THE
PLACE-NAMES OF
WARWICKSHIRE

By
J. E. B. GOVER, A. MAWER and
F. M. STENTON
in collaboration with
F. T. S. HOUGHTON

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PREFACE

THE present volume is the second volume in the Survey which deals with a West Midland county. Immediately after the volume on Worcestershire was completed in 1927, Mr F. T. S. Houghton, who collected the greater part of the material for that county, proceeded to work in similar fashion upon the material for Warwickshire and Gloucestershire, and it is his activities upon Warwickshire that are mainly responsible for the position that county now takes in our series. He it was who did by far the greatest part of the work upon printed documents, maps and the like, and who also worked for us upon the standard unprinted sources such as Assize Rolls and Feet of Fines which were transcribed for us by Miss Scroggs. Later developments in our plans and work, dating from the Northamptonshire volume of 1933, especially the fuller treatment now given to minor names and field-names necessitated a good deal of additional work upon unprinted material and a certain amount of re-reading of printed material. Here we have been chiefly indebted to the sub-editor, Mr Gover, but at every stage in the preparation of the material Mr Houghton's criticisms and suggestions have proved of the greatest value and no trouble has been too great for him to take in answering any enquiries that we have put to him with regard to points of historical or geographical detail.

In the preparation of the field-name section we stand indebted once again to the local Education authority and to the various schools alike elementary and secondary which are under its care. Through the active interest of Mr Perkins, the Director of Education for the county, we received for some 115 parishes in the county lists of field-names with topographical and other comments, and maps traced from the 6" Ordnance Survey maps showing the position of these fields. The quality of this work naturally varied very much from parish to parish, often, especially in newly urbanised areas, from causes beyond the control of the schools, but with the aid of this information and Mr Gover's own work upon the Tithe Awards, we have been
able to give a fairly full picture of the field-names of the county as recorded from the 19th and 20th centuries, and, on the basis of reference to them in earlier documents, to trace out the full history of many of them.

Various public authorities and the chief land-owners in the county have been most helpful in putting at our disposal unpublished documents of every kind in their possession. A full list of those to whom we are indebted in this way is set forth below, but one must mention one helper in particular. It has been a source of very natural pleasure to the Editors that in the preparation of this volume they have had the help of Mr W. F. S. Dugdale, the present head of the family to which the great Warwickshire historian belonged. He has placed at our disposal his own valuable muniments which are now in process of being catalogued and has directed us to many other valuable sources of information.

Dugdale's *History of Warwickshire* stands out as perhaps the greatest of all early county histories and the Editors have often found it most helpful to quote his own acute observations upon the history or topography of some particular place, and in a good many instances to give his own etymology or his comments upon certain common place-name terms such as *wold, toft, by*. There are naturally a good many cases where Dugdale goes astray after the fashion of the early etymologists, but again and again he hits the mark in a way which is seldom paralleled among his contemporaries.

In this as in the Worcestershire volume, the Editors have attempted to complete the work initiated many years ago by Mr W. H. Duignan. His volume on Warwickshire is necessarily very fragmentary and naturally, in view of the time at which he wrote, the book includes many interpretations which cannot now be maintained. Nevertheless, honour must be paid to him as a pioneer who saw some of the future possibilities of the subject, and there are a few cases, separately acknowledged in the volume, where his statements or suggestions have been very helpful to the Editors.

To the following Colleges we are indebted for permission to inspect unprinted documents, etc. in their possession: the Dean and the Governing Body of Christ Church, Oxford; the Warden
and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford; the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford; the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford; the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford; the President and Fellows of St John's College, Oxford; the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.

For access to their muniment rooms we are indebted to the following: The Marquess of Northampton, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Warwick, Sir Gerald Shuckburgh, Sir Robert Throckmorton and Lady Throckmorton and Mr W. F. S. Dugdale.

Use has been made of the following libraries and muniment rooms: Birmingham Public Library, Bodleian, British Museum, Northamptonshire Record Society, Public Record Office, Stratford on Avon Birthplace Library, Tithe Award Office and Warwick County Hall Office (through the kindness of the Clerk to the County Council). To the staffs of these we wish to express our gratitude for all the help they have given. We are particularly indebted to Mr L. Chubb, late of Birmingham Public Library and now Librarian of Ipswich Public Library, for lending us his transcripts of Birmingham deeds, to Miss Joan Wake, Hon. Secretary of the Northamptonshire Record Society, for access to documents deposited there by the Duke of Buccleuch, and to Mr Wellstood of the Stratford on Avon Birthplace Library for guidance in the use of documents there (among these being documents deposited by Lord Willoughby de Broke), and for much additional information.

To Mr B. G. Charles, Dr J. P. Oakden and Mr F. Williamson we are specially indebted for the opportunity of consulting comparative material respectively for Wales, Staffordshire and Derbyshire.

We are indebted to the following members of the Warwickshire Village Histories Committee for help with the field-names of various parishes: Miss Edlmann, Mr H. W. Mapleton-Bree, Miss E. M. Mills, Mr R. J. Wall and Mrs Westacott. Miss Loveday and Miss J. Smythe have also given us information.

To Miss E. S. Scroggs we are also indebted for the services already mentioned and for help in connection with Mr Dugdale's manuscripts.

To Professor Ekwall, Dr Ritter, Professor Vendryes and Professor Watson we are indebted for help with cruces submitted
to them. For help in the reading of the proofs we are indebted to Professor Bruce Dickins, Professor Ekwall, Professor Tait and Dr A. H. Smith.

To Miss A. M. Armstrong we owe the indexes and valuable help in checking forms and references.

We are again indebted to the Cambridge University Press for the care with which they have printed this volume.

Finally, a word of thanks must be said to all those correspondents and others who have furnished material for the series of Addenda and Corrigenda to previous volumes printed on pages xli–li. Contributions of this kind are at all times very welcome. The names of the chief contributors are recorded on page xli.

A. M.

April, 1936

F. M. S.
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INTRODUCTION

EVEN at the present day, the observant traveller who crosses Warwickshire from north to south is conscious of passing through two very different types of country. In the north, apart from the centres of population called into being by industrial development, the rarity of large and compact villages, and the abundance of hamlets and isolated farms suggests a region which has been won for habitation in the course of many centuries by the gradual extirpation of timber and undergrowth. In the south, the village, not the farm or hamlet, is the characteristic type of settlement, and the open fields by which these villages were supported have left innumerable traces of ridge and furrow upon the surface of the ground. On the original Ordnance Survey maps of the county, published between 1831 and 1835, the distinction stands out with the clearness of a diagram. In the north, the coalescence of farms and hamlets into large units of population had hardly begun by this date, and in the south, the open fields were still remembered. ‘Harbury Field’ and ‘Napton Fields,’ ‘Tysoe Field’ and ‘Oxhill Fields,’ appear on the map, not as names of farms, but as descriptions of wide stretches of country which had once been the arable of village communities. The whole of the early history of Warwickshire has been governed by the natural factors of soil and contour which produced a land of farms and hamlets in the north of the county, and a land of villages in the south.

The distinction was clearly recognised in the seventeenth century. Dugdale, whose Antiquities of Warwickshire appeared in 1656, states that the parts of the county lying north of the Avon were known as the Woodland, in contrast to the Feldon, or open country, to the south of the river. Natural regions are rarely, if ever, separated by so precise a boundary as the line

1 Cf. infra 25 (s.n. Shuttington Fields) et passim.
2 The place-names of Warwickshire give no support to the opinion that the distinction between these types of settlement represents a distinction between Celtic and Germanic agrarian customs.
3 Cf. infra 15 (s.n. Fieldon Bridge). This division is well brought out in the Distribution Maps where the very numerous leah-names in the county are practically confined to the area north of the Avon.
of a river, but the distinction to which Dugdale refers is brought out very clearly by the medieval charters relating to different parts of Warwickshire. In the country around Oxhill and Tysoe, for example, most of the familiar features of the open-field economy are revealed in documents which go back to the middle of the twelfth century. But any group of charters relating to the country north of the Avon may be expected to show the features of a country in which arable cultivation was being slowly extended at the expense of woodland and waste. The usual peasant tenements of the Middle Ages, the virgates and half virgates of the open-field system, rarely appear in the earliest charters from this country. Grants of land are generally expressed in irregular numbers of acres, and defined by reference to some natural landmark near which they lay. Parcels of land brought into cultivation from the waste are frequently mentioned, and the creation of new tenements by the making of such 'assarts' can be traced back in this region to the age of the Norman kings. Even without other evidence, it could safely be argued from the language of charters that the greater part of Warwickshire north of the Avon was a land of ancient forest.

In fact, this region coincides generally with one of the most famous forest districts of medieval England. The Forest of Arden is never mentioned before the Norman Conquest, but in the Middle Ages it was one of the dominant geographical features of the central Midlands. Like every medieval forest, it was far from being a continuous expanse of woodland. Wootton Wawen appears as the centre of an important estate already in the reign of Ethelbald of Mercia, and in other parts of this region there are names of settlements, such as Birmingham, which cannot well be later than the sixth or early seventh century. But although by the date of the Norman Conquest north Warwickshire was studded with long-established settlements, the woodlands of this country still determined the character of its life, and were of the first importance in its economy. The custom of the forest of Arden could be quoted before the king's justices in the thirteenth century. In 1221 it was pleaded in court that

1 BCS 157.
2 Birmingham is the only name of archaic type within a wide area and there can be little doubt that its local importance goes back to the first settlement of this county.
the 'law in Arden' allowed a lord, on whose fee there was a great pasture, to make buildings and raise hedges and banks in it, so long as the men of the neighbourhood were not deprived of their accustomed entries and exits, nor suffered any other injury. There can be no doubt that many of the isolated farms of north Warwickshire represent buildings thus raised in accordance with the ancient 'law in Arden.'

In the age of the Anglo-Saxon settlements, the forest of Arden formed part of a great expanse of wooded, broken, or infertile country which offered few attractions to early colonists. To the west and north, it was continued by the districts of similar character which in the Middle Ages formed the royal forests of Feckenham, Kinver, Morfe, and Cannock. To the north-east, it was separated by only a narrow space of more open country from the wooded hills of Leicester Forest and Charnwood. In the history of the Anglo-Saxon conquest, the central woodlands, of which Arden is the greatest, formed, if not a barrier forbidding the expansion of peoples, at least a boundary between different cultures. There is very little archaeological evidence of heathen English settlement in Warwickshire north of the Avon valley, and it would seem that three separate lines of penetration into central England ended for a considerable time in the forest of Arden. The Saxon people known as the Hwicce, moving up the Severn valley, founded a series of early settlements along the line of the Avon. Their presence at Bidford in the heathen time is attested by an important burial ground of this period, and before the eighth century they seem to have occupied all the south-western third of Warwickshire, but they never crossed the hills which separate the Avon valley from the valleys of the Blythe and Tame. The eastern half of the county fell in course of time to the Anglian Mercians, who seem to have entered England by the water-way of the Trent and were firmly established in Staffordshire by the early seventh century. But they have left no archaeological traces of their presence at this date in north Warwickshire, and to judge from the evidence of place-names, their occupation of this country was a matter of generations rather than decades. The English settlements in the

\[1\] *Rolls of the Justices in Eyre for Lincolnshire (1218–9) and Worcestershire (1221)* (Seld 53), p. 448.
south-east of the county belong geographically to the territory of the Middle Angles, whose line of approach was the Nene valley\(^1\). They had been brought under Mercian lordship before the middle of the seventh century, and nothing is known of their previous history, but the archaeological evidence of their settlement in what is now Northamptonshire shows that they were an important people, and among the earliest of the Germanic invaders of Britain. The Anglian burial-ground at Marton on the Leam should probably be assigned to them, but there is no sign that their penetration of the county extended very far beyond this point to the north or west, and their early absorption into the Mercian kingdom means that they play no distinctive part in the recorded history of the central Midlands. Historically, the distinction between Mercians and Middle Angles is of little significance in this part of England, and the essential contrast which complicates the early history of Warwickshire is that between the Saxon Hwicce of the south-west and the combined Anglian peoples of the north and east.

A permanent trace of this distinction survived for centuries in the ecclesiastical organisation of the county. Throughout the Middle Ages, and, indeed, until recent changes, Warwickshire was divided between the dioceses of Worcester, the cathedral city of the Hwicce, and Lichfield, the seat of the first bishopric of the Mercians. In the western Midlands, where religious order was never interrupted for long by Danish invasions, the boundaries of dioceses are a guide to more ancient secular divisions, and there can be little doubt that the eastern boundary of the diocese of Worcester\(^2\), as it runs through Warwickshire, corresponds very closely to the eastern frontier of the kingdom of the Hwicce. It is highly probable that the name *Tachbrook* (*infra* 258–9), which seems to contain an Old English word *twcels*, 'boundary,' refers to this political division, for while Tachbrook itself was in the medieval diocese of Lichfield, Barford, which adjoins it on the west, belonged to that of Worcester\(^2\). Farther

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\(^1\) On the Middle Angles see PN Nth xiii–xvii.

\(^2\) The boundary runs across the county in a general south-easterly direction from Tamworth to Tysoe. It very rarely coincides with hundred boundaries and the irregularity of its course shows that it was determined by local conditions of settlement and not by any important continuous natural features. For the boundary see the maps of the dioceses in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (Record Commission), vol. 3.
to the south, this boundary is mentioned unequivocally in an Old English charter. On the western side of the parish of Radway in the diocese of Lichfield, a field-name Martimow (infra 272) can be traced through an intermediate form back to the Mercna mere which is mentioned in a corresponding position in the tenth-century boundaries of Kineton, in the diocese of Worcester. There can be no doubt that Mercna mere means 'boundary of the Mercians,' and the name proves that the boundary had been precise enough to be remembered in an age when the distinction between the Mercians and the Hwicce had long been superseded by the creation of a new 'shire,' centring on Warwick, and over-riding all the administrative divisions of an earlier time.

Only two of these divisions have left a trace in surviving records. An eighth-century charter relating to Wootton Wawen states that it was situated in regione quae antiquitus nominatur Stoppingas. Nothing more is known of this regio, but it can safely be regarded as a district which had yielded a definite food-rent each year to the primitive kings of the Hwicce, and there can be little doubt that its inhabitants had been in the habit of meeting periodically for the settlement of disputes and for the regulation of their common interests in the woodland and waste belonging to their territory. A second, and larger division of the same kind is mentioned in the boundaries of a charter relating to Cofton Hackett in Worcestershire. They begin at a point where the boundary of the Tomsetan met that of the Pencer setan. The latter are otherwise unknown, and the context in which they are mentioned makes it probable that they were afterwards incorporated in Worcestershire. But the Tomsetan were undoubtedly the men of the Tame valley and the highlands adjacent to it, and the original inhabitants of Birmingham were certainly included among them. They must have formed one of the largest divisions of the primitive Mercian people, for in the ninth century they are known to have had an ealdorman of their own, whose revenues were drawn from a territory extending towards the east at least as far as Breedon.

1 BCS 1234.  
2 BCS 157.  
3 BCS 455.  
4 Even the exact form of their name is uncertain, for Pencer may well be due to a miswriting of Wencer. In any case, the name is unintelligible.
on the Hill in Leicestershire. Tamworth, which by the eighth century had become the principal seat of the Mercian kings, was in their country, and the Anglian settlement of north Warwickshire as a whole was undoubtedly their work.

Of more general interest than the traces of vanished folks are the few place-names which throw light on heathen beliefs and practices. Owing to the comparative lateness of the settlement of Warwickshire it is natural that few names of this type should appear within the county. In the case of Warwickshire there is nothing comparable to the series of heathen place-names to be found in Essex or Surrey. Willey seems to be the only local name in Warwickshire which contains the Old English weoh, temple, or holy place, and even here, there is no quite conclusive spelling to establish the derivation. On the other hand, the name Tysoe in the extreme south of the county provides for the first time unequivocal evidence for the local worship of the god Tiw in England. The hoh or hill, thus associated with his name, was clearly one of the spurs thrown out by the main ridge of the Cotswolds which forms the south-eastern boundary of the Vale of Red Horse. No early reference to the latter name has yet been discovered, but the fact that Tiw is now known to have been worshipped in or on the edge of the Vale definitely increases the probability that the hills which border it may have been marked with a symbol appropriate to the attributes of a warrior god. In any case, the name Tysoe proves that the Hwicce, within whose territory the village lay, had reached the south of what was to become Warwickshire at a time when primitive heathenism was still in full vigour amongst them.

The field-name Grimeswrosae (1201 FF), Grimeswrose (13th Combe) in Wolvey is an interesting survival of Germanic heathendom. Ekwall in Studia Germanica tillägnade Ernest A. Kock (41–4) has shown that Grim in English place-names may well be a synonym for Woden, while in PN Ess (373–6) it has been shown that this same compound Grimeswrosae is found three times in England attached to sites in the neighbourhood

1 BCS 454. The ealdorman at this date was named Hunberht.
2 It has been suggested that the entry Arosætæ syx hund hyda in the Tribal Hidage refers to the Warwickshire river Arrow, but the Hwicce, through whose territory the Arrow runs, also appear in the Tribal Hidage as a separate people.
of Roman or pre-Roman roads or earthworks. The exact site of the Warwickshire one cannot be determined but it was on or near Watling Street, not far from High Cross. The second element in this name is OE wrāsn, ‘chain, fetter, nodus,’ but its exact significance in these compounds has not yet been determined.

There are two other minor names, Harrow Hill (infra 300) and Harrow Hill Field (infra 369) which may bear witness to ancient heathen worship but unfortunately we have no early forms for them.

The history of Warwickshire as an administrative unit begins early in the tenth century, although the actual name Waerinc-wicscir is not recorded before 1016. In origin, the county was essentially the district which maintained the burh, or fortress, which Æthelflaed lady of the Mercians built at Warwick in 914 for the defence of the surrounding country against the Danes. But there is little doubt that this new and artificial district was intended from the first to form the basis of the local organisation of justice and public finance, and the ‘hundreds’ into which Warwickshire was divided at the date of the Norman Conquest may very well go back to the early tenth century. In Warwickshire, it was long before the hundredal organisation became stereotyped, and in particular, at some date between 1086 and 1162, most of the ancient hundreds of the county seem to have been combined into a small number of large divisions known as ‘ship-sokes,’ each of which at its origin was probably required to supply a ship to the king for purposes of national defence. The ship-sokes of Kineton, Knightlow, and Hemlingford, which are mentioned by name in the reign of Henry II, were probably part of a more general re-organisation of the hundreds of central England for this purpose. The eighteen hundreds into which Buckinghamshire was divided in 1086 were afterwards formed into six larger divisions, each comprising exactly three earlier hundreds, and these divisions almost certainly correspond in date of creation and in object to the ship-sokes of Warwickshire. The grouping of the hundreds was not carried out so

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1 AS Chron. sub anno.
2 The ship-soke has been discussed most recently by Anderson, The English Hundred-Names, xix, 131–8.
symmetrically in Warwickshire as in Buckinghamshire, but the fact that the Warwickshire divisions are described by a term proving that they were bound to some form of ship-service gives them an especial interest. It may be added that the three early hundreds which were formed into the 'ship-soke' of Knightlow retained a subordinate identity for centuries thereafter. The royal rights over what had been the independent hundreds of Brinklow, Marton, and Stoneleigh were from time to time granted to individuals in the king's favour, and the seignorial justice exercised in virtue of these grants caused each of these hundreds to be known in later times as a 'leet,' with reference to the courts called by this name which were periodically held for the lord of the franchise.

The surviving Celtic element in Warwickshire place-names is small by comparison with that in the adjacent county of Worcestershire. Brailes would appear to be a Celtic compound in the strictest sense. Dassett, like Arden, was probably originally a forest or wood-name. One or two other names, e.g. Mancetter, Cosford, may contain a British first element. For the rest the pre-English names are limited to some dozen river and stream-names. The Eccles-compounds may contain a Celtic element but there is no certain criterion by which we can settle the history of each of these compounds. Traces of former British inhabitants are preserved in the two Walcot(e)s and perhaps in Bretford (v. infra 314).

