Trent, Aston [in Hope], Aston [in Sudbury], Aston—Coal, Astwith, East Moor.)

ēcg, "sharpness, edge, point, cliff." (Axe Edge [Buxton], Axe Edge [Hartington], Edge Hill, Edgestones Head, Eyam Edge, Hathersedge? Heage or High Edge, Longstone Edge, Nether Heage, North Edge, Rushop Edge.)

ēg, **iēg**, "island, marshy land." (Abney? Abney Grange? Coneygrey? Eaton—Cold, Eaton Dovedale, Eaton [in Alsop-le-Dale], Eaton [in Doveridge], Eaton—Little, Eaton—Long, Edale, Eyam, Eyam Edge, Eyam Woodlands, Makeney, Markeaton? Upper Hackney?)

elm, "elm-tree." (Coton-in-the-Elms, Elmton.)

ende, "end, corner, part." (Bridge End, Green Lane End, Horwich End, Nether End, North End, Over End, Upper End, Wood End.)

fæger, "fair, beautiful, pleasant." (Fairfield, Green Fairfield.)

fāg, "stained, coloured, variegated." (Foolow.)

fearn, "fern." (Farley.)

***fearnig**, "fern." (Fernilee.)

feld, "field, open country." (Brookfield, Brushfield, Chesterfield, Dronfield, Dronfield Woodhouse, Duffield, Fairfield, Fieldhead, Green Fairfield. Hadfield, Hallam Fields, Hallfield Gate, Hayfield, Hayfield—Little, Holmesfield, Kingsfield, Newhall Field, Padfield, Robey Field, Springfields, Timberfield, Whitfield, Wingfield—North and South.)

fenn, "muddy ground, marsh, swamp." (Sinsin, Sinsin Moor.)

fennig, "marshy." (Fenny Bentley.)

fif, "five." (Five Wells Hill.)

ford, "ford." (Ashford, Bamford, Brailsford, Crumford, Ford, Grindleford Bridge, Hazleford, King's Mill Ford, Laganford or Longford, Milford, Twyford, Watford.)

fox, "fox." (Foston II.)

frīþ, "forest, forest land." (Chapel-en-le-Frith.)

frogga, frocga, "frog." (Froggatt.)

gærs, græs, "grass, herb, hay." (Grasshill, Grassmoor, Gresley, Gresley—Castle, Gresley—Church.)

geard, "enclosure, yard, garden, dwelling." (Castle Yard, Cockyard.)

geat, "gate, door." (Ambergate, Bargate, Bathamgate, Boothgate, Broadgates, Codnor Gate, Hallfield Gate, Hargate Manor, Highgate Head. Holmegate, Horsley Gate, Lidgate, Lowgates, Openwood Gate [Belper and Denby], Woodgate. In some cases these place-names may contain O.Norse **gata**, "street, way.")

græf, "trench, ditch." (Riley Grave Stones, Youlgrave?).

græfa, "bush, bramble, thicket, grove." (Congreave, Youlgrave?).

grāf, "grove." (Waingroves [Codnor and Ripley], Youlgrave?)

great, "great, big." (Gratton, Great Cubley. Great Finn, Great Hamlet, Great Hucklow, Great Longstone, Great Pool, Great Rocks Dale, Great Rowsley, Great Wilne, etc.)

grēne, "green." (Cross Green, Cutler's Green, Farnah Green, Farrah Green, Green Bank, Green Fairfield, Greenhill [Mellor and Norton], Greenhill Lane [Riddings], Green Hillocks, Green Lane, Green Lane End, Greenwich, Grindlow, Hales Green, Hasland Green, Langley Green, Matlock [Town and] Green, Miller's Green, Oaks Green, Pinxton Green, Plaistowe Green, Quoit Green, Waingroves [Codnor and Ripley. (See in Part I.)]? Wash Green, Wilday Green.)

(**ge)hægē**, "land fenced in, paddock, enclosure." (Ashleyhay, Cotmanhay, Cowhey, Hay, Hayfield, Hayfield—Little, Hartshay, Hartshay—Upper, Idridgehay, Locko Park II., Marehay, Maugerhay, Milnhay, Wessington Hay.)

hæsel, "hazel-tree." (Hazlebadge, Hazelford, Hazlewood.)

hæþ, "heath." (Haddon—Nether and Over, Hadfield, Hatton, Heath, Heathcote, Heath Hill, No Man's Heath.)

haga, "place fenced in, enclosure." (Locko Park II., Swineshaw?)

hām, "home, abode, house, estate." (Eyam? Eyam Edge? Eyam Woodlands? Higham? Higham—New? Leam Hall? Masson Hill? Measham, Mercaston IV.? Needham—High, Old Dam.)

hamm¹, **hom¹**, "enclosure, enclosed possession, dwelling." (Eyam? Eyam Edge? Eyam Woodlands? Higham? Higham—New? Leam Hall? Masson Hill? Measham? Mytham Bridge?)

