

well as a bronze hand-pin which "can with some confidence be assigned to that part of the early iron age known as Tène I" (the fourth-third century B.C.) are described and illustrated in Mr. Leslie Armstrong's report.

## XIV.

## BARREL EDGE, WIRKSWORTH.

It is obvious that, as applied to this outstanding physical feature, the term "barrel" is a misnomer. The explanation is simple. The Celtic word for a hill is *barr* and the Anglian invaders, as we know, were not averse to adopting Celtic names already applied to certain features of the country, and thus we find that many of the permanent features still bear Celtic names, or have modern ones based on Celtic roots. In this instance, the significance of *barr* having been forgotten, they added the explanatory word *hill* from their own language; so that Barrel for Barr-Hill is more nearly correct in pronunciation than in orthography. This is the one instance known to the writer on this side of the Border where the synonymous Celtic and Anglian terms for a hill thus compounded are still in popular use, but beyond the Border they are thus found in numerous instances. In fact the Rev. J. Stewart told me that in his parish of Girthon there are no fewer than six "Barr-Hills," and not only so, but there are numerous places and farmsteads all over Galloway whose names commence with the prefix *Bar-*. Nor do we need to go beyond our own county for confirmation of what is stated above. In a *Lay Subsidy Roll* of the year 1327-8 we find under Wingerworth an individual referred to as Rog' Atte Barre,<sup>1</sup> Roger Atte Barre would later be Roger at the Hill and to-day simply Roger Hill, nor is it difficult to fix approximately the position of his domicile. The nucleus of the village of Winger-

<sup>1</sup> *Derb. Arch. Journal*, xxx. 91.

worth consists of half a dozen cottages and the village school, the group being known today as, "Hill Houses." Before these dwellings stood here the site would be known as "The Hill" and at a still earlier period as "The Barr." The original village stood a little to the south of the Old Hall, which was taken down when the present one was erected 1720-30, and its site was planted as an ornamental shrubbery, known as the "Ladies' Pleasure Garden." The last relic of the village survives in the village well, which may still be seen. When we find such names as Beeley Bar, Cowley Bar, Owler Bar and Fackley Bar still in the use we can hardly resist the conclusion that all are survivals of the Celtic word *barr* used in a similar connection.

If the words *barr* and *hill* are synonymous terms, the word *Edge* in this connection is a still further repetition. But it is necessary to explain that it was only applied to a hill with certain definite characteristics. A number of Derbyshire hills are thus designated, whose salient features are a gradual ascent from one direction till we arrive at an abrupt break in the surface, literally the "edge" of a cliff or precipice, followed by a more or less precipitous descent on the other side. This description applies to the whole series of edges crowning the Eastern slope of the Derwent valley from Chatsworth up to the Yorkshire border, including Froggatt Edge, Bamford Edge, White Edge, Brown Edge, Derwent Edge etc., with a number of others scattered about the county. Those enumerated above are all situated on the escarpment of the mill-stone grit formation, so that the word "Edge" also applies to the outcropping edges of the exposed strata, as well as to the sudden interruption of the normal continuity of the surface above.

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