The English element in the names of the county calls for little special comment. We have four examples of the distinctive Midland or Mercian Newbold (five if Newbold in Lighthorne is an old name), and little trace of the thorpe-names so common in Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire. The manorial use of bury is very rare. In the minor nomenclature this county goes with other West Midland counties (Ch, St, Db) and one isolated example in Yorkshire in its use of OE ecels (ME e(t)chels) to denote additional land taken into cultivation (cf. infra 30). cank (infra 292) also has so far only been noted in Warwickshire and Worcestershire. The term inheche (innage) (infra 45-6) with the uncompounded heach (hitch) (infra 335)

1 In the twelfth century there appears a hundred of Chikenes, Chikenesse (1183 onwards P). The position of this hundred is entirely unknown.
INTRODUCTION

has not hitherto been noted and is fairly common in this county. It may be a distinctively local term. In field-nomenclature we may note the extraordinary frequency of pleck and pingle (infra 331) though both these forms are found elsewhere.

There is in this county good evidence and evidence in greater amount than usual for the importance of parish and other boundaries in early times. We may note in support of this among major names (a) the number of har-names (infra 310), all of places lying on parish boundaries, (b) in similar fashion, the common use of (ge)mære as a place-name element (infra 312), (c) names in (ge)mæne (ib.) denoting boundary land which was common to two parishes. The evidence of the minor names (infra 338–81) amplifies the evidence very much. Most interesting perhaps are the numerous traces in minor names of compounds of OE hæme with the first element of some parish-name to denote the inhabitants of that parish, the minor names being as a rule names given to some brook, ditch, ford or the like on the boundary of two parishes (see infra 140–1). Wrautam (infra 189) gives a new term for land on a boundary which had been a subject of dispute. If the etymology given for Cockbill (infra 145), which occurs four times in the county, is correct, we have even more striking evidence for early consciousness of parish boundaries.

The influence of the Viking settlements in the county of Warwick is neither deep nor extensive. In the Introduction to the Place-names of Northamptonshire, pp. xx ff., we saw how the importance of Watling Street as the western boundary of Guthrum's kingdom was reflected in the distribution of Scandinavian names east and west of that road as it crossed the county. The whole of Warwickshire except for some half a dozen parishes to the east of Tamworth, lies west and south of Watling Street, and we are not surprised to find therefore that Scandinavian influence in the place-names is but slight.

In the Hundred of Brinklow the parish-names of (Monks) Kirby, Wibtoft and Copston bear witness to Scandinavian settlement, but it should be noted that the two latter are hybrid-formations with an English personal name and a Scandinavian second element in the first and the reverse order in the second. Kirby also is one of those names in which we have apparently
in the earliest days an English form (cf. Chircheberie) which was later Scandinavianised. Biggin and Holme in Newton are not necessarily of direct Scandinavian origin, but when we note their position on the eastern edge of the county, and the early occurrence of Holme, we are probably right in taking them as evidence for definite Scandinavian settlement.

The surviving field-names in this Hundred (infra 353–6) show little or no trace of Scandinavian influence. A few early unidentified names may however be noted:—Thorlakeshurst (1411) in Anstey (cf. ON Dórlákr); le Lingh and Basingewonge (12th) in Brinklow, the former containing the common plant-name, the latter the element wong (v. vangr) so common as a field-name in Northamptonshire and other more fully Scandinavian districts; Thokeyes Mulne (t. Ed 3) in Burton Hastings (cf. ON Tóki); Scratslade (13th) in Churchover containing ON skratti, 'goblin, monster,' found in certain Northern English dialects in the form scrat; Colbrondesacre (t. Ed 1) in Wolvey (cf. ON Kolbrond) though, as Professor Bruce Dickins suggests, this place may take its name from the giant Colbrond in Guy of Warwick rather than from some Scandinavian settler.

In Marton Hundred we have Scandinavian parish-names in Rugby, Willoughby and Thurlaston, the first of these being probably a refashioning of an earlier English name in burh. Cawston in Thurlaston probably also contains a Scandinavian personal name and Biggin in Thurlaston and Toft in Dunchurch are probably direct evidence of Scandinavian settlement. Much more doubtful are Eathorpe and Stoneythorpe; these may well be purely English.

Among field-names the only one of any importance among those that survive (infra 356–61) is Clint in Long Lawford (infra 358). Of unidentified names we may note the following: Arketlesford (c. 1150) in Bilton (cf. ON Arnketill) and possibly Mickeling (13th) from eng, 'pasture,' in the same parish; le Brodescard (c. 1150) in Dunchurch which seems to show ON skarð as against the OE sceard of Shard End (infra 41) and Keteleton (cf. ON Ketill) and Steineberwe (c. 1150) in the same parish, the latter going back to ON steinberg rather than OE stanbeorg; Schirnedale (14th) and le Lowdale (1336) in Grand-
bouthern are almost certainly Scandinavian, the former giving us perhaps another example of the Scandinavian river-name found in Skerne (PN NbDu 181) and we may note also Toft forlong (1353) and Haileholme (1336); the Anglo-Scandinavian personal name Gamel is found in Gamelesheth (t. Ed 1) in Napton; in Rugby we have in Withebec (t. Ed 3) the one example of a beck in the county; in Willoughby we have a molendinum Ketelli (c. 1265) and a Ketelesham (1344); in Wolston we have the purely Scandinavian Sweineswonge (13th).

We should note also that in Rains Brook (infra 5), the stream which forms the southern boundary of Hillmorton and for some three to four miles divides Warwickshire from Northamptonshire, we have a curious hybrid compound of ON rein, ‘strip, boundary.’

Outside these Hundreds the evidence for Scandinavian influence is scattered and slight. Among major names the most important are Griff and Keresley. Griff is just over the border from Brinklow Hundred, Keresley is in Stoneleigh Hundred. Bond Gate, earlier Bond End, in Nuneaton is clear evidence for the presence of the Scandinavian bondi (cf. also Bond End infra 115). Of unidentified minor names we may note: Franehul (1299), Ormesgreve and le Bondhomme (1362) in Allesley (cf. ON Fráni, Ormr); Gunildehous (c. 1300) in Ryton (cf. ON Gunnhildr); le Toftes, Longefriday (c. 1350), Sweynesforlong (13th) in Walsgrave, the second of these being the nickname of a field taken from the old Scandinavian name for Good Friday and doubtless used as a term of reproach. In the north of the county we have Thursholm (1247) and Gamulescroft (1394) in Kingsbury; in the north-west le Toft feld (1335) in Sutton Coldfield, Brumildeshaga (1409) in Aston, Anketelleswelle (1347) in Shustoke, Ketelesheth (1331) and Gamelescroft (1350) in Solihull; in the centre of the county we have Askeleshull (t. Ed 1) and Steyn(es)well (1336, 1411) in Keresley; in the south-east we have Gunnildeleg (13th) in Radbourne which pairs off with the isolated Gunnings Bridge (infra 217) in the south-west. This last may however be of late medieval origin.

It is clear that there was never any organised settlement in any part of Warwickshire. Such settlement as there was must have been due to an overflow from more easterly districts and
such evidence as we have at present suggests that it came from Northamptonshire rather than from Leicestershire.\footnote{In the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries the hundreds of Knightlow, Kineton, Barlichway and Stoneleigh are sporadically styled wapentakes. The use of this Scandinavian term is too late to be of significance in relation to the settlement of the county.}

Norman-French influence on the place-names of Warwickshire is not very great. We have some thirty examples of the manorial holder’s name added or prefixed in order to distinguish manors or parishes bearing identical names, but French place-names in the strictest sense both in major and in field-names are very few in number. *Beaudesert*, the name of a Norman-French castle, is perhaps the only certain example among major names. *Merevale* was no doubt a Latin name deliberately given at the founding of the monastery in the twelfth century. *Beaumont* in Tanworth appears late and its early history is unknown. In field-names we have one or two genuine compounds such as *le commun champ, le novel gardin*, besides three examples of *chalange* and two of * Cause* (*Cause*), \textit{v. infra} 314.

A few notes may be added on the material from which the present volume has been compiled. In comparison with that for the adjacent county of Worcestershire, the Old English material is scanty. From 1100 onwards the material is fairly good, the cartularies of Combe, Kenilworth, Pipewell and Warwick providing numerous twelfth-century spellings of place-names and supplementing the scanty Pipe Roll material. Of later documents the Assize Rolls have, as usual, proved invaluable, while of other useful thirteenth- and fourteenth-century documents, the Coventry Cartulary, the Leger Book of Stoneleigh Abbey, the Feet of Fines and the early Subsidy Rolls may be especially noted.
NOTES ON THE DIALECT OF WARWICKSHIRE
AS ILLUSTRATED IN ITS PLACE-NAMES

OE a before nasals varies in ME between a and o; in ModEng it usually appears as a but sometimes as o. Tanworth, Ansley and Anker are examples of the former development, Songar, Romells and Spon are examples of the latter. An interesting example of hesitation between the two forms is Anstley et non Onstleye 1315 Ass (infra 75). This is a characteristic West Midland development.

OE æ usually becomes a in ME and ModEng as in Ash, Baddesley, Napton, Haselor, with occasional e in ME. In Weddington the e persists to the present day.

OE æ becomes e in ME and ModEng as in Greaves, Meer Hill and Weathley (later Wetherley, Waverley), but note Lasbrook infra 360. This vowel when shortened appears indifferently as a or e as in Stretton, Stratford, Hatton and their various ME forms.

OE eald, weald become ME ald, old and wald, wold but only old and wold survive in ModEng as in Oldbury, Olton, The Wolds; ceald survives as ModEng cald but in ME occasionally shows cold forms.

OE āa in ME varies between a and e, having as a rule undergone shortening. It generally becomes a in ModEng as in Aston, Radford, Atherstone, but we have e in Henley and Edstone and the e is persistent throughout their history. OE hēafod(as) on the other hand shows persistent ME havedes, haveden forms, developing to ModEng hades, haden.

OE ĕo appears in ME as e (i), u (o). Birmingham and Burmington derive from the same personal name, but in the more northerly place e and i forms predominate, while u and o forms predominate in the other. Arbury, though in the north of the county, shows frequent o forms. Chalcote, Charlecote and the six Hardwicks show persistent ME e.

OE ĕo appears in ME as e and u (o) as in the forms for Radbourne, Griswolds; u (o) survives in Dordon, Dorridge,
Curdworth; e is persistent in all the forms for Chelmsley, Chilvers Coton, Chelmscote, Deppers.

OE wielle persistently appears in ME as welle showing hardly a trace of the characteristic West Midland development of walle from OE welle. Ekwall (Contribution to the history of OE dialects 51) noted Clarissewallefeld in Solihull (1352 AD iii) and the isolated wall-form quoted under Shotteswell (infra 273). Except for one or two examples quoted infra 334, 361, no further examples have come to light.

OE ū generally appears as u (o) in ME, but we often have i and e forms. Occasionally the u form survives as in Hurley, Shuttington, Hurst (3), Thurnmill, Hulls (2), Stude, Ruin Clifford, Solihull, Levenhull, Stokehull. Shelfield shows e forms throughout and so do Shelly and Sheldon, but as the first goes back to scyll, so probably do the others, cf. also Shilton. Millburn and Ilmington show persistent e (i) and i (e) respectively.

Metathesis of r is common in the later developments of OE brycg. This has already been noted (PN Nth xxxii) in Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Somerset. It is common in Warwickshire as in Deffords berdge, Saulburge, Burgetowne, Longeburge, Burgefeild, Byburge (infra 136, 151, 239, 263, 347, 356). It has also been noted in Burge End in Pirton (Herts), the home in 1302 of William atte Brugge.

We have occasional traces of voiced v for f as in Varneycombe (infra 376), Vildeneweye (infra 9).

We have two examples of NorthME qu for ME wh in the forms for Whatcote infra 288.

We have occasional traces of prefixed y before a falling diphthong from OE ēa as in Yarnton for Erdington, Yernsill for Hansell, Yetingdon for Eatonington.

OE har frequently becomes w(h)ar, w(h)or in ME and ModEng as in Whar Hall, Warstock, Whoreston for Horeston, Whore Hall for Hoare Hall.

Development of OE h to f and f to h initially is not a dialectal change but a sound-development which is well illustrated in place-name material. It was first noted in PN NbDu 85, s.n. Filbert Haugh which was shown to be a development from earlier Hilburhalgh. The reverse process was there noted in the development of Hawkenbury (K) from OE Focingabyra (BCS
NOTES ON THE DIALECT

Fuller forms are now available in KPN (129) and we see there that the h-forms first appear in the 13th century while the f-forms persist till 1350. Hinchinbrooke (PN BedsHu 261) shows interchange of initial h and f, f appearing sporadically in the 15th century. Ekwall (Essays in Honour of James Tait 82) noted that Boarhunt (Ha) went back to OE Byrhfunt' (KCD 642), with no trace of the f after the 10th century. Tolleshunt (PN Ess 306) shows f-forms from the 11th to the 14th century and h-forms from the 11th century onwards. Chadshunt (infra 249) has f-forms from the 10th to the 13th century and h-forms from the 11th century onwards.

The history of this sound-change is obscure. It seems to take place independently of the sound environment, and the only parallel which can be noted is the development of Popular Latin f to h in Spanish, as in hijo for filius. It is quite different from the development of enough [inAf] from genoh, where the f sound is due to labialising resulting from the rounding of the previous vowel.

We have numerous traces of West Midland us for es, is in unstressed syllables as in Colushull for Coleshill, Coppuston for Copston, Kerusley for Keresley, Skyllus for Skylles (infra 226), Eduston for Edstone, Aylshbury for Aylesbury (infra 291), dumpus and bikerus (infra 347, 378).
BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ABBREVIATIONS

a. ante.

abbr APlacitorum Abbreviatio, 1811.

Abingdon Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon (Rolls Series, 2 vols.), 1858.

AC Ancient Charters (Pipe Roll Soc.), 1888.

AD Catalogue of Ancient Deeds. (In progress.)

AD Unpublished Deeds at the PRO.

Add Additional MSS in the British Museum.

AddCh Additional Charters in the British Museum.

AFr Anglo-French.

AN Anglo-Norman.


Anglo-Scand Anglo-Scandinavian.

AntItin Itinerarium Antonini Augusti, ed. Parthey and Pinder, 1848.


ASC Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

Ass Assize Rolls (Salt Soc., 5, 6, 45).

Ass Assize Rolls (unpublished) in PRO, nos. 948, 950-56, 961, 963-68, 970, 973, 977, and for divers counties rolls for various dates between 1270 and 1400.

Aston Collections relating to the property of the Aston family of Ashton Hall (Cheshire). AddMS 36901-36912 (BM).

ASWills Anglo-Saxon Wills, ed. Whitelock, 1930.

B H. Beighton, A Map of Warwickshire, 1725.

Bailiffs Accts Abstract of Bailiffs Accounts of Monastic and other estates. (Dugdale Soc., 2), 1923.

Banco Placita de Banco (PRO Lists and Indexes, no. 32).

BCS Birch, Cartularium Saxonicum, 3 vols., 1885-93.

Bedford W. K. R. Bedford, 300 years of a family living, 1889.

Beds Bedfordshire.

BirmDeed Deeds at Birmingham Public Library.

Bk Buckinghamshire.

Bibl The Black Book of Warwick, ed. Thomas Kemp, 1898.

Blome Blome, Map of Warwickshire, 1670.

BM Index to the Charters and Rolls in the British Museum, 2 vols., 1900-12.

BM Facs Facsimiles of Royal and other Charters in the BM, 1903.

Bodl MSS in the Bodleian Library.

BPR The Register of Edward the Black Prince, 4 vols., 1930-33.


Brewer J. N. Brewer, Description of the County of Warwick, 1814.


Buccleuch Buccleuch MSS (photographs) (NRS).

Burton The Burton Chartulary (Salt Soc., 5, i), 1884.

c. circa.

C Cambridgeshire.

Cai Admissions to Gonville and Caius College, ed. Venn, 1887.