hamm², **hom²**, "inner part of knee, bend of river." (Eyam? Eyam Edge? Eyam Woodlands? Mytham Bridge.)

hār, "old, hoar, gray." (Harehill? Hargate Manor, Horwich End?)

hālig, "holy." (Holymoorside? Holy Well.)

heafod, "head; (1) source of spring, river. (2) upper part of a street, dale, hill; rising ground." ((1) Derwenthead. (2) Bowden Head, Edgestones Head, Fieldhead, Highgate Head, Parkhead.)

hēah (Merc. **hēh**), "high, tall." (Handley [Clay Cross and Shottle], Handley—Middle, Nether, and West, Heage or High Edge, Heanor, Heeley? Hen Moor? Higham, Highgate Head, High Lane, High Lee, High Lees, Highlow, High Moor, High Needham, High Peak, High Tor, etc., Nether Heage, New Higham.)

healh, halh, "nook, corner, retreat." (Beard Hall, Bonsall, Bottles, Breadsall, Calow I., Croxall, Hales Green, Hallam—Kirk, Little, and West, Hallam Fields, Halsteads? Hucknall—Ault, Ible I., Monsall, Monsall Dale, Moorhall, Newhall, Newhall Field, Seddall, Somersall—Church and Hill, Somersall Herbert, Ticknall I., Whitle III.)

heall, "hall, residence." (Hall Dale, Hallfield Gate? Holme Hall, Lea Hall? Leam Hall, Netherhall, Ridge Hall, Tickenhall II.)

hege, "hedge, fence." (Stonedge.)

henn, "hen." (Hen Moor?)

heord, "herd." (Hardwick, Hardwick Mount, Herdings?)

heorot, "stag, hart." (Hardstoft [Heath and Ault Hucknall], Harthill or Hartle, Hartshay, Hartshay—Upper, Harts-horne. But see also **Heort** in Part II., A, I.)

heorten (adjective), "belonging to a stag." (Hartington.)

hlā(w), hlāw, "burial - mound, mound, rising ground." (Arbor Low, Atlow, Barlow Lees, Baslow St. Anne, Broadlow Ash, Callow, Calow II., Coplow Dale, Cowlow, Drakelow, Foolow, Grindlow, Highlow, Hindlow, Hucklow—Great and Little, Huntlow, Hurdlow, Ladmanlow, Lowe—The, Lowes Hill, Lowgates? Sawley II., Shardlow, Swarkes Lowes, Waldley I., Wardlow, Woolley I.)

hlinč, "link, rising ground, hill." (Linton.)

hilip, "slope, hill." (Litton? Litton Mill?)

hōc, "hook, piece of land shaped like a hook, land enclosed by bend of a river." (Hockley? Houghton—New, Houghton—Stoney. But see also **Hōc** in Part II., A, I.)

hofer, "hump, swelling, hill." (Edensor II.)

hōh, "heel, hill, spur of hill." (Hoon, Hulland, Hulland Ward, Hulland Ward Intakes, Loscoe? Pilhough, Renishaw, Whitehough.)

hol (adjective), "hollow." **hol, holh**, "hollow, cavity." (Buckland Hollow, Devil's Hole —The, Doveholes, Holbrooke, Holbrook [Eckington], Holehouse? Holloway, Moorhole, Poole's Hole.)

holegn, "holly." (Hollington, Hollybank.)

holm (of Scand. origin), "mound, hill, rising land." (Birdholme, Clowneholme, Holme Hall, Holmegate, Holmes, Holmesfield I., Starkholmes. The first element may also be O.Norse **holmr**, "island.")

holt, "wood, grove, copse." (Holtwood.)

hop? "hollow between hills, valley." (Alsop-en-le-Dale, Ashopton, Glossop, Hassop, Hope, Hope Woodlands, Hopping Hill? Hopton, Hopton Wood, Hopwell, Rushop Edge, Sydnope Stand.)

hord, "treasure, hoard." (Hurdlow.)

horn, "tongue of land, nook." (Hartshorne).

hors, **hros**, "horse." (Horsley, Horsley Gate, Horsley Woodhouse. See also **Horsa** in Part II., A, I.)

hraefn, "raven." (Ravensdale Park, Renishaw. See also **Hraefn** in Part II., A, I.)

hrīs, "brushwood." (Risley.)

hryc̄g, "back of man or animal, ridge." (Doveridge II., The Ridge, Ridge Hall, Ridgeway, Ridgeway [Heage], Ridgeway [Eckington], Ridgeway Moor.)

hryding, "clearing, cleared land." (Riddings.)

hūs, "building, house." (Burre House, Cowhouse Lane, Dronfield Woodhouse, Emberhouse, Halfway Houses, Holehouse, Horsley Woodhouse, Mammerton Woodhouses, Smithy Houses, Stanton Woodhouse, Westhouses, Woodhouse [Bolsover], Woodhouse [Doveridge], Whitehouse.)