CartMisc Cartae Miscellaneae (AOMB vols. 31-54, PRO).
Cary Map of Warwickshire (in Camden's Britannia, 1789).
Ch Cheshire.
Ch Calendar of Charter Rolls, 6 vols., 1903-27.
ChancR Variant readings from Chancellor’s copy of Pipe Rolls.
Chetwynd Chetwynd Cartulary (Salt Soc., 12), 1891.
ChR Rotuli Chartarum, 1837.
ChronEve Chronicon Abbatis de Evesham (Rolls Series), 1863.
ChronRams Chronicon Abbatis Rameseensis (Rolls Series), 1886.
CivilPl Select Civil Pleas (Selden Soc., 3), 1890.
Cl Calendar of Close Rolls. (In progress.)
Cl Close Rolls, unprinted (PRO).
ClR Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum, 2 vols., 1833-44.
Combe The Cartulary of Combe Abbey (Cott. MS Vitell. A i) (BM).
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Cooper The Records of Beaudesert, ed. William Cooper, 1931.
CorpRec Corporation Records of Sutton in Colefield (The Midland Antiquary, 4), 1885.
CottCh Cotton Charters (BM).
Coughton Documents in the possession of Sir Robert Throckmorton at Coughton Court.
CovCh Coventry Charters and Manuscripts, ed. J. C. Jeaffreson, 1896.
CR Pipe Roll, Chancellor’s Copy.
Crawford The Crawford Charters, ed. Napier and Stevenson, 1895.
Ct Court Rolls (unpublished) in PRO, BM and in various private hands.
CtRequests Court of Requests (PRO).
Cu Cumberland.
Cur Curia Regis Rolls. (In progress.)
D Devonshire.
Db Derbyshire.
DB Domesday Book.
DbAS Transactions of the Derbyshire Archeological Society. (In progress.)
DbCh Derbyshire Charters, ed. I. H. Jeayes, 1906.
Deed Unpublished deeds in private hands.
Deeds Enrolled Enrolment of Deeds at the PRO.
Deeley Deeley, Map of Birmingham, 1701.
Depositions Exchequer Special Commissions and Depositions (PRO).
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DuLa Duchy of Lancaster documents in PRO.
Duignan W. H. Duignan, Warwickshire Place-names, 1912.
Ebor Registers of the Archbishops of York (Surtees Soc., 56, 109, 123, 128, 137), 1870–1924.
ECP Early Chancery Proceedings (PRO Lists and Indexes, nos. 12, 16, 20, 29, 38, 47, 48, 50, 51, 54), 1901–33.
EETS Early English Text Society.
EHR English Historical Review. (In progress.)
EnclA Enclosure Awards (Warwickshire County Hall Offices).
EPN The Chief Elements in English Place-names, 1923.
Ess Essex.
Evesham Evesham Cartulary (Cott. MS Vesp. B xxiv, 49, 51) (BM).
FA Feudal Aids, 6 vols., 1899–1920.
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France Calendar of Documents preserved in France, 1899.
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Gerv Gervase of Canterbury, Mappa Mundi (Rolls Series), 1867–9.
Gl Gloucestershire.
Ha Hampshire.
Harl Harleian Charters (BM).
Harrison W. Harrison, The Description of Britaine in Holinshed’s Chronicle, 1577.
Hatton Sir Christopher Hatton’s Book of Seals deposited with NRS.
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HMC  Historical Manuscripts Commission.
Holder  Alt-celtischer Sprachschatz, ed. Holder, 1896-1904.
HT  The Hearth Tax for Warwickshire for 18 Charles II (Lay Subsidy Roll 259/9, PRO).
Hu  Huntingdonshire.
Hudson  Hudson, Memorials of a Warwickshire parish, 1904.
HurleyCharters  St Mary's Hurley in the Middle Ages, ed. Wethered, 1898.
Hutton  William Hutton, History of Birmingham, 1795.
H. W. M.-B.  ex inf. Mr H. W. Mapleton-Bree.
Inq aqd  Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, 1803.
Ipm  Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem. (In progress.)
IpmR  Inquisitiones post mortem, 4 vols., 1806-28.
IPN  Introduction to the Survey of English Place-names, 1923.
J  Thomas Jefferys, Map of the County of Warwick, 1752.
Jellinghaus  Jellinghaus, Die Westfälischen Ortsnamen, 1923.
K  Kent.
K  T. Kitchin, An accurate map of Warwickshire, 1770.
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KCD  Kemble, Codex Diplomaticus, 6 vols., 1839-49.
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Kempe  Thomas Kempe, A History of Warwick, 1905.
Kenilworth  Cartulary of Kenilworth Priory (Harl MS 3650) (BM).
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KnowleG  The Register of the Guild of Knowle in the County of Warwick, ed. W. B. Bickley, 1894.
KPN  Wallenberg, Kentish Place-names, 1931.
L  Lincolnshire.
La  Lancashire.
LeetBk  The Coventry Leet Book or Mayor’s Register, ed. Mary Dormer Harris (EETS), 1907-13.
LegerBk  The Leger Book of Stoneleigh Abbey in the possession of Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh (photostat at Stratford on Avon Birthplace library).
Lei  Leicestershire.
LibR  Rotuli de liberate, 1844.
Lichf  Register of Bishop Robert de Norbury (Salt Soc., 1), 1880.
Lindkvist  Lindkvist, ME Place-names of Scandinavian origin, 1912.
LindsSurv  The Lincolnshire DB and the Lindsey Survey (L Rec. Soc., 19), 1924.
LL  Late Latin.
LRMB  Miscellaneous Books, Land Revenue (PRO), vols. 181, 182, 185, 228, 256.
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Magdalen    Documents in the possession of Magdalen College, Oxford.
Mandeville Round, Geoffrey de Mandeville, 1892.
Map         Maps in private hands.
ME          Middle English.
Merton      Documents in the possession of Merton College, Oxford.
MHG         Middle High German.
MinAcct     Ministers' Accounts (PRO).
Misc        Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous. (In progress.)
MLG         Middle Low German.
Monast      Dugdale, Monasticon Anglicanum, 6 vols., 1817–30.
Morden      Morden, Map of Warwickshire, 1695.
Moulton     Paleography, Genealogy and Topography. Selections from the collections of H. R. Moulton, 1930.
mx          Middlesex.
Nb          Northumberland.
NED         New English Dictionary.
Nf          Norfolk.
NI          Nonarum Inquisitiones, 1807.
NomVill     Nomina Villarum (Harl 6281).
NorthantsFac  Facsimiles of early Charters from Northamptonshire Collections (NRS 4), 1930.
NRS         Northamptonshire Record Society.
Nt          Nottinghamshire.
Nth         Northamptonshire.
O           Oxfordshire.
OBrit       Old British.
OE          Old English.
OET         Sweet, Oldest English Texts (EETS), 1885.
OFr         Old French.
Ogilby      Ogilby, Itinerarium Angliae, 1675.
OHG         Old High German.
Olr         Old Irish.
ON          Old Norse.
O.S.        Ordnance Survey.
OSFaacs     Facsimiles of Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts (O.S. Office), Pts. 1–3, 1878–84.
OSw         Old Swedish.
OWScand     Old West Scandinavian.
p           Place-name form derived from personal name.
Pap         Calendar of Papal Registers. (In progress.)
ParlSurv    Parliamentary Surveys (PRO).
ParReg      Parish Registers.
Pat         Calendar of Patent Rolls. (In progress.)
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<td>Sr</td>
<td>Surrey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Lay Subsidy Roll for 1327 (Midland Record Soc., 6), 1902; for 1332 (Dugdale Soc., 6), 1926.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St</td>
<td>Staffordshire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stafford</td>
<td>Stafford Cartulary (Salt Soc., 2), 1881.</td>
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<tr>
<td>StevensonMSS</td>
<td>MSS of the late W. H. Stevenson (pen. St John’s College, Oxford).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StJ</td>
<td>Admission to the College of St John the Evangelist, 2 vols., 1882–1903.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StJohns</td>
<td>Documents in the possession of St John’s College, Oxford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stowe</td>
<td>Stowe MSS 795 and 1046 (BM) containing miscellaneous documents relating to certain Warwickshire estates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Pauls</td>
<td>St Paul’s Cathedral Muniments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StPGI</td>
<td>Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri, Gloucesteriae (Rolls Series, 3 vols.), 1863–7.</td>
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<tr>
<td>StratGild</td>
<td>The Register of the Gild of the Holy Cross, etc., of Stratford upon Avon, 1907.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StudNP</td>
<td>Studia Neophilologica. (In progress.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StWerb</td>
<td>Cartulary of the Abbey of St Werburgh, Chester (Chetham Soc., New Series, 79, 82), 1920–3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Surveys of Warwickshire estates in private hands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sw</td>
<td>Swedish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>Tithe Award.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1802.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Templars</td>
<td>Records of the Templars, ed. Lees (British Academy Record Series), 1935.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrier</td>
<td>Terriers in private hands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRE</td>
<td>Tempore Regis Eadwardi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>Documents in the possession of Trinity College, Cambridge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRW</td>
<td>Tempore Regis Willelmi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCH</td>
<td>Victoria County History of Warwickshire, 2 vols., 1904, 1908.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCH</td>
<td>Unpublished material for the same in possession of the Institute of Historical Research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VE</td>
<td>Valor Ecclesiasticus, 6 vols., 1810–34.</td>
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<td>W</td>
<td>Wiltshire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wa</td>
<td>Warwickshire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WaDeed</td>
<td>Deeds at Warwick Castle Estate Office.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAM</td>
<td>Westminster Abbey Muniments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
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<td>Watson</td>
<td>W. J. Watson, <em>The History of the Celtic Place-names of Scotland</em>, 1926.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WaWills</td>
<td><em>Lichfield Wills and Administrations 1516–1602</em> (Salt Soc., 13), 1892.</td>
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<td>WCy</td>
<td>West Country.</td>
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<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>Westmorland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>West, <em>Topography and Directory of Warwickshire</em>, 1830.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westley</td>
<td>W. Westley, <em>A plan of Birmingham surveyed in 1731</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>White, <em>Directory of Warwickshire</em>, 1850.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wollaton</td>
<td><em>Report on the MSS of Lord Middleton at Wollaton Hall</em> (HMC), 1911.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRY</td>
<td>West Riding of Yorkshire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>XtCh</td>
<td>Documents in the possession of Christ Church, Oxford.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Yorkshire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZONF</td>
<td><em>Zeitschrift für Ortsnamenforschung</em>. (In progress.)</td>
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PHONETIC SYMBOLS USED IN TRANSCRIPTION OF PRONUNCIATIONS OF PLACE-NAMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phoneme</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>pay</td>
<td>tf church</td>
<td>ei flay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>bay</td>
<td>dʒ judge</td>
<td>e Fr. jamais</td>
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<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>tea</td>
<td>θ father</td>
<td>e' there</td>
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<td>d</td>
<td>day</td>
<td>ə then</td>
<td>i’ pit</td>
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<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>key</td>
<td>j you</td>
<td>a Ger. mann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>ɛ’ cow</td>
<td>i’ feel</td>
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<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>h his</td>
<td>u good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>vote</td>
<td>ə’ saw</td>
<td>u’ rule</td>
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<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>say</td>
<td>r run</td>
<td>e red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>zone</td>
<td>l land</td>
<td>ə’ bird</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:
Harwich (hærɪdʒ), Shrewsbury (ʃrəʊzˈbɔːri, fʃrəʊzˈbɔːri),
Beaulieu (bjuˈli).
NOTES

(1) The names are arranged topographically according to the Hundreds. Within each hundred the parishes are dealt with in alphabetical order, and within each parish the names of primary historical or etymological interest are arranged similarly, but in a large number of parishes these are followed by one, or two, or even three further groups of names. These groups, so far as they are represented, always appear in the following order: (i) minor names of topographical origin found largely in the second names of persons mentioned in the Subsidy Rolls and other similar local documents; (ii) names embodying some family name of Middle English or Early Modern English origin; (iii) minor names of obvious origin, or for which we have only very late forms. All three types are represented under Solihull (infra 73–5).

(2) Where a place-name is found only on the 6-in. O.S. map, this is indicated by putting 6" after it in brackets, e.g. Camp Hill (6").

(3) Place-names now no longer current are marked as (lost). This does not necessarily mean that the site to which the name was once applied is unknown. We are dealing primarily with names and the names are lost. These names are printed in italics when referred to elsewhere in the volume.

(4) Place-names marked (local) are not recorded on modern maps but are still current locally.

(5) The local pronunciation of the place-name is given, wherever it is of interest, in phonetic script within square brackets, e.g. Charlecote [ʃəˈlɛkət].

(6) In explaining the various place-names, summary reference is made to the detailed account of such elements as are found in the Chief Elements in English Place-names by printing those elements in Clarendon type, e.g. Shilton, v. scylf, tun.

(7) In the case of all forms for which reference has been made to unprinted authorities that fact is indicated by printing the reference to the authority in italic instead of ordinary type, e.g. 1232 Ass denotes a form derived from a MS authority in
contrast to 1155 RBE which denotes one taken from a printed text.

(8) Where two dates are given, e.g. 1242 (1398), the first is the date at which the document purports to have been composed, the second is that of the copy which has come down to us.

(9) Where a letter in an early place-name form is placed within brackets, forms with and without that letter are found, e.g. Gudlesdon(e) means that forms Gudlesdon and Gudlesdone are alike found.

(10) All OE words are quoted in their West Saxon form unless otherwise stated.
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

For addenda with appended initials we are indebted as follows:

A.B. Mr A. Bonner.
A.C.W. Mr A. C. Wood.
A.H.S. Dr A. H. Smith.
H.B.W. Mr H. B. Walters.
J.R.D. Mr J. R. Dewhurst.
K.M. Professor Kemp Malone.
M.S.H. Miss M. S. Holgate.
P.H.R. Dr P. H. Reaney.

VOL. I, PART II

CHIEF ELEMENTS

p. 29, l. 5 from bottom. Delete reference to Griff (Wa).

VOL. II

THE PLACE-NAMES OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

p. 5, s.n. BUNSTY. The analogy of Elstow (PN BedsHu xli) suggests that the first element here might be OE bune, 'reed'; there is a pool here. Com-

pounds of stow with a personal name, except for one or two hundred-names, seem to be very rare.
p. 30, s.n. BOW BRICKHILL. Add 'Bolebrichill 1198 Cur.'
p. 48, s.n. BOYCOTT. For further discussion of this name cf. PN Wo 303-4,
s.n. Boycott.
p. 81, s.n. LEDBURN. Add 'Leteburn 1194, Ledeburn 1195 P.'
p. 83, s.n. SOULBURY. Delete references to Sulham (Sx) and Souldern (O).
p. 84, s.n. LISCOMBE. Add 'Liscombe 1194 P.'
p. 125, s.n. ILMER. Ekwall's etymology is almost certainly the correct one.
p. 191, s.n. RADNAGE. Add 'Redenhache 1185 P.'
p. 217, s.n. BRITWELL. Add 'Brettewell' 1195 P.'
p. 223, ll. 10 and 11 from bottom. For 'marked by' read 'belonging to.'
p. 224, s.n. BELLINGDON. Add 'Bil(l)endon 1196 CR (p), Belinden 1198
Cur (p).'
p. 225, l. 13 from bottom. There is an alternative form Huntandenu in
another version of this charter, so that the form is not conclusive for an

p. 251, s.v. wielle. Transfer Biddles from (b) to (a).
p. 252. Delete 'Býda Biddles.'
p. 253. Col should not be starred.
p. 255. For '**Smewine' substitute 'Smewin (DB).'
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

p. 55, s.n. Basmead. Cf. Baas Hill in Broxbourne (Herts) the home of John de Ba in 1287 (Ass) and held by Henry de Bathonia in 1257 (Ch). It is called 'Baas maner' in 1479 (IpmR).

p. 57, s.n. Eatonford. Add 'Forde 1195 P.'

p. 80, s.n. Roxhill. See further Wroxall infra 228.

p. 82, s.n. Millbrook. The Templars' holding is already recorded in the Survey of 1185 (Templars 74).

p. 104, s.n. Edworth. Add 'Eadwertothe 1185 Templars.'


p. 114, s.n. Wensdon. Cf. also Wallington (Herts), Wandelington t. Hy 2 Monast ii, Wandelingtona c. 1180 Gesta Abb. St Albans.

p. 129, s.n. Sewell. For the correct explanation of this name v. Seawell and Sywell (PN 1h 40, 139).

pp. 137-8, s.n. Herne. See further Mansion, Vlaamsche Plaatsnamen 53, s.n. haar.

p. 174, s.n. Shillington. Delete references to Sheepstor and Sheepsbure (D).

p. 189, s.n. Dock A Falt. Add 'Falthalde 1230 P' (P.H.R.).

p. 223, s.n. Crollode. Add 'Crowelode 1240 Rams' (P.H.R.).

p. 223, s.n. Parkhall. Add 'Parchale 1240 Rams' (P.H.R.).

p. 228, s.n. Woolvey. Add 'Wulveyere (piscaria) 1240 Rams, Wulveyere 1253 ib.' These forms strengthen the suggestion that the second element is eg rather than (ge)heeg (P.H.R.).


p. 259, s.n. Caldecote. Add 'Caldecota 1196 CR.'

p. 269, s.n. Blasworth. Mr M. A. A. Mackintosh, the present tenant of Priory Farm, Bushmead, informs us that Blasworth can definitely be identified with Priory Farm. The farm, which is part of Bushmead Priory estate, is mentioned in the Priory Cartulary. The old name is being restored and the farm will henceforth be known as Blaysworth Manor Farm.

p. 281, s.v. wielle. Transfer Bidwell and Sewell from (b) to (a).

p. 287. For ‘**Rot’ read ‘Rot (DB).’

p. 288. Delete ‘*Seofa Sewell.’

p. 289. Cefa should have an asterisk.

p. 290. For ‘*Earne’ read ‘Earne (DB).’

p. 299. Delete ‘*Seofa Sewerod (13th).’

VOL. IV

THE PLACE-NAMES OF WORCESTERSHIRE

p. 7, l. 10. For '725' read '724.'

pp. 52, 85, 344, s.n. Structon’s, Splish and Spadesbourne. For initial s cf. Poles Pitch (PN Sx 190), Scaldhurst (PN Ess 180).

p. 64, s.n. Prickley. Delete the reference to Priorid. Cf. PN D 81.

p. 90, s.n. Atchen. Delete ‘which is possibly...Haccheden.’

pp. 124-5, s.n. Ildeberc. Delete the reference to Moreton Pinkney (Nth).

p. 159, s.n. Saxon’s Lode. Add ‘Cestaneslode 1200 P (p).’

p. 187, s.n. Balsford. The personal name Bald is on record in the OE Leechdoms.

p. 212, s.n. Pool Brook. Add ‘la Pulle 1195 P.’

p. 223, s.n. Pinvin. Add ‘Pendefan 1195 P.’

p. 254, s.n. Burlish. Delete ‘The first...ash-tree.’

p. 262, n. 1. Ruynhulle is almost certainly ‘rye-grown hill,’ cf. infra 239.
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

pp. 272-3, s.n. Winnall. ‘Willow-tree corner’ is also possible, cf. infra 190.
p. 298, s.n. Lapal. See however Lapworth infra 288.
p. 312, s.n. Cooksey. Delete reference to Cookworthy (D).
p. 327, s.n. Holberrow. Add ‘Holeberge 1199 P (p).’
p. 331, s.n. Bevington. See further infra 220-1.
p. 339, s.n. Catshill. Add ‘Cat(t)eshull 1199 P.’ For ‘Catshill in Godalming’ read ‘Catteshall in Godalming.’
p. 341, l. 10 from bottom. For ‘Haseley’ read ‘Claverdon,’ v. infra 206-7.
p. 342, s.n. Lickey. Add ‘la Lethei (sic) 1199 P.’
p. 362, s.n. Tardebigge. In Willoughby (Wa) there is a minor name Turdebigge c. 1250, c. 1280, 1321 Magdalen Deeds, Turdebigge 1275 ib., Tardebigge 1349 ib., which seems to be the same name, but the forms are difficult to correlate or interpret.
p. 380. For ‘*Beald’ read ‘Bald.’
p. 381. Delete ‘*Bifa Bevington.’
‘*Burgela Burlish.’
p. 386. For ‘*Snodd’ read ‘Snode (DB).’

VOL. V
THE PLACE-NAMES OF THE NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

p. xlv, s.n. Ainderby Steeple. Delete this addendum as the form is entered under Ainderby Mires (p. 239) where it properly belongs.

pp. xli, 305, s.n. Rere Cross. Miss E. A. Sheppard calls attention to Bellenden’s references to this name in his translation of Boece (1531), the ree croce (508 etc.) and pe reir croce (marginal correction Recroce) pat is to say pe croce of kingis (418), translating Boece’s Latin recrois hoc est regum crucis (Boece, Chronicles of Scotland, 1526, fol. 267).
The addition is due to its adjacency to Cundall (PN NRY 181). The identification with Thornton Dale in the index to Misc should be corrected.
p. 39, s.n. Poston. The personal name Fot is found in DB. Cf. supra xlii.
p. 271, under Melbecks. Add ‘Blades is so named in 1537 (MinAcct) and 1556 (Pat).’
‘Low Row is Lawe Rawe 1537 MinAcct, 1556 Pat’ (A.C.W.).
p. 272, under Melbecks. Add ‘Potting is Poteying 1537 MinAcct, Poteing, Potting 1556 Pat.’
‘Winterings is Wyntringgarthes 1537 MinAcct, Wyntringarthes 1556 Pat’ (A.C.W.).
p. 272, under Muker. Add ‘Ravenseat is Ravensett 1537 MinAcct, 1556 Pat’ (A.C.W.).
p. 345, s.n. Sandsend. For ‘157’ read ‘137.’
p. 351. For ‘Sherraton (Nb)’ read ‘Sheraton (Du).’
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

VOL. VI
THE PLACE-NAMES OF SUSSEX, PART I

p. 42, s.n. Terwick. Cf. Todsworth in Calstock (Co), Tordeworthi 1338 Seisin.

p. 55, under Stoughton. Add ‘Northwood Fm (6”) is Norwood (1555 Pat) and Northwood (1582 SRS xx)” (A.C.W.).

pp. 70–1, s.n. Broyle. For the history of this Romano-Celtic word see further NGN ii, 5–10, and Mansion, Vlaamsche Plaatsnamen 28.

p. 167, s.n. Pepperin. Add ‘Piperinton’ 1198 P.”

p. 171, s.n. Calcetto. Add ‘Prior of Caunt 1501 SxΝQ v.”


p. 179, under Itchingfield. Add ‘Valewood (6”) is possibly mentioned earlier as Parlewood in Hechynghfeld 1555 Pat’ (A.C.W.).

pp. 203–4, s.n. Inholms Gill. Dr Mansion (English Studies, xiii, 201) calls attention to the Du geul, ‘channel’ and the river-name Geul from Limburg which is found in the form Gula as early as 891 (cf. Förstemann ON i, 1124–5).

p. 220, s.n. West End. ‘To the west of the town’ rather than ‘at the west town.’

VOL. VII
THE PLACE-NAMES OF SUSSEX, PART II

p. 251, s.n. Ardingly. This parish was in the hundred of Streat till the middle of the 17th century. It was then transferred to Buttinghill (M.S.H.).

p. 253, s.n. Hapstead. The occurrence of Great and Little Hapset as early as 1353 (SRS xli) makes connection with Robert de Hemsted impossible (M.S.H.).

p. 310, Kingston near Lewes. Mr G. E. Morey points out that this parish should be given under Swanborough and not under Younsmore Hundred. (The map should be corrected accordingly.)

p. 317, s.n. Beechland and High Hurst. These are modern names applied c. 1830 and 1860 respectively to properties previously named otherwise. It is not known if they are revivals of the old names. (SxΝQ v, 222.)


p. 370, s.n. Alkewford. Delete the reference to Arkedean (Ess).

p. 392, s.n. King’s Standing. For a full discussion of these standings, cf. Crawford in Archeological Journal lxxviii, 33–5.


p. 455, s.n. Dale Hill. The form Dalehel (1436 SRS xxxviii) clinches the connection with the Dale family (M.S.H.).

p. 483, s.n. Hockham. See however Huckham (PN D 56–7).

p. 557. Ucca should not be starred.