hwāte, "wheat." (Wheatcroft, Wheat Hill?)

hwīt, "white, shining." (Whitehough, Whitehouse, Whitfield, Whitle, Whitwell, Whittington, Whitworth Well. But for the last two names see also **Hwīta** in Part II., A, I.)

hyll, "hill." (Barrow Hill, Beighton Hill, Bole hill [Eckington], Bole hill [Wirksworth], Broomhill Park, Bridge Hill, Bubnell, Bunkers Hill, Camp Hill, Castle Hill [Chesterfield], Castle Hill [Duffield], Cow Hill, Cronkstone Hill, Cross Hill, Derby Hills, Diamond Hill, Doe Hill, Edge Hill, Five Wells Hill, Grasshill, Gib Hill, Greenhill [Mellor and Norton], Greenhill Lane [Riddings], Green Hillocks, Harehill, Harperhill, Harper Hill, Harpur Hill, Harthill or Hartle, Heath Hill, Hilcote, Hill Somersall, Hillstown, Hill Top, Hilton, Hopping Hill, Ible II., Inkersall, Ley Hill, Little Bolehill, Lime-treehill, Loose Hill, Lowes Hill, Masson Hill, Mill Hill, Oakerhill, Pease Hill, Red Hill, Rihill [Chesterfield], Ryhull [near Bolsover], Shottle, Smerril, Sothal, South Hill, Spink Hill, Sponds Hill, Stanton Hillside, Steeple Grange, Sunnyhill. Sunny Hill [Normanton], Sutton-on-the-Hill, Thornhill, Wheat Hill, Whitle I., Wormhill.)

hyrst, "hurst, copse, wood." (Brockhurst.)

ing, inge, "meadow, low-lying land near a stream." (Dinting, Herdings? Snaidhinges? Stubbing.)

lacu, "pond, lake," also "stream." (Matlock, Matlock Bank, Matlock Bath, Matlock Bridge, Matlock Dale, Matlock Moor, Matlock Town and Green.)

(ge)lād, "course, track, way, lode, watercourse." (Nether Loads, Upper Loads.)

læs(-we), "lease, leasow, pasture." (Barlow Lees, Burnt Leys, Calton Lees, Dalbury Lees, Hall Leys, High Lees, Lees—North, Norton Lees, Stanton Lees, Summerley.)

land, "land." (Buckland Hollow, Culland, Cumberland Cavern, Derwent Woodlands, Eyam Woodlands, Hasland (late forms), Hasland Green? Hope Woodlands, Hulland Ward, Hulland Ward Intakes, Newlands, Oaklands, Rowland II., Scanderlands?)

lane, lone, "lane, narrow and bounded path." (Clay Lane, Clay Lane [North Wingfield], Cowers Lane, Cowhouse Lane, Greenhill Lane [Riddings], Green Lane, Green Lane End, Hackney Lane, High Lane, Long Lane, Marsh Lane, Slade Lane, Street Lane.)

lang, long, "long, tall." (Langley, Langley—Kirk, Langley—Meynell, Langley Common, Langley Green, Langley Mill, Langwith Basset, Langwith—Upper, Longcliffe, Long Eaton, Longford II., Long Lane, Longway Bank.)

lēah, læh (Merc. **lēh**), "lea, open space, clearing, untilled land, meadow." (Alderwasley, Ashleyhay, Baileybrook, Barlow—Great, Barlborough, Beeley, Bentley—Fenny and Hungry, Birley, Bradley, Bramley, Brierly, Butterley, Butterley Park, Chinley, Chinley Tor, Cowley, Cubley—Great and Little, Darley—North and South, Darley Abbey, Darley Bridge, Darley Dale, Farley, Fernilee, Fritchley, Gamesley, Goseley, Gresley, Gresley—Castle and Church, Handley—Middle, Nether and West, Harthill III., Heeley, Hockley, Horsley, Horsley Gate, Horsley Woodhouse, Langley, Langley—Kirk, Langley—Meynell, Langley Common, Langley Green, Langley Mill, Lea, Lea Brooks, Lea Hall, Leam Hall, Lee—High, Leighton—Low, Ley Hill? Mapperley, Mickley, Morley, Mousley, Padley—Nether, Pilsley, Pilsley—Lower or Nether, Pleasley, Pleasley—Upper, Pleasley Vale, Plumbley, Riley [Eyam], Riley or Rylah [Scarcliff], Ripley, Risley, Rodsley, Rowsley, Rowsley—Great, Sawley I., Sawley—New, Shipley, Slaley, Staveley, Staveley Woodthorpe, Steetley, Stubley, Tansley, Totley, Trusley, Waldley II. and III., Wensley, Whaley, Whaley Bridge, Whaley Moor, Whitle II., Willersley, Willesley, Windley, Woolley II., Woolley Bridge, Woolley Moor, Yeaveley, Yeldersley.)

lind, "linden-tree." (Limetreehill ?)

lýtel, "little." (Chester—Little, Cubley—Little, Eaton—Little, Hallam—Little, Hayfield—Little, Hucklow—Little, Ireton—Little, Litchurch, Little Bolehill, Littlemoor [Glossop], Little Moor [Ashover and Newbold], Littleover, Longstone—Little, Norton—Little, etc.)

mæd, "mead, pasture." (Meadow Wood.)

(**ge)mære**, (**ge)māre**, "end, boundary, termination, limit."
(Hen Moor? Morley II.? Morton II.? Marehay?)

maniġ, **moniġ**, "many, numerous." (Monyash.)

mapel-, **mapuldor**, "maple-tree." (Mapleton or Mappleton, Mapperley.)

mearc, "boundary, territory." (Foremark II., Markeaton.)

mere, "lake, pool." (Meersbrook, Meersbrook Bank, Morley II.?)

mersc, "marsh, marshy land." (Killamarsh, Marsh Lane, Marsden Moor? Marston Montgomery, Marston-on-Dove.)

***middel**, **midd**, "middle." (Handley—Middle, Middle Peak, Middleton-by-Wirksworth, Middleton Dale, Middleton—Stoney, Midway.)

mōr, "moor, high waste ground, waste land." (Back Moor, Bakestone Moor, Bar Moor, Bar Moor Clough, Danesmoor, East Moor, Edge Moor, Grassmoor, Hen Moor, High Moor, Holymoorside, Littlemoor [Glossop], Little Moor [Ashover and Newbold], Marsden Moor, Matlock Moor, Moor—The, Moorhall, Moorside, Moorwood Moor, Morley I., Morton I., Mosborough? Nethermoor, Overmoor, Red Moor, Ridgeway Moor, Sinfín Moor, Toadmore, Whaley Moor, Woolley Moor.)

mos, "moss, marshy place." (Coomb's Moss.)

mūga, **mūha**, "(barley)-mow, heap of hay or corn."
(Mugginton.)

munuc (> Lat. **monachus**), "monk." (Monkwood.)

mycel, "great, big." (Mickleover, Mickley.)

mylen, "mill." (Blackwell Mill, Chapel Milton? Grange Mill, King's Mill Ford, Langley Mill, Litton Mill, Melbourne, Milford, Mill Hill, Millthorpe, Milltown, Milnhay, Milton? New Mills, Tunstead Milton?)

mylnere, "miller." (Millash, Miller's Dale, Miller's Green.)

l(ge)mýþ, "meeting-place of two rivers, mouth of a river." (Mytham Bridge.)

neāt, "neat, ox or cow, beast, animal, cattle." (Needham-High?)

neopor, "lower." (Nether Biggin, Nether Booth, Nether End, Nether Haddon, Netherhall, Nether Handley, Nether Heage, Nether Loads, Nethermoor, Nether Padley, Nether Pilsley, Netherseal, Netherthorpe.)

néowe, niwe, "new." (New Biggin, Newbold, Newbold-cum-Dunston, New Brimington, Newhall, Newhall Field, Newhaven, New Higham, New Houghton, Newlands, New Mills, New Sawley, New Speedwell Mine, Newton Grange, Newton Solney, Newtown, etc.)

norþ, "north." (Norbriggs, Norbury, North Darley, Northedge, North End, North Lees, North Normanton, North Wingfield, Northwood, Norton, Norton Lees, Norton—Little, Norton Woodseats, Norwood.)

ofer, "above, over, higher." (Offerton? Over Burrows, Over End, Over Haddon, Overmoor, Overseal, Oversetts? Overton.)

ōfer, "edge, bank, river-bank, sea-shore." Confusion takes place between this element and O.E. **hofer**, "hump, hill," and O.E. **ōra**, "edge," *q.v.* (Ashover, Birchover, Bolsover? Calver, Codnor, Codnor Gate, Codnor Park, Edensor I., Heanor, Littleover, Mickleover, Mellor? Offerton? Oversetts?)

open, "open, unenclosed." (Openwood Gate [Belper and Denby].)