VOL. VIII
THE PLACE-NAMES OF DEVON, PART I

p. 17, s.n. Yarty. Holthausen (Anglia Beiblatt xlvi, 17) suggests with much likelihood that the source of this river-name is OE carte, ‘wagtail,’ and compares Thrushel (PN D 14), which may perhaps be an original name, and not a back-formation, and the German river-name Elster. Note also Culvery (PN D 4).
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

p. 39, s.n. Viveham. For this difficult name Mansion (English Studies xv, 185) suggests the possibility of a stream-name. Cf. Five (966), the old name for the river Vive (Oud-Gentsche Naamkunde 195 and Förstemann ON 1, 897).

pp. 46–7, s.n. Hele. For a late OE or early ME form hele for heale, cf. dudemares hele BCS 1170.

p. 53, s.n. Morthoe. See further Mortlock's Fm (PN Ess 513) and infra xlix.

p. 84, s.n. Cartland. Add 'Carkelande 1195 P (p).'

p. 102, s.n. Bidna. Cf. also Bidna (6) in Launcells (Co), Bidna 1626 Recov.


p. 181, s.n. Kidknoyle. Add 'Kiteknoll 1200 P (p).'

p. 189, s.n. Cookworthy. Add 'Cokevere 1198 P (p).'

p. 200, s.n. Allerford. Add 'Alreford 1194 P.'

p. 247, s.n. Merrivale. Cf. Mearfield in Stoke Climsland (Co), Merrifeld 1398 Seizin, and Merrifield in Antony (ib.), Merrifeld 1412 FF. So also Merrifield in St Cleer and in Talland (Co).

p. 247, s.n. Pennaton. Add 'Peniton 1200 P.'

p. 267, s.n. Noddon. Cf. Trenodden in Menheniot (Co), Nottedon 1330 Ass.

p. 328, s.n. Goodshelter. Add 'Godseletr 1196 Curt.'


VOL. IX

THE PLACE-NAMEs OF DEVON, PART II

p. 348, s.n. Nympont. For a full discussion of this word nymet, see Holder 711–12, s.n. nementon.

p. 355, s.n. Goodcott. For 'Gödgiefu' read 'Godgiefu.'

p. 358, s.n. Seckington. Add 'Sakermanton 1199 P.'

p. 417, s.n. Shute. Cf. Shotta in St Martin by Looe (Co), la Shuta 1329 AD iv.


p. 481, s.n. Sanduck. Cf. Sandock in Calstock (Co), Sandulke 1302 MinAct, Sandulke 1338 Seizin.

p. 562, under Cullompton. Add 'Peverstone Fm (6) is Peverstonborton 1557 Pat' (A.C.W.).

p. 576, s.n. Langacre. Add 'Langacre 1194 P.'

p. 661, under Withycombe Raleigh. Add 'Bapton (6) is Babbet 1557 Pat' (A.C.W.).

p. 670, l. 12 from bottom. For 'Grendsetewe' read 'Grendestowe.'

VOL. X

THE PLACE-NAMEs OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

p. xlvii. For 'p. 155' read 'p. 158.'

p. xlix. For 'p. xxv' read 'p. xxxv.'

p. 16, s.n. Catesby. The genitival s is better explained as due to an alternative strong inflexion (K.M.).

pp. 18–19, s.n. Daventry. See further Mansion, Vlaamsche Plaatsnamen 31, s.n. Davating.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

p. 40, s.n. Seawell. Another seven-springs name is Showell in Swerford (O), DB Seewelle, Siuweelle.

p. 44, l. 12. For ‘58’ read ‘59.’

p. 156, s.n. Blatherwycke. Mansion (English Studies xvii, 48) notes the parallel of Bladramerces, the 10th-century name of a pratum (Mansion, Oud-Gentse Naamkunde 36), and Blaringhem (Dept. du Nord), 11th-century Bladringhem (Förstemann ON ii, 477), and suggests for them the possibility of a personal name Bladra.

VOL. XI

THE PLACE-NAMES OF SURREY

p. xviii, l. 14 from bottom. Add ‘There was also a Goldhorde Field on or near Gostrode Fm in Chiddingfold with a barrow near by known as Goldenhoard in 1790 (SAC xxxv, 3, xli, 67)’ (A.B.).

p. xxxix. Delete ‘p. 128...PN Nth 222.’


For ‘SAC viii’ read ‘SRS viii’ (A.B.).

p. 23, s.n. Brixton. In another version of the charter printed in KCD 813, to be found in the Waltham Cartulary (Harl. 391), we have a better form Brixiges stan.

p. 26, s.n. Mortlake. See however Mortlock’s Fm (PN Ess 513) and infra xlix.

p. 28. Add ‘Tibbetts Corner (6”). Tibbet was a gatekeeper here c. 1855–75’ (A.B.).

p. 56, s.n. The Oaks. For ‘the 14th century’ read ‘1512’ (A.B.).


p. 70, s.n. Mogador. Sir Henry Lambert doubts the identification with Maggothave. Magottlondes was 2½ miles away (A.B.).

p. 70, s.n. Tadworth. Professor Kemp Malone (MLN i, 523) suggests that initial t for th may be due to dissimilation after prefixed North and South. Cf. Suthtedeworth 1279 Ass.


p. 72, s.n. Shelvershill. Delete reference to Shelf Shot (A.B.).

p. 78, s.n. Oyster Hill. Fossil oysters were found here in cutting the road through Woolwich and Reading Beds (A.B., ex inf. Walter Johnson).

p. 87, s.n. Cobham. Professor Kemp Malone (MLN i, 523) suggests that the development is comparable to that of colloquial sebm from seven.

p. 103. Add ‘Orestan Fm is so called from a race-horse of that name bred here and buried in Orestan Chalk Pit (6”)’ (A.B. ex inf. Walter Johnson).

p. 170, s.n. Crooksbury. For ‘crowned by’ read ‘bearing on its slope’ (A.B.).


p. 192, s.n. Fisherlane Fm. Note also ‘Walter and William ate Fyshwere in Hamelonde 1332 SRS xxi’ (A.B.).

p. 227, s.n. Nurscombe. Add ‘Edenescumba 1194 P (p.).’

p. 231, s.n. Rydinghurst. Add ‘Riddenhurst 1672 Deed’ (A.B.).

p. 291, s.n. Fane’s Rough. Presumably the same as Hareholdes al. le Vamesles 1474 Deed (A.B., ex inf. Sir Henry Lambert).

p. 310, s.n. War Coppice. The name of this same Raulf survives in Roffe’s Lane (6”) forming the boundary between Chaldon and Caterham and running by Stanstead towards War Coppice (A.B.).

p. 316, s.n. Puplet Wood. The family name Puplet is frequent in local records from the 14th to the 16th century (LBa i, 60).

p. 362, s.v. les. Mr W. L. Orgill notes for us in Fitzherbert's Book of Husbandry (1534), as edited by Professor Skeat for the Early English Text Society, various passages which show that the forms leas, lees, leys were used indifferently in the 16th century. Fitzherbert uses ley as a term for temporary grass land.

p. 377, s.n. Derbers Lands. Delete 'is probably...1325' (LBa ii, 119).

p. 377, s.n. Peacocks Field. Sir Henry Lambert doubts the connection with a Peke family, the name not being found between 1325 and 1745. The field was Bottomesclise alias Lime Kilnfield in 1680 (Lba i, 214, ii, 77) (A.B.).

p. 389 (under Farnham). Add 'Mortons Field (1765 R) is Mordonfeld 1548 Pat' (A.B.).

p. 408, n. 1. As late as 1903 a plantation was made in Newbold Handley (Ch) and christened 'Cold Harbour Plantation' by the owner. The name is found in the last edition of the O.S. map and the lane near the Plantation has since been declared to be Roman (!) (A.B., ex inf. W. Ferguson Irvine).

p. 409, ll. 17 and 18. In the 1467 Pat entry we have reference both to 'an inn called Coldeherburgh' and to 'Coldeherburghlane.'


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p. xlviii, s.n. Waltham. For '(13th)' read '(15th).'

p. iv, s.n. School Hill. For '311' read '319.'

p. lvii, l. 2 from bottom. For '275' read '273.'

p. lxxi, s.n. Turncole. Cf. also PN NRY 327 s.v. haugr.

p. 2, l. 4 from foot. For 'Melbourne' read 'Melbourn' (ex inf. Miss B. E. Clay).

p. 4, s.n. Birch Brook. Bathes Brooke is so named from a tenement Bathis in East Donyland (1523 Cl). Cf. Birch Grove (PN Ess 388).

p. 15, l. 3 from bottom. For 'lixi' read 'lx.'

p. 23, s.n. Coopersale. Add 'Capersale 1547 Ipm.'


p. 32, s.n. CobbinSend Fm. Add 'Cobing Fm 1797 ParReg.'

p. 36, s.n. Mott's Green. Add 'Motes 1576 Will.'

p. 41, s.n. Manwood Green. Add 'Manhoods Greene 1615 ER xlv.' Cf. Manhood (PN Sx 79).

p. 51, s.n. Durrington Ho is probably to be associated with George Deryngton (1575), cf. EAS xxii, 332.

p. 74, n. 2. Also 1446 Cl.

p. 85, s.n. Theydon Mount. It is called the Towne of Montte t. Ed 4 Ancient Petitions (R.L.A.).

p. 87, n. 3. Add 'Bollecroftis 1446 Cl.'

p. 90, n. 4. Add 'Galjonshope 1443 Cl.'

p. 101, s.n. Hope Fm. Add 'Sanete Marie hope 1185 Templars.' This was in Leyton.

p. 103, s.n. Temple Mills. The mills and Temple Mills Bridge are mentioned in 1311 (Ass) (Templars 173, n. 5).

p. 122, s.n. Somers Heath. Add 'Culverhous 1411 Cl.' (A.C.W.).
p. 126, s.n. Mollands. Add 'Molelond 1316 Terrier of Fleet (L.).'
p. 126, n. 1. For '840' read '1840'.
p. 141, s.n. Barstable. Cf. also Bar staplefeld (1479 Rental) in Ardeley (Herts).
p. 144, s.n. Bulphan. Bulvan is still occasionally used on local sign-posts (J.R.D.).
p. 158, s.n. Goldwells. Add 'a psell of land ca welled Gouldwell in the p(a)ryshe of Horned upon a brass in Orsett Parish church, dated 1495' (J.R.D.).
p. 174, s.n. Walton Common. Add 'Worden Common 1584 Survey,' and cf. forms of Wardens (PN Ess 74 and n.).

pp. 192–3, s.n. Rawreth. Cf. Rayford in Steeple Barton (O), Raureford 1275 RH.
p. 194, s.n. Rayleigh. Mr W. L. Orgill points out that the wild-goat is not native to England and that rage should rather be taken here as the equivalent of the Latin cervus.
p. 205, s.n. Allfleets's FM. Add 'Alfotnasse, Alfetonesse 1486 EAS xxii.'
p. 219, s.n. Beeleigh. Add 'Bykeleghe abbey 1433 Cl.'
p. 222, s.n. Purleigh. Mr W. L. Orgill notes that OE pur survives in purre, a name for the dunlin, a common little shore bird.
p. 229, l. 12. Delete '1313 Cl.'
p. 232, s.n. Colicke Green. Add 'Curleighmershe, -mede 1432 Cl.'
p. 265, n. 4. Add 'Mounteneyns 1390 Cl.'
p. 266, s.n. Gifford's FM. Add 'Giffordes 1547 Will.'

pp. 608 and 697. For 'Springthorpe (C)' read 'Springthorpe (L.).'
p. 274, s.n. Sparrowhawk FM. Add 'Sparhaukesheia 1214 Cur.'
p. 329, s.n. Moines FM. Add 'Moignes 1547 Ipm.'
p. 395, l. 10 from bottom. For '481' read '482.'
p. 402, s.n. Up Hall. Earlier mention is Huphalhe 1185 Templars.
p. 418, s.n. Binsley. Add 'Beneleg' 1206 Cur.'
p. 430. Wrongly numbered as '340.'

pp. 434–5, s.n. Cangle. Add 'cf. further acram... q.v. Cangle in Goring (O) (13th Goring Charters), Kanglecroft (14th DuLa) in Bayford (Herts) and Cangle (1399 Cl) in Meesden (Herts).'

p. 439, l. 7 from the bottom, s.n. Sible Hedingham. Mr S. C. Ratcliff of the Public Record Office supplies a reference which identifies the true Sibyl who gave her name to this place. The volume is a book of deeds compiled by Richard St George, Norroy king of Arms from documents lent to him by various persons and among them there is a copy of a deed which must be dated a. 1140 in which the relevant passage is as follows: Rogerus de Ram... omnibus...salutem Sciatis me dedisse et con-cessisse Alberico corniti Gisn' quicquam habebam in Haingeham...dominium de comite Alberico dum illa vixerit....

p. 441, l. 9 from bottom. For 'Wachesherst' read 'Wacheherst.'
p. 473, ll. 16 and 17. For 'Child Hanley (St)' read 'Hanley Child (PN Wo 50).'
p. 477. Add 'Bacons (6'), with Bacon End just over the border in Great Canfield, is Bacouns 1435, Bacons 1446 Cl.'
p. 481, l. 23. For 'H....ane' read 'Heyleslane.'
p. 493, under High Roding. Add 'Poplars (6') is so named in 1810 (ER xlii) from '4 great Poplars' which had disappeared by 1615 ib.'
p. 494, under Leaden Roding. Add 'Dunnow's Cottage (6') is Deadman House, inhabited by Dunnow, hard by Deadman's Corner 1810 ER xlii. Cf. Deadman's feild, Deadman Corner 1615 ib.'
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

p. 495. KINGSTON’s FM, LUCAS’s FM, MANNING’s FM, MERKS HALL, PAGES, PROWS FM and SNOW’s FM are Kingston, Lucasess, Mannings, Marks, Pages, Prowes, Prowds and Snowes 1615 ER xlv.

POTTINGS is Pott(s)mans 1615, 1810 ib. ROW Wood is Rowwood 1615 ib. WALKER’s FM is Walkers ib.

Add ‘RAMSCROFT (local) is so named ib. WATERLOO FM (6”). Cf. Waterlock Mead ib., Waterloo Mead 1810 ib., Waterloo Field 1840 TA.’

p. 503, s.n. ROTHEND. Delete cross-reference to Roding and add ‘cf. also Rossway in Northchurch (Herts), Rotherwey 1432 Ct.’

p. 513, s.n. MORTLOCK’s FM. The occurrence of this name in the forms Murtelake and Mortelake in the Wymondley Cartulary (13th) referring to land in Hertfordshire, makes it even clearer that the first element in Mortlock’s must be a significant word.

p. 514, s.n. BROCKLEY WOOD. Add ‘Brockley 1214 Cur.’

pp. 521–2, s.n. CHISHALL. A further example of the name of Christ in a place-name is probably to be found in a piece of land called Attecristes medue in a Warwickshire deed of 1334 (AD iv).

p. 533, s.n. THREMHALL. Add ‘Tremhale 1214 Cur.’

p. 535, s.n. TAKLEY. Close by Tackley (O) there is mention (1196 FF) of a messuage de Tackewell which suggests the same first element in both names and that a personal name.

p. 539, s.n. ROOS HILL. The history of Rosehall in Sarratt (Herts) is similar.

pp. 549–50 s.n. THE ROAST, ROAST GREEN. Gilbertus de Ros held one-twentieth of a knight’s fee in Clavering in 1248 (Feas).

p. 552, s.n. PINCHPOOLS. Cf. also Pinch and Pinch Bridge in Stratton (Co), Pinchelegh 1420 IpM, Pynchenede, Pynche Brigge 1556 Blanchminster Charity.

p. 554, s.n. CATHERINE GROVE. Delete note 2. Corrigenda to the CI give the correct form as Catmerehalle, referring to Catmere End (PN Ess 530).

p. 558, s.v. gor. For places containing this element in the sense ‘wet dirty marshland’ cf. Jellinghaus (69) s.v. goor, a word used also in that sense in many places in Belgium. See also NGN vii, 15.

p. 570, l. 12 from bottom. For ‘Ægd’ read ‘Ægel.’

p. 570, l. 7 from bottom. After Ægelweard add ‘(Alderton).’

p. 582, s.v. hoppet. Cf. Hoppetts Wood (Herts), land called Hoppettes 1468 Rental.

p. 583, s.v. innam. Cf. Innome 1251 Rams, the first example noted in Hunts.

p. 589, s.v. set(e)coppe. Cf. further Sedecopclose (t. Chas i Add) in King’s Walden and Settcoop Hill (1576 Herts Wills) in Barley (Herts).

p. 594, s.v. weyour. Add ‘le Wayer (1474 St Pauls) in Ardeley and id. (1528 ib.) in Therfield (Herts).’

p. 596, s.v. forbury. Cf. Forraby (Co), Forebirk 1278 Ass, which is probably so called in relation to the ancient borough of Boscastle.

pp. 600–1, s.v. rainbow. Lubbock’s explanation of the term should be withdrawn.

p. 603, under BOBBINGWORTH. Add ‘Pickerills (Pykerelles 1446 Cl).’

Under LAMBOURNE. Add ‘Maple Shots (cf. Maples Landes 1547 Will) (PCC 35 Alen).’

p. 610, under EAST TILBURY. Add ‘Barvills (Berdevylles 1446 Cl).’

p. 610. Add ‘West Tilbury. Bloody Field (Bloody Pond Field 1584 Survey); Burnt Furze (id., ib.); Cranes Bush (Cranes ib.).’

p. 611, under SOUTHMINSTER. Add ‘Pole Marsh (Polesmarsh 1500 EAS xxi, 240).’
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

p. 618. Add ‘Great Bentley. First and Further Birches (Betriches 1582, Betriches 1859 Ipsm).’
p. 620, under Colchester. Add ‘Long Goldings (Goldings Tyse 1495 Ct); Lords Land (Lordsland Gate ib.); Wash Tail Meadow (cf. Washpallis ib.).’
p. 624, under Belchamp Otton. Add ‘Hammonds (Hamondes 1593 EAS xxi, 248).’
Under Belchamp St Paul’s. Add ‘Fullers Field (Fullers Wynterlynks 1500 ib., 267).’
p. 631, under Great Salting. Add ‘Hickrights (Hycktwyes 1547 Ipsm); Portex Field (error for Porlex (?), Porylyks 1547 Ipsm).’
p. 632, under Stebbing. Add ‘Bloom Field (Blamfelds 1547 Ipsm).’
p. 640. Add ‘White Roding. Ants Garden (cf. Auntfield 1615 ER xlv, Aunts Field 1810 ib.); Chissell Mead (Chissells Mead 1615 ib.); Uptrees (Uptrees (Mead) 1810 ib.); Winch Field (Wingfield ib., Winchfield 1810 ib.).’
p. 644, under Henham. Add ‘Turners Field (Tournoures in tenure of John Tournour 1432 Ct).’
p. 695. Delete reference to Boyworth (K).
p. 697. Add ‘Rome Land (London), 30.’