ōra, "edge, border, margin." (Bolsover?)

oxa, "ox." (Oxcroft.)

pearroc (of Celtic origin), "park, enclosure." (Broomhill Park, Butterley Park, Codnor Park, Locko Park, Park, Park Gate, Parkhead, Ravensdale Park.)

pīc, "point, pike, summit of hill or mountain." (Eccles Pike.)

pleg-stōw, "playing-place, playground." (Plaistowe Green.)

pōl, "pool, creek." (Great Pool, Pannier's Pool Bridge, Poole's Cavern, Poole's Hole, Poolsbrook.)

port (>Lat. **portus**), "harbour, port, town." (Alport.)

preōst, "priest." (Priestcliffe.)

pytt, "pit, hole in the ground." (Sparrow Pit.)

rād, "road, way." (Compstall Road.)

rāw, **rāew**, "row of trees, stones," also "boundary." (Ling's Row, Rowarth, Rowland II., Row Tor?)

reād, "red." (Radbourne I. and II., Red Hill, Red Moor I.)

rūh, "rough, uncultivated." (Rowditch, Rowthorne.)

rygē, "rye." (Rihill [in Chesterfield], Ryhull [near Bolsover], Riley [in Eyam], Riley Grave Stones [Eyam], Riley or Rylah [in Scarcliff], Ryecroft.)

rysč, "rush." (Rushop Edge?)

sandig, "sandy." (Sandiacre.)

sceacel, **sceacol**, "shackle, fetter, chain." (Shacklecross.)

sceaga, "shaw, small wood, copse, thicket." (Bagshaw Cavern, Bradshaw, Lady Shaw Bottom.)

sceāp, "sheep." (Shipley.)

sceard, "broken, notched, having gaps or rifts." (Shardlow.)

See also **Scerda** in Part II., A, I.)

sceāt, "angle, corner, nook, region." (Shatton.)

scilfe, **scylfe** (Anglian **scelfe**), "shelf, ledge, ridge." (Tibshelf, Wadshelf.)

scīr, "bright, shining." (Shirebrook, Shirley?)

- scīre**, "enclosure, precinct." **scīr**, "office," then "district, shire," and "boundary," } (Shirland,
division." } Shirley ?)
- sealh**, **salig**, "sallow, willow." (Netherseal, Overseal,
Sawley, Sawley—New.)
- sec̄g**, "sedge, swordgrass, sedgy land." Hathersedge? Sedall.
For the latter see also **Sečg** in Part II., A, I.)
- sīd**, "wide, broad, extensive." (Sinfin, Sinfin Moor, Sydnope
Stand.)
- side**, "flank, side." (Broadside, Brownside, Chevin Side,
Commonside [in Brailsford, Great Barlow, Whitwell],
Holymoorside, Phoside, Stanton Hill Side.)
- smæl**, "small, narrow, slender." (Small Dale, Smalley.)
- smip**, "smith." (Smithesby or Smisby. But the first element
may be O.Norse **smiþr**.)
- spann**, **sponn**, "span, measurement, land measured."
(Span Carr? Spondon? Sponds Hill?)
- spearwa**, "sparrow." (Sparrow Pit.)
- spōn**, "chip, shaving, piece of land cut off." (Spondon?
Sponds Hill?)
- stæf**, "stave, stick, post." (Staveley, Staveley Woodthorpe.)
- stān**, "stone." (Bakestone Moor? Buxton, Crich Stand?
Edgestones Head, Hearthstone? Riley Grave Stones,
Stanley. Stanton [and Newhall], Stanton-by-Bridge, Stanton
Hill Side, Stanton-in-the-Peak, Stanton Lees, Stanton
Woodhouse, Stonebroom, Stone Dale, Stonedge, Stone-
gravels [Chesterfield and Newbold], Sydnope Stand?)
- stāniġ**, ***stāniġ**, "stony." Houghton—Stoney, Middleton—
Stoney.)
- steāp**, "steep, lofty, high." (Steeple Grange.)
- stede**, "place, position, site." (Halsteads, Kirkstead, Tunstead,
Tunstead Milton.)
- stoc**, "fenced-in place." }
stocc, "stock, tree-trunk." } (Stoke.)
- stōw**, "place." (Egstow, Plaistowe Green.)

stræt, "street, paved road." (Street Lane, Stretton [Clay Cross and Shirland].)

stybb, stubb, "tree stump, root, stub." (Stubbing, Stubley.)

***stŷt** (> **stūt**), "gnat, midge." (Steetley?)

sumor, "summer." (Somercotes ? But see also **Sumer-** in Part II., A, II.)

sūþ, "south." (Darley—South, Sothal ? South Hill, South Normanton, South Wingfield, Southwood, Sudbury, Sutton - cum - Duckmanton, Sutton-on-the-Hill, Sutton Scarsdale.)

swæþ, "footprint, track." (Swathwick.)

swin, "swine." (Swineshaw.)

tādige, tādie, "toad." (Toadmore.)

topp, "top, summit." (Cropo Top, Hill Top.)

treo(w), "tree, wood." (Allestree, Edentree, Limetreehill, Winster II.?)

troh, trog, "trough, basin, water-pipe, land shaped like a trough." (Troway.)

trus, "brushwood, fallen leaves and branches, twigs as material for fuel." (Trusley.)