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p. 10. Add ‘Ridgeways. (a) hriczwey (1506 BCS 946) in Wormleighton (infra 275 n.) is the ridge-road from Fenny Compton through Wormleighton running east into Northamptonshire, (b) le Ruggeway (t. Ed 3 Dugd 524) in Sambourn and the Rigwey (1509 WaDeed) in Alcester refer to the road still called Ridge Way which forms the western boundaries of Ipsley, Sambourn, Alcester and Arrow parishes, (c) Rugevey (1290 Add) in Warwick is the road from Warwick to the Fosse and Rudgeway (1547 Dugd) probably refers to the road running from Whitnash to the Fosse. The first is also known as a portway (cf. (d) infra 9).’
p. 22, s.n. Stipershill. An exact parallel is found in le Styperesdon (1346 AD i), Styperesdoun, Stypershill (1511 St Pauls) in Kensworth (Herts).
pp. 30–1, s.n. Necheills. Professor Tait notes for us Stockport Etchells and Northenden Etchells in North Cheshire (Ormerod, Hist. Cheshire iii, 619). p. 69, s.n. Dimple. ‘Dun or grey pool’ is also possible. Cf. Dunpole (So), Dunnpool c. 725 (1400) Muchelney Cartulary.
p. 161, s.n. Angle Lane. Professor Tait notes that in the Carte Baronum (1166) under Warwickshire Anguillon occurs for the more usual family name Aquillon (RBE 327). p. 163. Add ‘Hilpons Lane. Cf. in foro ferri juxta Hilpons-lone 1317 AD iii.’
p. 164. Potters Row survives.
pp. 167–8, s.n. Spon End. Professor Tait notes a further example in Spon Fm and Green in Buckley (Flintshire), the site of Spon Chapel, capella et tenemento del Sponne (1258 StWerb). The place lies in a valley but its topography is not distinctive.
p. 264, s.n. Coten. Professor Tait notes that Cote was, before the Conquest, a manor of Earl Edwin, to which were attached his third (as earl) of the pleats of the shire and of the revenue of Warwick borough (DB i, 238 a). It had perhaps hundredal privileges, continued on its escheat to the Crown. Similar cases of hundredal estates are found elsewhere.
p. 279, s.n. Compton Wyynates. Compton Wynates is locally in Fexheole Hundred. It may be that it belongs properly to Barcheston Hundred (see VCH i, 329).
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

pp. 288–9, s.n. LAPWORTH. Professor Tait points out that if the first element denotes 'detached portion' it can hardly have relation, as early as the 9th century, to the distribution of hundredal territory.

p. 334, s.v. cockshut. Mr Houghton notes a further possible association of such land with woodcocks. There is a lost Cockshute croft and field in Lapworth (1553, 1581 AD iii) while (c. 1200) land in Lapworth was conveyed by Luke Sorel to William le Oiseleur, part of the rent of which was quatuor widecocos. William’s name survives in Fowler’s Close (18th Hudson).

p. 374, under PILLERTON. Add ‘Leasows (cf. læs supra 329); Molls Grave (from the burial of a gipsy here)’ (ex inf. Miss Mills).
WARWICKSHIRE

The earliest references to the shire are found in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle s.a. 1016. The forms there are Wærcwicsir (D c. 1050), Wæringscir (E c. 1120), Waringscir (F c. 1100). Later forms are without interest, except county of Warryche (1417 AD iii). For the origin of the county v. Introd. xix.

RIVER-NAMES

ALNE (Arrow)

Alne stream 709 (c. 1200) KCD 1368, Alne, Alna 1221 Ass, Aulne 1540 L
Æluüinme (fluence) 723–37 (11th) BCS 157

For further spellings v. Great Alne and Little Alne infra 194, 198. Ekwall (RN 8–9) compares the Alwen (Wales) and suggests a meaning ‘very white,’ the second element being from the root _indo-, ‘white’ (Welsh gwyn). See also Johnston PN EW 99 (s.n. Aln).

ANKER (Tame)

Oncer c. 1000 Saints, Onkere 1423 FF, Oncre 1471 Moulton, (al. Anker) 1672 FF
Anchere 1213 FF, Anker 1247 Ass, 1343 Ipm, Ancre 1262 Ass, 1332 Pat, Auncree 1295 Ipm, the Ancurwater 1434 AD i, Anchor 1586 Harrison, 1706 Recov, Ankor 1612 Drayton Unkur 1446 AD ii

According to Ekwall (RN 14–15) the name is identical with that of Ancr, a Welsh river. Various derivations are possible, the most probable being from the root ank-, ‘to bend.’

ARROW (Avon)

Arwan stream 11th Heming
Arewe 13th AD ii, Arwee 1247 Ass, Arwe t. Ed 2 Coughton, 14th WaDeed, Arrow(e) 1538 LP, 1549 FF, Arroo 1540 AOMB
WARWICKSHIRE

For further forms see RN (16–17) and Arrow infra 195. The name according to Ekwall (loc. cit.) is of Celtic origin, identical with the Gaulish river-name Arva from a root meaning 'to rise, surge, flow,' etc.

AVON (Severn). Forms found in Wa documents are Afene 704–9 (11th) BCS 123, 872–4 (11th) BCS 537, Afne t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, Avene c. 1150 Pipewell, t. John AD, 13th Combe, 1221, 1247 Ass, 1279 Nott, Avynne 1316 Ipm, Avone 1428 AD iii. For a full list of forms v. RN 21–2. The name goes back to the OBRit Abonā (Welsh afon), 'river.'

BAN BROOK (Arrow) is called Foxholebroke in 1538 (MinAcct).

BLYTHE (Tame)

Blitha t. Hy 2 Monast, Blithe 1276 Ipm, 1316 AD ii, Blīze 1356 MinAcct, le Blithe 1470 Ct, Blith 1591 LRMB, Blithbrooke ib.

Blithebridge t. Hy 8 Ct, Blethbridge 1591 LRMB

See also Blyth Hall and End infra 93. The stream-name is from the OE blīðe, 'blithe, pleasant.' In the Wa river the sense may have been 'calm, peaceful, quiet, slow-moving.' See further RN 38–9 and PN Nth 87 s.n. Bly Lane.

BOURNE (Tame) is burnan (acc.) 1001 KCD 705, le Bourne 1281 BirmDeed, Burne 1286 FF, 1316 Ipm, Bourne flu 1576 S, Burne 1577 Harrison, Bowern(e) 1669 FF, 1760 Recov and is OE burna, 'stream.'

COD BROOK (Stour) is Cod brooke 1725 B. Cf. Kodbrok c. 1500 Dugd 247 in Harbury.

COLE (Blythe) is Colle 849 (11th) BCS 455, 972 (c. 1050) BCS 1282, 1457 MinAcct, 1540 L, Cole broke c. 1460 KES, Cole 1576 S, 1577 Harrison, 1603 FF. Cf. also Collemmedwe 1373 AD i. See further s.n. Coleshill infra 42.

CUTTLE BROOK (Blythe). Cf. Cuttele mill 1278 KnowleRec, Cuttelpole 1383 MinAcct, 1426 KnowleRec, Cotelpool 1408 MinAcct, Cuttell poole hend t. Hy 6, Cuttell poole tayle, Cuttell myll poole t. Hy 8 Ct, Cottillemille 1591 LRMB, Cuttle poole, le myll poole vocat' Cuttle Myll 1608 ib. Elsewhere in the county we
have Cuttle Bridge in Chilvers Coton, Cuttle in Long Itchington, Cuttlehill in Wilnecote, Cuttle Mill in Curdworth infra 80, 135, 28, 45, and also unidentified Cutteldole (1585 LRMB) in Polesworth, Cuttelfurlong, Cutteleyron (sic) (1325 AD iv) in Barford, Cuttle brook (1765 Dugd 397) in Brailes and Cuttelewei (t. Ed 3 Chalccombe) in Grandborough. For the full history of this stream-name v. Cuttle Mill (PN Nth 103). Its meaning is obscure.

Dene Brook (Avon) is Dene River 1830 O.S. It is called aqua voc. Wellestreme in 1399 (Cf). v. Wellesbourne infra 286.

Finham Brook (Avon) is a late formation from Finham infra 183. The stream is earlier called Wridefenbroch c. 1250 Kenilworth, a derivative of Redfern infra 173.

Hall Brook (Sowe) is called Kerusleybroke 1411 Coventry from Keresley infra 174.

Hatchford Brook (Cole). See Hatchford Bridge infra 74.

Hay Brook (6") (Arrow) is Haybrook 1662 Coughton.

Hen Brook (6") (Stour) is mentioned in pastura voc. Hennebrook, Henbrok close 1608 LRMB. Self-explanatory. hen here no doubt refers to the moor-hen or some other water-bird.

Hollywell Brook (6") (Blythe) is Halliwell broke, Holliwell feilds 1608 LRMB. ‘Holy spring,’ v. halig, wielle.

Inchford Brook (6") (Finham Brook) is Inkford(e) brooke 1591, 1602 Add. Cf. Inkford Brook (PN Wo 12). An earlier name is (rivulum q.v.) Wythiforde 1351 BirmDeed.

Innage Brook (6") (Anker) is Image brook 1684 Dugdale. This was probably originally a place-name, later transferred to a stream. v. Innage in Edgbaston infra 45.

Itchen (Leam)

(on) Ycenan, Ycænan 998 Crawford viii, (in) Ycenan 1001 KCD 705

Ichene, Huchene 1262 Ass, Ichene 1336 Coventry

v. also Long and Bishops Itchington infra 133, 171. The name is identical in origin with the better known Hampshire Itchen
(v. RN 217). Ekwall considers the name to be from the same root as that of the British tribe *Iceni*.

**King’s Brook** (Avon). In the bounds of Alveston and Tiddington (KCD 651) we have mention of *cyncgesbroc*. This is the stream which flows into the Avon and forms the north-eastern boundary of Alveston. The name survived in the old O.S. map in the name King’s Brook Bridge, between Alveston Pasture Farm and Alveston Hill.


**Milholme Brook** (6") (Leam) takes its name from a lost place *Milneholme* 1143 *Pipewell, Milham* c. 1720 *Buccleuch*. v. *holmr*.

**Ouse Brook** (Avon) may be referred to in the phrase *apud Ose* in 1339 (Dugd 489). This is OE *wāse*, ME *wose, ose*, ‘mud, ooze.’ Cf. the history of the Sussex Ouse (PN Sx 6).

**Paddle Brook** (Stour) is *Patlesbroc* t. Hy 3 *CartMisc*. Near by must have been *Paklescroft* in Burmington (1339 *Compton*). The early forms are insufficient for any certain etymology. It may be that the first element is the OE pers. name *Pæcel* found in Patchway (PN Sx 309) and Paxcroft (PN W 134).

**Pickford Brook** (Sherbourne) is called *Allesleybrok* 1362 Dugd 696 from Allesley *infra* 152. The present name derives from Pickford Green *infra* 154. For another possible earlier name v. Marlbrook *infra* 65.

**Plants Brook** (Tame) was formerly *Ebroch* 1221 Ass, *Ebroc* 1224 FF, *Eastbrook* 1834 O.S. The first element of the old name is OE *ea*, ‘water.’ Possibly the stream was at first called simply *ea*, the word ‘brook’ (v. *broc*) being added later.

1 W. H. Stevenson MSS.
Rains Brook (Leam) is Reynesbroc c. 1150 Pipewell, c. 1155 (1235) Ch, Rainsbrooke 1725 B. As this stream forms for some distance the boundary between Warwickshire and Northamptonshire, it is probable that the first element is OWScand rein, 'strip, boundary' (cf. Lindkvist 74), and dialectal rean (EDD s.v.) similarly so used. For a similar genitival compound with a word denoting a boundary cf. Mazedale (PN Nth 27).

Rea (Tame) is water called the old Ray 1565 KES, Rea flu 1576 S, Rhee 1577 Harrison, deriving from the ME atter ee, 'at the water', v. ea.

Shadow Brook (Cole) is Shadow brooke 1650 ParlSurv.

Sherborne Brook (Avon) is Sherborne Broke 1540 AOMB. It gave name to Sherborne infra 222.

Sherbourne (Sowe)

Schirebourn 1310 AD iii, leawe de Shireburne 1331 Ass, lewe de Shirborne t. Hy 5 Coventry
Schurburne 1335 Coventry, Shurburn 1439 LeetBk
Sherbburn 1407 AD iii, -bourn 1411 Coventry

'Clear stream,' v. scir, burna. leawe is Norman-French l'eaue, 'the water.'

Small Brook (Alne) is so named in 1777 (EnclA).

Smite Brook (Sowe) is Smite t. Hy 1 (1251) Ch. The stream gave name to Smite in Combe (preserved in Smeeton Lane, v. infra 105). We may note also the field-names Smitinghul 13th AD ii, and Smytenhull, Smyteweye c. 1350 Rental, both in Walsgrave (infra 188), where the stream joins the Sowe. The same river-name is found in Notts and Worcestershire. Ekwall (RN 373-4) suggests connection with OE smitan, perhaps used in the sense to 'slip,' 'glide.' For connective ing cf. the history of Tavistock (PN D 217).

Sowe (Avon) is aqua de Sowe, Souve 13th LegerBk, fishery of Sowe 1279 Nott, aqua de Sowe 1390 Ct, Sowe broke 1581 LeetBk. For further forms v. Walsgrave on Sowe infra 188. The name is identical with Sow (St) and is probably related to zo
in Middlezoy and Weston Zoyland (So), and to the Continental Save. See further Ekwall (RN 375).

Spittle Brook (Alne) is Spetelbroke 14th WaDeed. We know of no hospital in the neighbourhood. It may be that this is a term of contempt for a small stream from OE spētl, ME spettel, 'spittle, spit.'

Stour (Avon). Forms found in Wa documents are Sture 704–9 (11th) BCS 123, Stura 1247 Ass, Sture 1262 ib., Stoure 1296 Ipm, 1501 FF, (le) Stower 1460 AddCh, 1669 FF, Store 1540 LP. For further forms and for the etymology v. RN 380 ff.

Street’s Brook (Hatchford Brook) is Strost broke 1519 Add, Streetsbrooke 1638 ib.

Swift (Avon) is Swift 1577 Harrison, 1586 Camden. The meaning may have been 'winding' rather than 'swift,' as the river is a slow-moving one. See RN 387. An earlier name was probably Waver, v. Brownsover infra 100.

Tach Brook (6") (Avon) is Tæcleces broc 1033 (c. 1200) Abingdon, Tæceles broc 1033 (c. 1225) KCD 751. v. Tachbrook infra 258.

Tame (Trent). Forms found in Wa documents are Thame 1221 Ass, 1286 FF, 1316 Ipm, Tama 1232 Ass, Tame 1285 ib., 1417 FF. For further forms and for the etymology v. RN 389–91.

Thelsford Brook is Teflesbroc, Theulisforbroc 1329 Monast, Theulesford brooke 1656 Dugdale. Cf. Thelsford infra 250.

Thistlewood Brook (6") (Tame) must take its name from a lost wood-name Fistilwood, Thrístelwood 1560 Add. The forms are too late for us to decide whether the first element is 'thistle' or 'throstle' (thrush).

Wallon Brook (local) is Walehemebroc c. 1250, le Walembroc c. 1255, Walehameset c. 1260, Walhembroc c. 1265, Walembroc 1307, Walenbroc 1322, Waleynbroc 1341 Magdalen. 'Brook by the settlement of the serfs or Britons,' v. wealh, hæme, broc. The second element has not hitherto been found compounded with wealh. It forms the boundary between Willoughby and
Grandborough and must have taken its name from the inhabitants of Walcote End infra 130.

Wem Brook (Anker) is Whombroke 1533 FF.

**ROAD-NAMES**

Buckle Street is Buggildestret 709 (14th) BCS 125, Buggan street 860 (14th) KCD 289, (of) bucgan strxt 967 (11th) ib. 1201. This is the name given to a part of Icknield Street to the south of Bidford. The name has been discussed in PN Wo 2, where it is shown that the first element is the OE fem. pers. name Burghild, which by assimilation became Buggild. Bucge is a pet form of this.

Fosse Way. Forms from Wa documents are Fossa 1285 Ass (Pillerton), in Fosse juxta Bretford ib. (v. Bretford infra 157), Fosse 1317 Ip, in alta via quae dicitur Fosse t. Ed 3 Rental, via iuxta Fossebrugge vocata Fosse 1390 Works, Fossebrige 1411 Coventry (Offchurch), Fosseway 1443 Ct. For further forms v. PN Wo 3. There can be little doubt that this is the Latin fossa taken over by the Romanised Britons, the road being presumably so called because it had a prominent ‘ditch’ on one side or both. The importance of this road for purposes other than those of travel is illustrated by the fact that for 29 out of the 40 miles from High Cross to Cirencester it forms parish boundaries.

Haydon Way is Havedwey 1272 Ass, le Hadway 1536 Min.Acct, le Haddeway 1538 LP, camp. voc. Hadcweye 1608 LRMB, Haydenway 1684 Coughton. This is the name of part of Icknield or Ryknild Street between Studley and Alcester, and must be interpreted as head or chief-way.

Icknield Street (Ryknild St) is Ickenildestrete, Hykenildestrete t. Ed 3 Coughton, Ickle-Street 1656 Dugdale. For further forms and for the form Ryknild v. PN Wo 2 where it is shown that the name is borrowed from the more famous Icknield Way and is of post-Conquest origin.

Watling Street. Forms from Warwickshire documents are Wate-
ingstret 12th Combe, Watlingestret c. 1300 ib., Chemin de Wat-
ingstret 1221 Ass, Watlynge Strete 1275 RH, Watlyngstrete 1285
Ass, Kings highway called the streetway between the counties of Warr' and Leicester 1636 Sess, Watlin Street 1649 ParlSurv. For further forms and a full discussion of this name v. PN BedsHu 5 ff. In 1316 (CartMisc) and 1605 (Dugdale) the road is referred to as (le) Farestret from OE for, 'passage.' From Tamworth to High Cross it is a boundary road for 24 out of 29 miles and a county boundary for 11 of these.

Other roads may be noted as follows:

BANBURY WAY. (a) via de Bannebure (1282 CartMisc) in Tachbrook, (b) Banbury Waye (1542 Add) in Ratley. The first is the Warwick-Banbury road, which passes through Tachbrook, the second is probably the Stratford-Wellesbourne-Kineton road going over Edge Hill to Banbury.

COVENTRY WAY. Coventreway (1420 AD iii) in Warwick must be the Warwick-Kenilworth-Coventry road.

LEICESTER WAY. Leycestrewey (t. Ed 3 CartMisc) in Cubbington is the road which runs from Warwick past Cubbington and Heath Fm through Bubbenhall and Wolston to Fosse Way and so to Leicester. In Cubbington and Stoneleigh parishes it is still known as LEICESTER LANE (6°).

RUGBY WAY is Rokbewei (c. 1340 AOMB) in Wolston. It is the road through the Lawfords from Wolston to Rugby.

WARWICK WAY. (a) Warwicke wey in Packwood (t. Ed 3 Dugd 550) is probably the Lapworth, Bushwood, Lowson Ford, High Cross, Pinley Green, Hampton-on-the-Hill road to Warwick, (b) Warwykewey (1327 AD ii) in Walsgrave on Sowe is probably the Walsgrave, Binley, Willenhale, Baginton, Cloud Bridge, Leamington road to Warwick, (c) regia via vocata Warrewykeswey ducens inter Warrewyke et Hampton (1398) must be the Warwick-Knowle-Hampton road.

FIELDEN WAYS. (a) le Fildeneweye (15th AD ii) in Ryton in Bulkington is probably the road running east from Ryton towards Ryton Fields, the Feldon country (infra 15) in contrast

1 The treatment of these roads is in no way exhaustive. It is intended to illustrate the use of certain terms in medieval road-nomenclature and to show what a wealth of material is preserved for a study of our early roads.
to the forest land in the west of the parish (cf. Weston in Arden infra 102), (b) Vildenewe ye (n.d. AD v) and Netherefildenewe way (c. 1286 AD iv) in Hatton similarly lead southwards to the more open parts of the parish. The first of these may be the Hatton-Nunholf Grange road, the second the footpath from Hatton to Budbrooke which is on lower ground.

Mereways. (a) la Merewe i (13th Dugd) is the road from Forshaw which forms the boundary (v. (ge)mære) between Tamworth and Solihull, (b) Mereweye (1221 FF) in Astley is the Astley-Bedworth boundary road.

Portways. There are several stretches of road or track called portway in ME documents and later. They were so called as leading to some port or town, often a very tiny one. We may note the following:

(a) le Portwei (c. 1180 Wollaton) in Kingsbury is probably the old Tamworth-Coventry road.