tūn, "enclosure, hamlet, settlement." (Alfreton, Alkmonton, Allenton, Alton, Alvaston or Elvaston, Ambaston or Embaston, Arkwright Town, Arleston, Ashopton, Aston-upon-Trent, Aston [in Hope], Aston [in Sudbury], Aston — Coal, Bakestone Moor ? Barton Blount, Beighton, Beighton Hill, Beyton's Dale, Boulton, Boyleston, Brampton, Brampton—Lower, Brampton—Old, Brassington, Breaston St. Michael, Bretton I., III., IV., V., Bretton Clough, Bridge Town, Brimington, Brimington—New, Broughton—Church and West, Burnaston, Cuckleton, Calton Lees, Carsington, Castleton, Catton, Chapel Milton, Charlestown, Chellaston, Chelmorton IV., Church Town, Clifton, Coddington, Compton [Clifton and], Compton [Ashbourne], Crewton [Alvaston and Derby], Cronkstone Hill, Duckmanton, Dunston, Eaton [Alsop—]

le-Dale], Eaton [Doveridge], Eaton—Cold, Eaton Dove-dale, Eaton—Little, Eaton—Long, Eckington, Edlaston, Ednaston, Egginton, Elmton, Elton, Foston, Gratton, Hatton, Hearthstone? Hillstown, Hilton, Hognaston, Hollington, Hopton, Hopton Wood, Houghton—New and Stoney, Ilkeston (original element O.E. **dūn**), Ireton—Kirk and Little, Ireton Wood, Kedleston, Kniveton, Leighton—Low, Linton, Litton, Litton Mill, Lullington, Mammerton, Mammerton Woodhouses, Mapleton or Mappleton, Markeaton, Marston-on-Dove, Marston Montgomery, Matlock Town [and Green], Melton, Mercaston, Middleton-by-Wirksworth, Middleton Dale, Middleton—Stoney, Milltown, Milton, Morton, Mugginton, Newton Grange, Newton—King's, Newton, Normanton—North or Temple, Normanton—South, Norton, Norton Lees, Norton—Little, Norton Woodseats, Offerton, Ogston, Osleston, Osmaston, Overton, Palterton, Pinxton, Pinxton Green, Repton IIa, Rosliston, Roston, Sapperton, Scropton, Shatton, Snelston, Snitterton, Stanton [and Newhall], Stanton-by-Bridge, Stanton-by-Dale, Stanton Hill Side, Stanton-in-the-Peak, Stanton Lees, Stanton Woodhouse, Stenson, Stretton [Clay Cross and Shirland], Sturston, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, Sutton - on - the - Hill, Sutton Scarsdale, Swarkeston, Taddington, Tapton, Thulston or Thurleston, Thurvaston, Tissington, Tunstead, Tunstead Milton, Tupton, Unstone, Upper Town, Walton [in Brampton and Chesterfield], Walton - upon - Trent, Wessington, Wessington Hay, Weston Underwood, Weston-upon-Trent, Wheston, Whittington, Willington, Wyaston.)

twī- (in compounds), "two, double." (Twyford.)

þorn, "thorn, thorn-tree." (Rowthorne, Shuckton Manor, Thornhill, Thornsett, Whaley Thorns.)

þorp, "village, hamlet." (Boythorpe, Cutthorpe, Hackenthorpe, Halsthorpe or Harlesthope, Hodthorpe,

Jordanthorpe, Millthorpe, Netherthorpe, Oakerthorpe, Staveley Woodthorpe, Thorpe, Waterthorpe, Williamthorpe, Wilsthorpe, Woodthorpe [near Dronfield], Woodthorpe [in North Wingfield].)

under, "down, under, low." (Underwood, Weston Underwood.)

up, upp (adv.), "up, on high, high." The following forms contain the comparative adjective **upper**, formed from the O.E. adverb. (Upper Biggin, Upper Birchwood, Upper Booth, Upper End, Upper Hackney, Upper Hartshay, Upper Langwith, Upper Loads, Upper Pleasley, Upper Town.)

ut, ute (adv.), "out, without." (Outseats.)

(*ge*)**wæscé**, "overflow of water, wash, swamp, marshy ground." (Alderwasley, Wash Green.)

wealh, walh, "foreigner." (Walton [in Brampton and Chesterfield], Walton-upon-Trent.)

weard, (1) "ward, watchman, guard," (2) with modern dialectal meaning "division, district." ((1) Wardgate? Wardlow, but see also **Wearda** in Part II., A, I.; (2) Hulland Ward, Hulland Ward Intakes.)

weg, "way, road." (Bradway, Cow Ways, Halfway Houses, Holloway, Longway Bank, Midway, Ridgeway, Ridgeway [Eckington], Ridgeway [Heage], Ridgeway Moor, Troway.)

wiella, well, wellle, "well, spring, fountain." A variant **-wall** appears in M.E., which may be due to confusion with O.E. **weall**, "wall." (Bakewell, Blackwell or Blackwall, Blackwell [Taddington], Blackwell Mill, Bradwell, Caldwell or Cauldwell, Cresswell, Etwall, Five Wells Hill, Glapwell, Holy Well, Hopwell, Momesson's Well, New Speedwell Mine, Russet Well, Speedwell, Speedwell Cavern, Tideswell, Tideswell Dale, Whatstandwell, Whitwell, Whitworth Well.)