(b) Portwey (1239 FF) in Wellesbourne, (1240 ib.) in Walton, (1340 Add) in Pillerton, Portewe (t. Hy 3) in Tysoe is probably the road from Wellesbourne Mountford through Walton to Pillerton Hersey, continuing south-east by track and road through Oxhill to Tysoe.

(c) Portewe (13th AD i) in Binton over against Wasen Hill is probably the same as Pordstrete in Binton (ib.). This is almost certainly the Salford, Bidford, Stratford on Avon road. Portway Barn (6") in Salford Priors is on a short cross-road from this road to the Evesham-Alcester road and it is not clear to which road the portway refers.

(d) le Portwey (1246 RegAlb) in Bishops Itchington is probably the same as Portway (1282 CartMisc), Poortway (1550 WaDeeds) in Tachbrook, the reference being to the road from Bishops Itchington which runs north-west from there across Fosse Way to Tachbrook Mallory and so on to Warwick. There was also a Poortehill in Tachbrook (1549 Terrier).

(e) le Brodeportwei (13th AD iii) in Cubbington may be the same as le Portwaie (13th AD v) in Ashow. If so, it is probably the road from Chesford Bridge on the Avon which just touches Ashow parish, goes to Cubbington and so on to the Welsh Road.
(f) Poartway (1686 Buccleuch) in Thurlaston is probably the old road running north and south through Thurlaston village and linking up possibly with Newportwei (t. Ed 3 Chalcombe), one or other of the tracks across Grandborough parish.

(g) Portway (1303 AD i) in Claverdon may be the same as Portwaye (14th AD ii) in Langley, where we have a series of ancient tracks running north and south.

(h) Cleyhemporteweye (1247 FF) in Farnboro’ must be the track running east from the village to Claydon (O).

(i) Other portways are mentioned as follows: le Portway (12th Combe) in Lawford, Portwey (1424 WAM) in Knowle, but it would be hazardous to attempt to identify them.

Regia via. (a) regia via inter Hapsford et Cumba (1262 Ass) is the road and cart-track which passes the destroyed church of St Peter and runs north-north-east to Hopsford, (b) regia via inter Radeford et Wytenas (1285 ib.) is a road running south-west between Radford Semele and Whitnash with two right angles, now mainly a cart-track, (c) regalem viam q. ducit de Stretford versus Henleyam (AD) in Wootton Wawen is the Stratford-Henley-in-Arden road, (d) regia via inter castro de Warr' et eccl Sci Petri de Wilmesleyeton (1262 Ass). This must be the Warwick-Bishops Itchington road (supra 9). From Bishops Itchington it must have made its way by one or other of the still-existing tracks to Wormleighton. See Addenda 1.

Salt-streets. For a full discussion of the significance of such names, v. PN Wo 4–9 and Houghton, Saltways, in B’ham Arch. Soc. Trans. liv.

(a) Saltstrete (1340 AD) in Pillerton is the salt-street which runs south-east from Stratford to Tysoe (cf. PN Wo 8 and route R in B’ham Arch. Soc. Trans. liv, i ff).

(b) Saltstrete (1246 RegAlb) in Bishops Itchington must be the Warwick-Tachbrook-Itchington road and would seem to be identical with (d) under Portways supra 9.

(c) la Saltstre (1335, c. 1400 Spencer) in Priors Marston is the old road and track running east from Stratford through Hunscoate to Wellesbourne, due east across Fosse Way by Watergall to Priors Marston. There was also a Schortsaltstre (1348) in Priors Marston. This road comes ultimately from Droitwich
and a stretch on the west side of Stratford is called *sealtstret* in 1016 (KCD 724). Cf. PN Wo 7. There is mention also of a *sealtstret* in the bounds of Wormleighton (956 BCS 946) and of Radbourne (998 Crawford 8). This is very near Priors Marston, but it would seem to be the Banbury-Southam road rather than the one just described. The difficulty in such an identification is that this road does not lead in the direction of Droitwich as a true salt-street should.

**MISCELLANEOUS NAMES**

**Arden**

(Turkill de) Eardene 1088 (c. 1200) Abingdon, (ecclesia sue de)

Ardena 1130 P, Ardena t. Hy i Kenilworth\(^1\), 1173, 1190 P,
t. Ric i Cur (p), Arden 1166 RBE (p)

forestam meam de Ardena 1148 Monast

Erdena 1174 P (p)

Ardena t. Ric i Cur (p), Arderne 1200 ChR, 1221 Seld liii\(^2\),
1232 Ass, 1242 Fees, 1257 FineR (p), 1275 RH\(^1\), 1288 Ass\(^3\),
1327, 1343 Pat\(^4\), 1394 Ass\(^5\), decani de Ardena 1270 Burton,
Arden 1441 Pat\(^5\), 1547 Monast\(^3\)

Ardenna t. John CottCh (p)

Aredern 1220 FF (p)

Arden 1220, 1554 Pat\(^4\), 1280 For\(^6\), c. 1540 L, 1667 HT\(^2\)

Ærden 1259 Pat\(^3\)

Ardren 1534 AD iii

Arding 1667 HT

There can be little doubt that *Ardena* rather than *Ardena* is
the correct early form, for forms in -en are earlier by some
hundred years than those in -ern. Many of the earliest forms,
including the earliest one, are derived from the name of a well-
known family, of which the representative at the date of DB was
the Turkill de Eardene mentioned above.

There can be little doubt that the name is identical with that
of the Forest of the *Ardennes*, the *silva Arduenna* of Cæsar,
which already in the 7th and 8th centuries appears as *Ardinna*,
*Ardenna* (Holder s.n. *Arduenna*). The name derives from a stem

\(^{1}\) Hampton.

\(^{2}\) Yardley (Wo).

\(^{3}\) Stoneleigh.

\(^{4}\) Coleshill.

\(^{5}\) Morton Bagot.
ardu, 'high, steep' (cf. Walde-Pokorny 148, s.v. erd and Loth (Chrénomathie bretonne 19)), and is appropriate to the comparatively high ground which forms the district of Arden. It extended from Yardley on the north to Henley in Arden on the south and as far east as Weston in Arden infra 102.

Coldfield is le Colfeld 1313 BirmDeed, (le) Colefeld 1327 Cl, 1507 BirmDeed, Colfeld Walke 1512 LP, the great wast called Colfield 1656 Dugdale. For further forms see the spellings of Sutton Coldfield infra 49. 'Clearing where col or charcoal was burned,' v. feld.

Dunsmore Heath. This is the name for the open stretch of land to the south and south-west of Rugby, the boundaries being roughly, to the east the Northamptonshire border, to the south the Leam, to the north the Avon. Early spellings are past. de Dunesmore t. Ric i Cur, Dunnesmor(e) 1235 Fees, 1262 FF, 1309, 1315 Ass, Donesmor(e) 1235 ib., 1329 Ipm, Donnesmor 1255 Spencer, 1325 Ipm, Dunnysmore 1285 FF, Dunesmor 1300 ib., Donesmore 1330 Ass, 1419 AD vi, 1424 Deed, Dunsmore heathie 1588 LRMB. The name is clearly to be associated with Dunchurch infra 128, and the name probably referred originally to a very much smaller area. Cf. Cotswold (PN Wo 1).

Edge Hill¹ is le Hegge c. 1250, way called Rugwey in Egge c. 1270, le Egge 1272, Hegge 1275 Magdalen, Edge hill, Edg hill 1656 Dugdale. For further forms v. Upton and Westcote infra 273, 286. The name has reference to the very steep edge or slope of this long narrow ridge.

I. HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED

Humeliford 1170, 1175–6, 1179, 1182, 1187, 1190 P, sib soka de Humeliford 1174, 1185, 1189 P, 1226 Fees

¹ The hill runs through the parishes of Radway, Ratley and Tysoe.
HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED

Humelesford 1179 P
Humeligford 1247 SR
Humelinstede rectius Humelinforth 1251 Fees
Humedeford t. Hy 3 RBE, Humelford 1275 RH, Humbelford ib.
Humelyngford 1285, 1306 Ass, 1327 SR, Humlyngford 1332 ib.
Hemelyngford, -forth 1306 Ass

The first element is probably the OE *hymele*, 'wild hops,' as suggested by Anderson (138), but we can only explain the persistent *i* in the early forms if we take the full name to have been *hymelingford* with connective *ing*. Cf. Himley (St), DB Himelie, 1184 P Humelilega. The site of the meeting-place was at Hemlingford Green *infra* 19. In DB the Hundred was known as Coleshille from Coleshill *infra* 42, the name being altered to Hemlingford some time during the 12th century. For *wapentac* and *spesocha* v. Introd. xxiv n., xix.

(a) TAMWORTH DIVISION

**Austrey**

*at Alduluestreow* 958 (14th) BCS 1021, *Aldulfestreo* 1002 (c. 1100) ASWills


*Aldulus(a)* c. 1120 Burton, 1213 *FF*, 1235 Fees, 1310 *FF*, *Aldolvestre* 1316 FA

*Edolfuestre, Edolfeswrth* 1232 Ass

*Aldestre* 1291 Tax, 1310 Pat, 1340 NI, 1390 *FF* et *freq* to 1545 *Ct*, *-dis* 1399 Cl, *-trey* 1624 Recov

*Alstre(e)* 1488 Ipm, 1535 VE, *Alstyre* 1536 Monast


'Ealdwulf's tree,' v. *treow.*
APPLEBY HILL is on the county border, adjoining the Leicestershire parish of Appleby. AUSTREY MEADOWS. Cf. Austrey feildes 1670 FF and infra 25. HALL FIELDS FM (6”). Cf. Hall Field Meadow c. 1840 TA.

Baddesley Ensor

BADDLEY ENSOR [bædʒli]

Bedeslei 1086 DB
Badeslega 1169 P with a similar run of forms to Baddesley Clinton infra 53, Badesley Sauvage 1232 Ass, Baddeslei t. Hy 3 Ipm, Baddisle 1285 ib., Baddesley juxta Miryval 1306 FF, Baddesley Endes(h)ower(e) 1327, 1332 SR, (Endesore) 1380 FF, (Dynsore) 1434 ib., Badsley Endsor 1656 Dugdale
Badgely Endsor 1698 FF

‘Bæd(d)i’s clearing or wood,’ v. leah. For this pers. name cf. the history of Badsey (PN Wo 261). The manor was held by the wife of Geoffrey Savage in 1235–6 (Fees) from whom it passed by marriage to Thomas de Edneshoure in 1260 (Dugdale 806–7). This family took its name from Edensor (Db). As Baddesley Clinton and Ensor are many miles apart, the two places must have been named independently. Similarly North and South Baddesley (Ha) are some miles apart.

In Englische Studien (LXX, 62) an attempt is made to associate Badsey (Wo) and the neighbouring Baddeswellan (BCS 1282), badeswelle (BCS 126) with a hypothetical bæd, ‘bed, valley, hollow.’ No such word is on record and the fact that in all the names which it is suggested may contain it, it is found as the first element and in the genitive case, is entirely in favour of a pers. name. We may note further that the suggestion of a significant element is inconsistent with the topography of the Baddesleys. Baddesley Ensor is on the top of a well-marked hill, the church of Baddesley Clinton is on a hill just by the highest point in the neighbourhood. North Baddesley (Ha) is on comparatively low ground but the church is just by the highest point in the neighbourhood. South Baddesley (Ha) church is on the edge of a hill just above the 50-ft. contour with the ground falling rapidly away to the sea. What fits the Baddesleys will not
fit Badsey or *bædeswellan*, if the first element is topographical.
The suggestion of an OE pers. name *Bæddi* of the nickname type, perhaps related to OE *bæddel*, ‘effeminate fellow,’ alone fits the facts of the case.

**Grendon**

*Grendone* 1086 DB, -*don(e)* 1235 Fees et passim except

‘Green hill,’ v. dun.

**Fieldon Bridge** is bridge of *Feldenbrig* by Atherston over *Ancre* 1332 Pat, *Fyldenbyrge* 1497 AOMB, *Feldon Bridge*, *Felde* 1550 Pat, 1656 Dugdale, *Fieldon Bridge* 1725 B. ‘Bridge in or leading to the open country,’ v. *feld* and cf. *Fyleden brige* (t. Ed 3 Rental) in Wolston and Field Burcote (earlier *Feldenburcote*) (PN Nth 42).

In both these names we probably have an adjectival derivative of the noun *feld*. Cf. *Fildeneford* t. *Hy* 1 (*Kenilworth*) in Stoneleigh. The bridge spans the Anker at the county boundary and the country on the Leicestershire side is much less wooded than on the Warwickshire side. Cf. further *fildenestret* (KCD 1299) in the bounds of Bengeworth (Wo). Dugdale (Preface 3 b) speaks of Avon as “dividing the Wood-land (for so that part of the Countie lying North thereof is called) from the *Feldon*” and still earlier Holland’s *Camden* (561) similarly divides the county and defines *The Feldon* as “a plain Champian Countrey.”

**Whittington**

*Witenton(a)* 1155 Monast, -*in-* 1227 Pat, *Wyenton* 1247 FF,
*Wytinton* 1262 Ass, 1268 Pat, 1291 Tax, *Wityngton juxta Merivale* 1435 FF

*Whytington*, *Wetendon* 1315 Ipm

*Withiton* 1365 FF

*Whityngton juxta Atherston* 1453 ib., *Whittenton* 1576 S

This may be identical in origin with Whittington (PN Wo 178), i.e. *‘Hwita’s farm,* v. (ing)tun, but the absence of any spellings with initial *wh* before the 14th century makes this somewhat uncertain.
Whitley Barn (6") was the home of William and Henry de Whitleyeye (1327 SR), de Wytheleye (1332 ib.). ‘White clearing,’ v. leah.

Bradley Green is Bradley Greene 1571 Dugdale. Grendon Bridge is Grindon bridge 1627 Sess. Grendon Wood is so named in 1571 (Dugdale). Suckle Green (6") is Suckle green 1666 ib. Waste Hill and Lane (6"). Cf. le Waste 1538 MinAcct.

Kingsbury


Probably ‘Cyne’s burh.’ Names containing this pers. name theme are often altered to Kings- in later times through popular etymology. Cf. Kingscott, Kingston, Kingstree (PN D 120, 279, 387).

Bodimore Heath is Bodymoreheth t. Hy 8 Rental and was the home of William de Bodimore (1327 SR), de Bodemore (1332 ib.). Possibly for OE Boding mor, ‘Boda’s Moor or marsh,’ v. ing and cf. Codicote (Herts), (et) Cuð(er)ingcoton 1002 (c. 1250) KCD 1297, Udimore (PN Sx 516) and Bodicote (PN O 58).

Cliff is Cliva 1166 P, Cliffe 1201 Cur, 1394 AD v, Clive 1338 FF and was the home of Henry atte Cliff (1290 Cl). v. clif. The rise is very slight and it is clear that clif is used here as elsewhere of a slight slope.
DOSTHILL

Dercelai 1086 DB
Derteulla 1166 P, Dercetehull 1195 P (p), 1232 Ass, -hille 1242 Fees, 1247 Ass, Dersechul 1235 Fees, Dercethull 1247 SR
Dersetehull 1247 FF, 1285 Ass
Derstill 1273 ib., Dersthull juxta Kynnesbury 1315 ib., Dersthull 1315 Ipm et freq to 1545 Ct
Dorsthull 1316 FA, Dorsthyll al. Dastyll 1550, 1557 FF, Dastell 1603 S
Dostell 1526 FF, (Dosthill al.) 1618 ib., Dastell 1549 Pat

For this name see Avon Dassett infra 267. The last element is probably 'hill,' the DB form being corrupt. In some of the printed documents c has wrongly been transcribed as t and vice versa.

DRAKENAGE Fm is Drakenes, -ech 1183 P, Drakenech 1232 Ass, 1387 IpmR, -egg(e) 1251 Ch, 1287, 1388 FF, 1288 Cl, 1316 FA, -egh 1285 Ass, Drakynhegge 1326 Ipm, -age 1483 IpmR, Draknaghe 1459 ib., Drakenedge al. Dragenere (sic) 1681 FF. 'Dragon edge,' cf. Drakelow (PN Wo 258). The place is at the end of a long low hill.

FOUL END is Foulend 1591 Aston, Fowle end 1609, 1672 FF and was the home of William de Fouleye (1315 Ass) and Henry de Fouleye (1327 SR). ‘Dirty clearing end’ (v. ful, leah, ende), or the second element may be eg, ‘well-watered land,’ referring to the stretch of land to the south-west between two streams.

HALLOUGHTON HALL [hælætən]

Haulton 1233 FF, 1298 Ass, (juxta Kinnesbury) 1297 ib.
Haluton 1260 ib., 1322 BM, Halugton 1262 Ass, Halwton 1306 ib., Haloughton 1331, 1364 FF, 1410 AD iii
Halton 1332 SR (p)
Hawoloton 1517 KnowleG, Hallaton 1656 Dugdale, 1792 Cary, 1830 West
Holloughton 1606 FF, Holloug(h)ton 1609 Recov, 1651 FF, 1855 Kelly

The name is identical in origin with Halloughton (Nt),
Healhtune 958 BCS 1029, Haluton 1235 Ebor, Halghton 1280 Ass etc., Halweton 1333 Ass, Haughton (St), Haltone 1086 DB, later Haledon, Haluchton, Halghton (PN St 76) and Hallaton (Lei), Alectone 1086 DB, Halgeton 1229 Cur, Halluton 1284 Ch, Haloughton 1330 Ipm, all being compounds of healh and tun. ‘Farm in the nook of land.’

**HURLEY**

Hurle t. Hy 1 BM Facs (p), Hurlega c. 1180 Wollaton et freq to 1658 FF with variant spellings -ley(e), -le, -lege

Hurnlee c. 1180 Wollaton, -lega 1199 BM, 1221, 1262 Ass, Hurnelet t. John BM

Hernlega 1199 CottCh (p)

Horne 1262 Ass, Horleye 1262, 1285 ib., 1327 SR

‘Wood or clearing in the corner,’ v. hyrne, leah. Cf. Hurley (Berks), Herle 1086 DB, Hurneia 1106–21 Hurley Charters, Hurnle 1219, 1248 FF. Dugdale (764) noted the meaning of the name and suggested that it was so called because it lay in the utmost corner of Kingsbury Lordship.

**KIMBERLEY HALL is Kinebaudelege 1230 FF, Kynebaldeley 1311 BM, 1327 SR, -baldes- 1313 FF, Kymberley Hall 1599 Aston. ‘Cynebeald’s clearing or wood,’ v. leah.**

**PLUMPTON (lost) is Plunton 1396 Cl, Plunptonfeldes 1411 FF, Plunpton 1423 IpmR and was the home of Walter de Plumun (c. 1180 Wollaton) and Robert de Plunton (1221 Ass). ‘Plum farm,’ v. tun. Dugdale (765) says “This place is now known onely by certain grounds lying on the East side of Kingsburie Parish.”**

**SLATELEY HALL FM is Slauteleye 1332 SR (p), 1391 AD v, Slawtleye 1361 ib., Slaweleye 1436 IpmR, Slateleyholme t. Hy 8 Rental, Slayteley 1570 Aston. The forms are too late for any certainty. Possibly the first element is the OE sleht, sleah, ‘death, murder, slaughter,’ but the reason for the name is unknown. v. leah, holmr.**

**WHATELEY is Whatelege 1221 Ass, -leye 1351 FF, 1432 IpmR, Watlege 1236 FF, Watele 1247 Ass, Wat(lege)eye 1285 ib., 1291 Tax, 1338 FF, 1526 AD v, Whaytley al. Whatley 1539 FF,**
Wheteley 1540 BM, Wheatley c. 1650 Fee Farm Rents. ‘Wheat clearing,’ v. leah.

Brook End\(^1\), Heaney FM, Heath House FM\(^2\), Holt FM\(^3\), Moor Barn\(^4\) and Wood End were the homes of William *atte Brok* (1297 Ass), John de *Henley* (1327 SR), i.e. ‘high clearing,’ v. heah, leah, Robert *atte Heth* (1332 ib.), Nicholas de *la Holte* (1327, 1332 ib.), Thomas *atte Mor* (1297 Ass) and William *atte Wode* (1327 SR). v. broc, holt, mor.

**Flanders Hall**\(^5\) and Nightingales FM (6") are to be associated with the families of John de *Flandres* (1327 SR), de *Flaundres* (1332 ib.) and Nicholas *Nichtegale* (1276 Cl) and William *Nythyn-gale* (1332 SR). Dugdale (765) on the authority of Burton’s *Leicestershire* says that “this place was antiently so denominated from one Hugh, a younger brother of William de Odingsells…in regard that his Ancestors came out of *Flanders*.” Cf. Odensil FM *infra* 71.


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\(^1\) *le Brookend* 1570 Aston.
\(^2\) Heath Houses 1672 FF.
\(^3\) Holthall 1566 Aston.
\(^4\) Morebarne 1586 ib.
\(^5\) Flandres 1435 AD vi, Flauders 1551 FF.
in 1821 (G). It is marshy land by Flanders Hall supra 19. Stonehill Barn (6") is Stonehill c. 1840 TA. Sybil Hill (6") is Great, Little, Sybol Hill ib. Tibhall is Tibbhall t. Hy 8 Rental, Tibholt, Tibhall 1672 FF. Wigford FM. Cf. Wigford Close 1787 Add.

Middleton

Middleton 1086 DB, Middleton 1175 P (p) et freq with variant spelling Middle-, (juxta Drayton) 1318 Ass, Middeltun 1220 Pat, Middilton 1315 Ipm

Self-explanatory, v. tun. It lies half-way between Tamworth and Coleshill. Distinguished as juxta Drayton with reference to Drayton (St) adjoining.

Ash End and Middleton Hall were probably the homes of Swane de Fraxino (1327, 1332 SR) and John atte Halle (1332 ib.). Cf. Long Ash 1665 FF.

Allen End, Fisher's Mill and Hunt's Green are probably to be associated with the families of Humfrey Allen (1544 SR), Adam Berd, Fisshere (1318 Ass) and John Hunt (1629 SR).

Coneybury FM. This is probably for 'coney-burrow,' i.e. 'rabbit warren,' v. PN Sr 368 and infra 334. Littleworth End is Lützelworth 1232 Ass. 'Little enclosure,' v. worp. Middleton Wood FM. Cf. in bosco de Middelton 1221 Ass. Newhouse FM is so named in 1725 (B).

Newton Regis

Newton Regis 1155 RBE, 1175 P, Newintone 1159 P

Newintone 1189 P et passim with variant spelling Newe-, Neu-Kyngesneuton 1259 Pat, Newton Regis 1291 Tax, Kings Newton al. Newton in the Thistles 1654 FF, 1674, 1676 Deed

'New farm,' v. tun. It was originally a member of Seckington (Dugdale 811) and may have been a 'new' settlement in that manor. It was royal demesne until 5 Hy 2 (ib.). In the Thistles must describe its position in poor or rough pasture land.

1 Fishers Mill 1725 B.
Polesworth

Polleswyrð  c. 1000 Saints, -worth 1234 Pat, -worth 1247 SR, 1249 AD iii, 1291 Tax, 1327 SR, 1344 Ass, 1348 Ch, 1549 Pat, 1627 Sess, -wurð 1242 (1398) Pat, Pollisworda c. 1170 Wollaton

Poleswrd  t. Stephen (1398) Pat, -worda c. 1155 Deed, -worda c. 1170 Wollaton, -worth(e) 12th RBE, c. 1220 BM, -worth 1200 Cur, 1242 Ch, -worth ib., 1275 RH, 1316 FA

Poulesworth  1477 Pat

Powl(es)worth(e)  1599, 1663 FF, 1615 Recov

‘Poll’s enclosure,’ v. worp. For the pers. name cf. Polesden, Pollingfold (PN Sr 100, 240).

Bodnells (local) is Doudenhale 1242 (1398) Pat, Dodenhole 13th Monast, -hale 1285 Ass, 1290 Cl, 1332 SR (p), 1397 Ipmr, Dodnale 1454 FF, Dodenhall 1636 Deed, Bodnalls c. 1840 TA. The second element in this name is heath. The first is uncertain. It is clearly a pers. name but its precise form depends upon the stress which can be laid upon the ou of the first form. This points to the OE pers. name Dūda, with long u. Cf. Sweet OET 637.

Bramcote Hall

Bramcote 1211 RBE, (juxta Pollesworth) 1430 FF, Brancote 1235 Fees

Bromcotia 1242 (1398) Pat (p), Bromcote juxta Pollesworth 1315, 1462 Ass, Brom(e)cote 1323 Pat, 1327 SR, 1397 Ipmr Brumcote 1262 Ass

Probably ‘broom cote,’ with occasional confusion with brame, ‘bramble.’

Dordon is Derdon t. Hy 2 (1398) Pat et freq to 1375 Ipmr, Deredon 1230 Pat, -ton 1285 Ass, Dordon 1292 Ip, 1444 Chetwynd, 1504 Ip, Durdon 1402 Pat, Doredon 1442 Chetwynd. ‘Animal down,’ v. deor, dun.

Freasley

Freselega 1168 P, -lege 1222 FF, 1247 Ass, (Simonis) 1235 P,
WARWICKSHIRE

-**leg(h)** 1256 Ch, 1272 Ass, -**le(ye)** 1265 Ch, 1287 Pat, 1316 FA, 1327 SR (p)

**Frisleg’** 1221 Ass

**Fresle** 1375 IpmR, 1589 AD v

**Frisley** 1535 VE, **Fryseley** 1542 MinAcct, **Frysley** 1547 Monast

**Freysley** 1542 MinAcct, **Freis(s)eley** 1543 LP, 1684 Deed, 
**Fraysley** 1585 LRMB, **Frais-** 1606 FF

**Faresley** 1652 FF

‘Clearing or wood of the Frisians’ or possibly ‘of a man named **Fresa** (Friesa),’ v. leah and Ritter 121. Cf. Freston, Fressingfield (PN Sf 99, 26) and Freezingham (PN K 352–3). **Simon de Witacre** (cf. Whitacre *infra* 94) held the manor in 1235.

**Hoo Hill** is **Hoo** 1242 (1398) Pat, **le Hoo hill** 1542 MinAcct, **Homore** 1545 LP, **Hoo more** 1585 LRMB. ‘Spur of land,’ v. hoh, mor. There is a small isolated hill here with a projection in the north-west corner.

**Pooley Hall**

**Povele,** **Poneleia** (sic) 13th, **Povele wood** n.d. Monast, **Povelee,** **Powelee** t. Hy 3 Ipm, **Pouele(ye)** 1242 (1398) Pat, 1255 FF, 1285 BM

**Poleye** 1234 Cl et freq to 1504 Ipm, **la Polie** 1299 Ipm, **Pole** 1316 FA, **Polley** 1388 IpmR, **Poleyheth** 1471 Moulton, **Pulley** 1535 VE, **Pollehay** 1542 MinAcct, -**hey** 1547 Monast, **Polehay** 1585 LRMB

The first element of this name should be compared with that of Povington (PN Do 137), DB Povintosh, and Punish Wood (PN K 151). Wallenberg suggests for the latter the possibility of a pers. name **Pufa** of the nickname type, denoting the ‘puffer’ or ‘blower.’ Hence possibly ‘Pufa’s woodland or clearing.’

**Stipershall FM (6")** is **Stipershulla** 13th Monast, **Stipershull** 1410, 1418, 1459 IpmR, **Stipurshill** 1498 Ipm. The first element may be the OE **stipere,** ‘post, prop,’ perhaps referring to a hill marked by such, but the s is difficult of explanation (cf. Duignan 106). There is a field called Stiper’s Sand Field in another part of the parish and it may be that both alike take their rise from some ME surname of nickname type derived from this word.
The early forms show that it is impossible to connect this name with the well-known *Stiperstones* in Shropshire (cf. Eyton, *Antiquities of Shropshire* vii, 20). See *Addenda* 1.

**Warton**

*Wavertune* c. 1155 Deed, -ton 1242 (1398) Pat et freq to 1459 IpmR


The first element is the lost OE *wafre*, ‘swamp or marshy ground,’ cf. Brownsover *infra* 100 and Waverley (PN Sr 174). The second element is *tun*. There is marshy land to the north and north-east.

**Holt Fm** and **Woodside Fm** were probably the homes of Roger *del Holt* (c. 1170 Wollaton) and Michæl *atte Wode* (1332 SR). *v. holt.*

**Bassetts Bridge, Cook’s Spinney (6")** and **Fowler’s Spinney (6")** are probably to be associated with the families of Ralph *Basset* (1221 Ass), Robert *Coke* (1585 LRMB) and Robert *Fowler* (c. 1840 TA).

**Birch Coppice** is so named in 1725 (B). Close at hand is **Birchmoor** which is *Birch(e)mor* 1247 Ass, 1327, 1332 SR, *Birchmores* 1636 Deed. **The Dumble (6").** *v. infra* 90. **Hall End** is Hall end 1535 VE, le Hallandefelde 1542 MinAcct, *Hawlend* 1684 Deed. **Hare Parlour (6").** Cf. Hare Parlour Close c. 1840 TA. **Hermitage Hill** is Hermitage 1752 J. **The Hollies (6")** is *Hollies* c. 1840 TA. **Kitwood Coppice (6")** is *Kitwood Copp* 1545 LP. **Leisure Barn (6").** Cf. *Newlesow* 1585 LRMB. See further **Laisure Copse** (PN Sr 263) and læs (*infra* 329). **Park Fm.** Cf. *Parkeowd* ib., *Parock close* 1585 LRMB. **Polesworth Bridge** is *pont. de Polleswurth* 1221 Ass. **Sandyway Cottage (6").** Cf. *Sandy way close* c. 1840 TA. **Streetfield (6")** is Streetfield Meadow ib. It adjoins Watling Street. **Swan Fm (6").** Cf. *tenement voc. le Swanne* 1585 LRMB.
Seckington

*Seccandun* c. 890 (s.a. 755 A) ASC, *Secandune* c. 1150 (s.a. 755 E) ib.

*Secintone, Sechintone* 1086 DB, *Sekyngton* 1327 Ch, *Sekynton* 1535 VE

*Sechendon(e)* 1175 P, 1205 Cur, *Sekindon* 1175 P (p),
*Secendune* 1194 Cur, -*dona* 1247 SR, *Se(c)kendun* 1227 FF, 1232 Cl, t. Hy 3 CartMisc, -in- 1235, 1242 Fees, t. Hy 3 Ipm, 1316 FA, 1401 IpmR, *Seckingdun* 1232 Ass, c. 1840 TA, *Sequenden* 1315 Cl, *Sekkyngdon* 1323 Pat, 1350 Ipm,
*Sektindon* 1656 Dugdale

*Sechesden* 1205 Cur

*Seggendune* 1247 Ass, *Secgenden* 1314 Ipm

'Secca's hill,' v. dun.

Shuttington

*Cetitone* 1086 DB

*Schetintuna* c. 1160 Madox, *Shetyndon* 1365 AD v (p)

*Satinton* 1176 P

*Suttintona* t. Hy 2 Monast (p), *Sutindon* 1232 Ass (p),
*Sutinton* 1262 ib. (p), *S(c)hutyngton* 1285 ib., 1327 Misc,
*Schutinton* 1327 SR, *Shuttenton* 1656 Dugdale

*Shitinton* 1232 Ass, -yn- 1262 ib., *Shittyngton* 1535 VE, 1543 LP

*Shotindon* 1260 Pat, *Shotyngton* 1537 FF

'Scytta's farm,' v. ingtun. This is probably the OE *scyttan*, 'archer,' used as a pers. name.

Alvecote [ɔˈkət]

*Avecota, -te* c. 1160 Madox et freq to 1535 VE with variant transcription *Aue-

*Alcote* 1504 Ipm, 1535 VE


It is clear that the \( l \) in this name is an inverted spelling. The first element may be the pers. name \( Afa \), hence 'Afa's cot(e).'</p>

The river-name Avon is unlikely on the ground of form and impossible on that of topography, as the place is on the Anker, an old name. \( v. supra \) 1.

Copnill Cottages (6") is Copenhagen 1242 (1398) Pat, 1291 Tax, 1544 LP, -hale 1327 SR (p), Copenhagen, little Coppenhill, Coppenell 1585 LRMB, Copnell Coppice 1630 AOMB. Probably 'Coppa's hill.' See Redin 75.

Hill Fm. Cf. Hill close, Hill feilds 1651 ParlSurv. Shuttington Bridge is le Bridge 1585 LRMB. Shuttington Fields is Shuttington feild 1630 AOMB. Fields added to the parish-name is, as in Northamptonshire (PN Nth 16), a common farm-name in the county, referring to the open arable land belonging to the village.

Tamworth

Tamworth. The earliest forms which are on record are (in) Tamouworie 718 (11th) BCS 239, (xt) Tome wordege 799 BCS 293, Tomewordig 808 BCS 326. The name means 'farm or estate on the river Tame' (\( v. worp \)). The town of Tamworth was formerly partly in Warwickshire, partly in Staffordshire. In 1890 it was placed wholly in Staffordshire, and the name will be fully dealt with in the volume upon the place-names of that county. The townships of Amington, Glascote and Wilnecote remain in Warwickshire.

(i) Amington

Ermendone 1086 DB, Arminton 1221 Ass
Aminton(a) 1150 Monast, 1198 FF et freq to 1468 Ass, (Magna) 1299 Ass, Muckelamynto, Littelamynto 1356 AddCh, Amynto juxta Tamworth 1315 Ass
Hamonton 1224 Bracton
Amington 1232 Ass, 1656 Dugdale, Amigton 1262 Ass, 1315 Ipm, Amyton 1285 Ass

This possibly contains a pers. name Earma (from the adjective earm, 'wretched'). \( v. ingtun \) and cf. Arngrove (PN Bk 115, PN D Pt i, l).
MOOR FM. Cf. Port More or Warwickshire Moor 1584 Depositions. port probably with reference to the town of Tamworth (v. port). There is flat land here just by the county border, v. mor.

STONYDELPH is Stanidelf 1202 FF, Staindelf (sic) in Tamworth 1284 Ipm, Stany- 1327 SR (p), 1454 FF, 1492 Ipm, Stonydell 1569 ParReg, Stanidelfe 1656 Dugdale, Stony Delph 1666 FF. 'Stone quarry,' v. (ge)delf.

WOODHOUSE may have been the home of Henry atte Wode (1332 SR). It is Wodehouses 1540 BM.

LINTHOUSE FM is Lynthurst 1503 Ipm. STATFOLD COTTAGE (6") is Statfold 1650 ParlSurv. Cf. stodfald (EPN) and stotfold infra 325.

(ii) GLASCOTE

Glascote t. Hy 2 (1398) Pat, 1206, 1285 FF, 1292 Ipm, 1432 IpmR, Gloscot 1565 ParReg, Glascocke 1667 HT

The first element may be a river-name Glas (cf. RN 175), possibly that of the small stream on which the place stands. Alternatively it is possible that it contains an early reference to the use or making of glass.

ASHLANDS is Asselonde, Hessilond 1285 Ass, Aschelond 1295 Ipm, Asselaund 1725 B. Self-explanatory.

BOLEBRIDGE, BOLE HALL

Bolebrugge 1166 P, 1324 FF, -brige 1198 FF, 1538 FF, Bolebrigge 1656 Dugdale
Bollehall(e) 1390 FF, 1396 IpmR, 1488 Ipm, (by Thomworth) 1421 Pat
Bol Hall 1460 BM, Bolehall 1610 FF, 1627 Sess, Bolehall streete 1693 FF
Bollebrigestrete 1538 FF
Bowbridges 1543 FF, Bowl-bridg 1656 Dugdale
Bolebridge c. 1750 K

1 The form Bollenhull (1352 Pat) is indexed as having reference to the prebend of Bole Hall in Tamworth. It should really be the prebend of Bonehill (PN St 20), taking its name from a place two miles south-west of Tamworth.
Bolebridge and Bole Hall are to be associated with the Bullring at the junction of Bolebridge St with Colehill and George St and the Bullstake commemorated in Bullstock St, the earlier name of George St, all having to do with the old sport of bull-baiting. For these places we have earlier forms le Bulryng, le Bolestake, Bulstake in Court Rolls of 1314 quoted by Palmer, History of Tamworth (189). bole and bolle are common ME forms of bull. A still earlier example of bullstake is found in Bulstake Bridge (O), Bulestac 1178 Eyns.

Perry Croft is Pyricroft 1285, 1331, 1364 FF, 1292 Ipm, Perycroft 1436 IpmR, Purycroft 1455 Ass, Pyrrycroftis 1538 FF; Perycrofts 1739 Recov. ‘Pear-tree field,’ v. pyrige, croft.

(iii) Wilnecote [winkat]

Wilmundecote 1086 DB et freq to 1332 SR, Wilmundecota 1166 P, Wilmundicote 1221 Ass, 1313 Pat, -minde- 1290 FF, 1327 SR

Wilnecota, -e 1217 Bracton et passim to 1606 FF, Wilnecote 1316 FA, Wilmecote al. Wilnecote 1607 FF

Wilmondecote 1272 Ipm, -kot 1318 ib.

Wylmedecot 1274, 1298 Ipm, Willemondcot 1274 ib., Wilmendecote 1315 ib.

Wilmencote 1298, 1315 Ipm, Wilmencot al. Wilmecote 1326 ib., Wymencote 1326 Pat, Wylmyncote 1336 ib., 1356 BM, Wilmencote 1375 AD

Wincote 1656 Dugdale, Wilnecote al. Wincote 1694 Recov

Wilmundecote al. Wilmecote al. Wilnecote 1663 FF

‘Wilmund’s cot(e),’ cf. Wilmcote infra 198. The absence of the genitival s and the i of the 1221 and 1313 forms suggest that the original name may have been Wilmundingcot(e), v. ing.

Stratford (lost) is Stratford 1253 Ch, Stretford juxta Wilmundecote 1313 Pat, Stretforth juxta Tamworth 1375 IpmR, Stretford 1656 Dugdale, 1750 K. This “had its name originally from the situation thereof, upon the great Roman way called Watling-street, where it thwarts the River towards Faseley” (Dugdale 824). v. stræt, ford and cf. Stratford infra 236.

Kilby’s Fm (6") is to be associated with the family of Richard Kilbey (1770 Encl.A).
WARWICKSHIRE

Cuttlehill Barn (6") is Cuttell Hille 1560 Aston, Cuttle Lane, Cuttle Hills 1770 EnclA. v. supra 3. Kettlebrook is Kettlebroke 1436 Ct, Kettle Brook 1770 EnclA. Kingswood (lost) is Kyngeswode 1318 FF, 1333 IpM, 1350 Ch, 1496 BM, (juxta Wilmecote) 1515 FF, Kingswood 1633 ib., 1656 Dugdale. Self-explanatory. Mount Pleasant. v. infra 91. Tinkers Green (6") is so named in 1770 (EnclA). As no surname Tinker has been noted in connection with the parish, the name probably refers to a green frequented by tinkers. Two Gates is so named in 1770 (EnclA).

(b) BIRMINGHAM DIVISION

Aston

Estone 1086 DB, 1201 Cur, 1226, 1235 Fees, -tona 1169 P, 1230 Bracton, c. 1235, c. 1265 Bodl
Aston 1275 RH, 1291 IpM et passim, Birmingham Aston 1635 Sess, (neere Birmingham) 1655 FF
Ayston juxta Birmingham 1286 FF, 1318 IpM, 1377 AD vi Asshton 1546 LP

'East farm,' v. tun. It lies just east of Birmingham, though Dugdale (636) thought it might have been so called because "eastwards from Wedgbury in Staffordshire, a town of some note in the Saxons time."