(*ge*)**weorc**, "work, fortification." (Aldwark, Foremark I., The Carl's Work.)

weorþ, worþ, "homestead, habitation, farm, estate." (Bugs-worth, Charlesworth, Chatsworth, Chisworth, Hemsworth, Ludworth, Mackworth, Rowarth, Whitworth Well, Wingerworth, Wirksworth.)

west, "west." (Broughton—West, Hallam—West, Handley—West, Inkersall—West, Westhouses, Weston Underwood, Weston-upon-Trent.)

wic (-wich, wick), "dwelling-place, abode, collection of houses, village." (Dethick III., Greenwich, Hardwick, Hardwick Mount, Horwich End, Parwich, Swanwick, Swathwick ? Winswick.)

wudu, "wood, forest." (Birchwood—Lower and Upper, Derwent Woodlands, Dronfield Woodhouse, Eyam Woodlands, Harwood Grange, Hazlewood, Hickinwood, Holtwood, Hope Woodlands, Hopton Wood, Horsley Woodhouse, Ireton Wood, Lightwood, Mammerton Woodhouses, Meadow Wood, Monkwood, Moorwood Moor, Northwood, Norton Woodseats, Norwood, Openwood Gate [Belper and Denby], Shuttlewood, Southwood, Stanton Woodhouse, Staveley Woodthorpe, Stuffynwood, Underwood, Weston Underwood, Wood-eaves, Wood End, Woodhouse [Bolsover and Doveridge], Wood Linkin, Woodseats [Charlesworth], Woodthorpe [near Dronfield], Woodthorpe [in North Wingfield], Woodville.)

II.—WORDS OF SCANDINAVIAN ORIGIN.

bali, "soft, grassy bank, especially if sloping down to the shore." (Ballidon ?)

bōl, "reclaimed and cultivated land, farm." (Bolsover I. ? Boulton, Boyleston ?)

bōð, "booth, dwelling." (Barber Booth, Booth—Upper and Lower, Boothgate, Ollerbrook Booth.)

bygging, "building, house." (Biggin, New Biggin, Nether Biggin, Upper Biggin [Hulland].)

bȳ(r), "habitation, village, town." (Appleby, Bretby, Denby, Derby, Derby Hills, Ingleby, Robey Field, Smisby or Smithesby, Stainsby.)

flagg, "spot where a turf has been cut out, sod, flagg." (Flagg.)

havn (O.E. **hafn** > Icel. **höfn**, etc.), "haven." (Newhaven.)

hvall, "hill, dome-shaped hill," then "farm lying by such hills." (Whaley, Whaley Bridge, Whaley Moor, Whaley Thorns.)

kelda, "well, spring, stream from well." (Kilbourne.)

kirkja, "church." (Kirk Hallam, Kirk Ireton, Kirk Langley, Kirkstead, Kirk Wilne.)

kjarr, "brushwood, copsewood, marshy ground." (Aldercar, Crich Carr, Emmett Carr, Pope's Carr, Span Carr.)

konungr, "king." (Coneygrey? Congreave?)

kross (> Celtic > Latin), "cross, cross-roads." (Clay Cross, Cross Hill, Cross Green, Cross-o'-th'-Hands, Old Cross, Shacklecross, Summer Cross.)

lāgr, "low." (Leighton—Low, Lower Birchwood, Lower Brampton, Lower Cliffe, Lowgates? Lower Pilsley, etc.)

lundr, "grove." (Hasland, Hasland Green, Rowland I., Shirland.)

melr, "kind of wild oats, sandhill overgrown with bent grass." (Melbourne? Mellor? Milton? Chapel Milton?)

rauðr, "red." (Radbourne III., Red Moor II., Rod Knowle.)

sāti, "seat, settling-place." (Norton Woodseats, Ollersett, Outseats, Oversetts, Thornsett, Woodseats [Charlesworth]. These place-names might contain an O.E. ***sāte**, "seat, settling-place," which is not recorded, but may have existed.)

skarð, "notch, chink, mountain pass." (Scarcliff. But see also **Skarði**, in Part II., A, II.)

skōgr, "wood, small wood." (Loscoe ?)

smiðr, "smith." (Smithesby or Smisby. But see **Smiðr** in Part II., A, II.)

stallr, "place." (Compstall Road, Winster ?)

toft, (1) "green tuft or knoll"; (2) "toft, place marked out for a house or building"; (3) "spare piece of ground with walls, but without a roof" (*Cleasby-Vigf.*); "piece of ground, place marked out for a house or building" (*B.-T.*); "small grove of trees, place where messuage, now decayed, formerly stood." (*Kemble, C.D.*, III., p. xxxix.) (Hardstoft [Heath and Ault Hucknall].)

pweiti, **pweit**, "piece of ground, paddock, farm." (Brackenfield, Swathwick. See early forms of these two names in Part I.)

vað, "wading-place, ford." (Langwith Basset II.)

viðr, "tree, wood, forest." (Astwith, Langwith Basset I., Upper Langwith.)

vrā or **rā**, "corner, row, line, landmark." (Coneygrey ? Robey Field, Rowland I., Row Tor ?)

III.—WORDS OF FRENCH AND LATIN ORIGIN.

bellus (Low Latin), "fair, beautiful." (Beauchief Abbey, Belper.)

bounde (M.E. > O.French **bonne**), "boundary (derivative)." (Boundary.)

castel, "castle." (Castle Gresley, Castle Hill [Chesterfield and Duffield], Castle Yard, Castleton.)

cavern, "cave," etc. (Bagshaw Cavern, Blue John Mine and Caverns, Cumberland Cavern, Fluor Spar Cavern, Peak Cavern, Poole's Cavern, Royal Devonshire Cavern, Royal Rutland Cavern, Speedwell Cavern.)

chapelle, "chapel." (Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chapel Milton.)

commun, comoun (O.French **comun**), "common," later "common land." (The Common, Commonside[Brailsford, Great Barlow, Whitwell], Langley Common.)

coni, conyng (Anglo-French **conin**), "rabbit." (Coneygrye? Congreave?)

forest, "free space of hunting ground," then "wood." (Peak Forest.)

grange, graunge, "barn, outlying farm." (Abney Grange, Grange, Grange Mill, Griff Grange, Hanson Grange, Harwood Grange, Ivonbrook Grange, Newton Grange, Steeple Grange.)

hamelet (diminutive of O.French **hamel**), "hamlet." (Great Hamlet.)

mine (French > Celtic. *Cp.* Breton **men-gleuz**, and Welsh **mwn**, "ore, mine."), "mine." (Blue John Mine, New Speedwell Mine.)

mount, mont, "hill, mount." (Hardwick Mount.)

pec, "sharp, pointed thing; peak"; given as French in origin by Skeat, *Concise Etymol. Dict.*, 1911. But see Peak and early forms in Part I. (High Peak, Middle Peak, Peak, Peak Cavern, Peak Dale, Peak Forest.)

posterne, "small back door to fort." (Postern.)

repair, "retreat, resort." (Belper.)

roke, roque, "rock, large mass of stone." (Cratcliffe Rocks, Great Rocks Dale.)

vallum, vale, "valley." (Ambervale, Banks Vale, Birch Vale, Golden Valley, Pleasley Vale.)

ville, "farmhouse, town." (Granville, Ironville, Woodville.)

CORRIGENDA.

1. Introd., Phon., § 2 (p. 145 in Vol. XXXVI. ; p. 23, Reprint).
Owing to the war, the publication of my article in *Engl. Stud.* is indefinitely postponed.
2. Introd., Phon., § 4, I., 1 (p. 146 in Vol. XXXVI. ; p. 24, Reprint).
O.E. 3 (back-open voiced not voiceless).
3. Introd., Phon., § 4, II., A, 4 (p. 149 in Vol. XXXVI. ; p. 27, Reprint).
Thulston > *Torulfestune* (1086) should be included under the consonant change *-lvst-* < *-lst-*; Osleston > *Oslaueston* (1200-50) and Edlaston > *Edulveston* (1229) show the change of *-vst-* to *-st-*.
4. Introd., Phon., § 4, II., A, 5 (p. 149 in Vol. XXXVI. ; p. 27, Reprint).
Under the heading *-lvst- < -st-* should be Burnaston > *Burnulfestune* (1086), not Burnaston, etc.
5. Introd., Phon., § 1, I., 8 (p. 139 in Vol. XXXVI. ; p. 17, Reprint).
Wirksworth should not be discussed under this heading.
See Part II. for new derivation.
6. **Beeley** (p. 179 in Vol. XXXVI. ; p. 57, Reprint).
Type II. shows the diphthongisation of æg to ei (ai), not (i).
7. **Bolsover** (p. 184 in Vol. XXXVI. ; p. 62, Reprint).
The pronunciation of Bolsover should be written (bəuzə), not (bauzə).
8. **Kniveton** (p. 275 in Vol. XXXVI. ; p. 153, Reprint).
The pronunciation of the Lancs. Knowsley should be written (nauzli), not (nauzli).
9. **Litton** (p. 280 in Vol. XXXVI. ; p. 158, Reprint).
The first element may be O.E. *hlip*, not O.E. *hlip*.