NOTE. Cranemore St probably preserves the place-name Cranmoore 1653 BirmDeed, Cranmoors c. 1840 TA. 'Crane or heron moor.' Hillaries Rd. Cf. Hillaries 1461 Ct, 1531 BirmDeed, the Ilaryes 1559 ib., The Hillaries 1734 ib., Near, Far Hillary 1840 TA, possibly from the family of Roger Hillary (1511 KES). Marsh Lane is so named c. 1840 TA. Cf. le Merssh 1461 Ct, the Marsh 1655 BirmDeed. Sheep St is Sheepe street 1660 ib.


1 This parish is now included in the City of Birmingham. The greater part is entirely urban, most of the old manors and hamlets being now suburbs of Birmingham.
HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED

Bordesley

Bordeslie, -lea t. Hy 2 AD, -lea 1175 P (p), -lega 1182
Warwick, -legh 1226 Fees, 1371 AD iv, -ley 1285 QW, (by
Burmigham) c. 1290 Ipm, 1388 IpmR, 1549 Pat, Bordisley
1285, 1317 FF
Bordeshale 1292, 1297 Pat, Bordisley al. Bordeshale 1322 Ipm
Bordsley 1545 ParReg, Borsley 1613 ib., (Bordisley al.) 1578
FF

The first element in this name is identical with that of Balsall
and Bordesley (PN Wo 351, 365), Bozen Green in Braughing
(Herts), Bordesdene 1086 DB et freq to 1303 FA and probably
with Boston in Brentford (Mx), Bordeston 1377 LdnWills, 1408
Ct. All these point to a pers. name Bord related to OGer Borto,
Porto, Porzo (Fürstemann PN 328–9). Borda is found in DB.
Hence ‘Bord’ s clearing or wood,’ v. leah. The form Bordeshale
is due to confusion with Balsall (PN Wo 351).

Camp Hill (6") is Kempe Hill, Kempe Green 1511 KES, Kemp-
hyll 1546 Deeds Enrolled, Kemp Hill 1608 ParReg, Camp Hill
1615 PCC. This name is possibly to be associated with the
family of John Kempe mentioned in connection with Birmingham
in 1330 (Pat).

Deritend1

Durygatehende 1381 BirmDeed, Duriyatehende 1383 Pat
Derithende 1460 KnowleG, Deritende t. Ed 6 Rental, 1666 FF
Dereytend c. 1460 KES, Derett End 1500 KnowleG, Dere-
tyende 1514 FF, Deriotend 1544–99 ParReg, Deretende
1553 Survey, 1625 Sess
Dyretende 1515 FF, 1517 Recov, Dyrettende 1553 Survey,
Dirritend 1618 BirmDeed
Deryatend(e) 1549 Pat, t. Ed 6 Rental, Dereyattend 1555
WaWills
Derriton 1625 et freq ParReg, Derrington 1642 et freq ib.

This would seem to be ‘deer-gate end,’ the ‘deer-gate’ being
perhaps a ‘leap-gate for deer.’ v. geat and cf. Dargets, Dargate
(PN K 128, 304).

1 Surviving as a street-name and as the name of a Parliamentary division.
Erdington [olis jæntan]

Hardintone 1086 DB, Ardington 1521 AD vi, 1548 Pat
Erdinton(e) c. 1180 Wollaton, c. 1220 AD iv, 1235 Fees, 1282 FF, 1357 Ip
Erdingtona 1230 Bracton, Erdhington 1230 P (p), Herdyngton 1285 Ass, Erdynygton 1346 AD iii, 1356 Ip, 1487, 1581 AD v, Eardington 1603 FF
Erhington 1288-1300 Ch, 1485 Pat
Yardington 1517 FF, 1549 Pat, 1571 PCC, Gerdyngton 1521 AD vi
Yarnton (hall) 1576 S, 1603 FF, Erdington al. Yarnton 1649 ib., (al. Yernton) 1679 Recov

This name may possibly contain some such OE name as Eardrēd, Eannrēd and the like, with final ingtun added and the same type of early contraction which is illustrated in Alveston infra 231. Hence, 'Eardrēd's farm, etc.' More probably we must assume for this and the other names quoted a pet form Earda derived from such a full pers. name. Cf. Artington (PN Sr 184), Ardingly (PN Sx 251). For the late Yarnton cf. Yarnton (PN O 230), identical in origin with the present name.

Gosta Green (6") is Gorsty Green 1673 KES, 1758 Map, Gosty Green 1779 Snape and was probably the home of William de Gorstey (1306 Ass). Perhaps 'gorse-grown marshland,' v. eg.

Nechells (6")

Echeles c. 1180 Wollaton (p), 1285 QW, 1339 BirmDeed, Le Echeles, Les Echelis 1291 Ip, Ofthenecheles 1315 Pat (p) Le Nechel al. Necheles 1322 Ip, Nechel(e)s 1323 Cl, 1355 Bodl, 1387 AD iii, 1433 Pat, 1521 AD vi, le Breches de la Nechilles 1396 ib.
Nichelles 1538 AD vi

This place-name has been dealt with by Ekwall (Vising-Mélanges 104–6). He takes it to be a derivative, with the Germanic suffix -isla, from OE ēcæn, 'to increase.' Ecels would then have the meaning of 'addition, something added,' the reference being to a piece of land added to an estate. In addition to the present name we have also Echills-in Stoneleigh and perhaps Eachelhurst infra 182, 49. The Eatchells (field) in Kingsbury infra 340,
Eccles (field) in Rowington *infra* 369 and unidentified *Acheals*, *Acheals* (c. 1150 *Reading A*) near Bearley, *Echeles* (c. 1270 AD i) in Bedworth, *atte Necheles* (1332 SR) in Wootton Wawen, *Echelesdik* (t. Hy 3 AD i), *Netherechelis* (1270 ib.), both in Bedworth, *wood of Echles* (1271 FF) in Bickenhill, *Nechelesfeld* (1362 Dugdale) in Meriden, and *The Eachells* (TA) in Kineton. In other counties we have *Nechells* (St), *Neachill in Wednesfield* (St), *Echeles* 1269 Ass, 1327, 1332 SR, *Hitchells Wood* near Doncaster (Y), *Echeles* 1137 Kirkstall Coucher Book and unidentified *le Ethelles* (1552 Deed) in Scropton (Db). As all the places above noted are hamlets or single dwellings, the name may well have been applied to small areas of land added to some already existing larger settlement or manor. The initial *n* is due to the ME misdivision of *atten echells*, v. æt. See *Addenda I*.

*Pype Hall* is Pipp c. 1290 AD vi, *Pype* 1313 *BirmDeed*, *Pipe* 1316 FA, 1322 Ipm, 1327 SR, 1348 FF, *Pype orchard* 1474 *BirmDeed*, *Pype Hall* 1546 LP, *Pype al. Pypehall* 1570 Recov, *Pipe al. Pipehalle* commonly called *Pipe Orchard* 1613 *BirmDeed*. This name, like Pipe (St), was probably applied to a stream or watercourse, possibly artificial, but the making of the railway has disorganised the natural drainage and it is no longer possible to follow the course of the stream here. *Cf. in pipan* (BCS 204) (Wo) and Pipp Brook (PN Sr 5).

*The Rumblelow* (1840 TA) is *Rumbelow* 1461 *Rental*. It is probable that this name is to be associated with the family of Richard de *Thromelowe* or *Thrymelowe* (1334 Misc, Cl) mentioned in connection with Erdington in this parish (*supra* 30). In that case the name is identical in origin with *Tremelau Hundred* *infra* 247. A further example is found in Rumbelow in Wednesfield (St), *le Thromelowe* 1339, *Thromelowe* 1360, *Romylozve* 1420, 1428 Deeds. For the phonetic development *cf. Rumbridge* (PN Sx 89) from OE æt þrīm beorgum and the field-name *Tramford* 1348, *Thramforde* c. 1400, *Ramford* 1550 in Priors Marston. In all three cases the initial *th* was at a later date mistaken for the definite article which seems to have survived as late as the *TA*.

*Salford Bridge* is pont. de *Scraford* 1290 Abbr, *Schrallford Brugge* 1330 Dugdale, pons de *Schrallford* 1340 Deed, *Sharford bridge* c. 1540 L, *Shrafford Bridge* 1635 *BirmDeed*, 1656
Dugdale, 1725 B. The first element is the OE *scraef*, 'cave, hollow, pit.' There is a small sandstone cliff here, showing traces of caves or holes. For interchange of *l* and *r* cf. Sheffield *infra* 197. Cf. further terra voc. *Schref* 1547 Ct (Alveston) and Shrofield (PN K 5). Near by was a place called *Dwerffehole* in 1461 (*Rental*) and *Dwarffeholys* in 1490 (*BirmDeed*) and still marked as *Dwarf Holes* in 1725 (B). Cf. PN EW 429 s.n. Salford, PN NRY p. xlv s.n. Shawley, and Shrofield (PN K 5).

**Saltley**

*Sautlega* c. 1170 Wollaton, *Sautele(y)* 1327, 1332 SR  
*Saluthleia* t. Hy 2 Hatton, *Saletlee* 1221 Ass, *Salutlege* ib.,  
-ley(e) 1285 QW, 1304 Ass, 1320, 1322, 1385 *BirmDeed*  
*Salukley* 13th ib.  
*Saluteley* late 13th ib., 1286, 1333 *FF*, 1310 Pat  
*Saluetley* 1304 Ass  
*Saltheleye* al. *Salteleye* 1322 Ipm, *Salteley(e)* 1323 Cl, 1343 *FF*, 1361 *BirmDeed*, 1443, 1549 Pat, *Saltley* al. *Saultley* 1632 *FF*

The first element is probably an OE *sealuht*, an adjective formed from *sealh*, 'willow.' Hence 'clearing or wood where willows grow,' *v. leah*. For such an adjective cf. *on wylihte maed-wan* (KCD 662), a Worcestershire charter with a similar adjectival formation from *wilig*, 'willow,' and *on þa ifihtan ac* (BCS 204).

**Vauxhall (olori Duddeston Hall)** is *Dodeston* 1204 Cur, 1285 Ch, 1322 Ipm, 1441 Pat, *Dudeston* 1286 *FF*, 1549 Pat, *Dodeston al. Duddiston* 1291 Ipm, *Dodyston* 1323 Cl, *Dudson* 1563 *Recov*, *Dudston* 1656 Dugdale. Probably 'Dudd's farm,' *v. tun*. It is unlikely that the *at Duddestone* of BCS 1100 refers to this place, since that is associated with Arley on Severn some distance away. In c. 1758 Duddeston Hall was opened as a resort and re-named after the London Vauxhall.

**Ward End (olori Little Bromwich)**

(i) *Parva Bromwyx* 13th *BirmDeed*, 1285 Ass, 1295 AD i,  
(Bromwice) 1285 Ass, (Bromwyx) 1286 Ch, 1323 Cl,  
1381 AD ii, *Little Bromwich* 1322 Ipm

For the earlier name v. Castle Bromwich infra 40. The later name is to be associated with the family of Thomas le Ward de Erdynton (Erdington supra 30) and Henry le Warde de Bromwich (1297, 1315 Ass).

Washwood Heath is Wasshewode 1454 IpmR, Wachwood 1525 SR, Weysshewode 1528 FF, Washewood 1544 SR, Washwood Heath 1759 Map. Wash Brook (Wash brook ib.) forms the south-eastern boundary of Washwood Heath and Saltley. The first element in these two names is probably (ge)wæsc. There is a small stream here.

Witton

Witone 1086 DB
Wichton(a) 1168, 1169 P (p), Wictton 1235, 1242 Fees
Wytton 1282 FF, 1291, 1322 Ipm, 1376, 1410 AD iii, (juxta Aston) 1394 Ass, Little Witton 1652 FF
Wyghton 1355 Bodl

A compound of wic and tun. Cf. Witton (PN Wo 289). The exact significance of this compound it is difficult to determine. It is used in the OE translation of the psalms to render Latin atrium in the phrase “enter ye his courts.”

Brookfield and Woodend¹ Hall were perhaps the homes of Peter atte Broke (1310 Pat) and Roger atte Wode (1304 Ass).

Birches Green, Butler’s Bridge, Drew’s Lane, Short’s Fm (all 6”), Shepherd’s Green and Treford Hall² are probably to be associated with the families of William Birch (1602 ParReg), Richard Butler (1525 SR), Thomas Drugh (1618 ParReg), Richard le Shorte (1332 SR), Thomas Smith al. Shepherd (1564 ParReg) and John Trafford (1484 Pat).

Alum Rock is Alom Rock 1718 Recov. Bleak Hall (6”) may be identical with Blakenhalle 1569 Rental. Bleak Hills (6”) is Blakhilles 1461 Rental, Bleak Hill c. 1840 TA. Bordesley

¹ le Wodeend 1461 Rental.
² Traffords Hall 1612 BirmDeed.
WARWICKSHIRE


Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM [*vulgo bramægam, bæningam]*

Bermingehæ 1086 DB, -ham 1214 Cur et passim to 1476 Pat with occasional -ynge-

Brumingeaham 1189 P (p), 1656 StJ

Brimingham 1200 FF, Brumygham 1377 AD iii, Brymmygham 1424 LeetBk, 1500 KnowleG, 1509 LP, 1549 Pat, Brymymgham 1500, 1506, 1516 KnowleG, 1513, 1538 LP, 1549 Pat, -ing- 1514 KnowleG, 1546 LP, 1617 Recov, Brymigham 1591 BirmDeed, Birmingham al. Birmingham 1695 Morden Birmingham 1206 PatR (p) et passim to 1510 Rental with occasional -ynge, -enge- and Byr-

Burningeham 1221 Ass et freq to 1438 Pat, with occasional -ynge- and once -ynge- (1262 Ass)

Birmingham 1227 FF et passim, with occasional Byr- and -ynge-

Birminham 1235 Fees et freq to 1387 BM, with occasional -ynge-

Bermincham 1245 Pat (p), -myn- 1320 FF (p), 1326 Cl (p), 1330 Pat, 1417 Fine
HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED

Bermingham 1247 Pat (p), Bermingham 1262 FF, Bernygham 1285 Ass, Bernygham 1298 Cl (p), Burmecham al. Birmyngham 1292 Ipm
Bermingham 1248 Pat (p) et freq to 1465 ib.
Bremingeham 1256 Pat, -ynge- 1398 KnowleG, 1468 Pat, Bremingham 1545 LP
Burmincham 1260 Ass, 1265 Misc, 1286 Pat, 1652 ParlSurv, Burminychham 1297 Ass, Burmychncham 1332 SR, 1341 Pat, 1378 Cl (p), 1385 BirmDeed, 1395 AD iv, -cheham 1354 Pat
Bur UNC 1317 FF, 16th AD vi, Burmycheham 1550 Pat
Byrmincham 1326 Ipm, -myn- 1440 Pat, 1503 BirmDeed, Birmincham 1330 Pat, -myn- 1411 ib., 1534 LP
Brimygham 1377 AD iii, Brymygeham 1460 KnowleG, 1546 LP, 1569 BirmDeed, Brymyngenham 1535, 1537 LP
Brymecham 1402 AD v, Brymycham 1469, 1486, 1498, 1514, 1520 KnowleG, 1526 CtRequests, 1534 LP, Brymycham 1542 MinAcct, -mic- 1590 BirmDeed
Brymyncham 1486, 1496, 1498 KnowleG, -min- 1553 AD vi, Brymynncham 1519 BM, 1520 AD iv, 1553 Pat, Brymyncham 1549, 1551, 1553 Pat
Brymynngiam 1486 ib., Brymyngiam 1520 KnowleG
Brymyscham 1506 KnowleG
Bormycham 1520 ib.
Brymygiam 1522 Wollaton, Brymycham 1529, 1534 LP, 1554 FF, Bremeycham 1537 LP, Breemefam 1573 Wollaton
Bremegam 1535 LP
Brymedgham 1537 ib. (p)
Bryngam al. Brymyngham 1586 FF
This name would seem to contain the same pers. name Beorma as Burmington infra 298. That name would be a pet form of such an OE name as Beornmær, Beor(n)mōd or Beornmund, or it may possibly be, as suggested by Professor Ekwall, that the original form was Beornmundingaham, with the same early reduction as in Alveston infra 231. It is probably found also in Barnton (PN NbDu 11) and Barton in Milton (Ha), DB Bermintune, Burmintune, 1327 Banco Estburmynton. The interpretation is therefore 'ham of the people of Beorma or of Beornmund'.

Occasional metathesis of r, giving forms with initial Br-, is found from an early date. Later this established itself as the regular local pronunciation. From the 13th century onwards we have clear evidence also of that pronunciation of original -nge- as [ndʒ] and, with loss of n, as [dʒ], which has given rise to the familiar soft g of Brummagem. For this [ndʒ] development cf. PN NbDu 261 § 34 and Zachrisson in Herrig's Archiv cxxxi, 348 ff. In its later stages it is clear that this popular pronunciation has been affected by that of the neighbouring Bromwich [brʌmɪdʒ].

Note. In recent times the boundaries of the City of Birmingham have been extended so as to include the whole or parts of the ancient parishes of Northfield, King's Norton and Yardley (Wo) and Handsworth and Harborne (St). The names of the first three parishes have been fully dealt with in the Worcestershire volume of the EPNS. The Staffordshire names will be dealt with in the volume upon the place-names of that county.

BIRMINGHAM STREET-NAMES

Birmingham is not a medieval town, and very few street-names, apart from those which were originally place-names (e.g. Deritend supra 29) are on record before the 16th century. With few exceptions the following list does not include names of later date than c. 1700.

Bath Row was earlier Sandye lane (1565 KES). Bennetts Hill is Benetts Hill 1553 LRMB and is perhaps to be associated with the family of John Bennet (1547 KES). Bingley Hall. Cf. Binges 1551 Ch, Byngs 1551 KES, the Byngas 1553 LRMB, two meadows called Bings 1565 KES, Bynges 1600 BirmDeed, Bingies Barn 1698 ib. No

1 Cf. Dugdale (655), "But that its appellation was originally taken from some antient owner thereof, or planter here in the Saxons time, need not to be doubted, the last part of it viz. ham denoting a home or dwelling, and the former manifesting it self to be a proper name."
surname Bing(e) has been noted in the neighbourhood in medieval times and we must have dialectal bing, used in a variety of senses (v. EDD). Bullring is le Bulringe 1551 KES, le Bulringe c. 1550 AOMB. Alternative names for parts of this were Corncheaping 1565 KES, Corne Cheaping 1656 BirmDeed, i.e. ‘corn market,’ v. cieping, and les Shambles 1549 Pat, (le) 1551 KES, the Shambles Roo 1565 ib., evidently the butchers’ headquarters. Bull St is the street by the Bull Inn ib., Bull strete 1667 HT. An earlier name was Chapelstrete 1463 BirmDeed, le Chapelle strete 1540 Pat, Bull Street or Chapell Street 1731 Westley, from the chapel of the priory of St Thomas which abutted on this street. Cannon St is so named in 1733 (BirmDeed), probably after the London street-name. Carrs Lane is Carrs Lane 1694, 1739 BirmDeed, Care’s Lane 1731 Westley. An earlier name was Godes Cart Lane 1547 KES, Goodes Carte Lane 1551 Ch, Gods carte lane 1565 KES, with reference to the place where the cart was kept in which the crucifix was carried in the Whitsuntide procession. Cheapside is so named in 1786 (BirmDeed), presumably from the London street-name. Cherry St is so named in 1751 (Westley), from Walkers Cherry Orchard shown ib. Colmore Row is so named in 1747 (ib.), deriving from a family of that name. Richard and Robert Colmure were in Birmingham in 1480 (KnowleG) and a Henry de Colmure appears in the not far distant parish of Solihull in 1327 (SR). Dale End is Dale end 1454, the Daleyndre 1485, Daleyndre 1512, le Dalle ende 1525 BirmDeed, Dalende c. 1550 AOMB, 1562 KES, Dalland 1553 LRMB, Dalland hend ib., Dalenway 1731 BirmDeed, and was probably the home of Nicholas de la Dale (1310 Pat). Near by must have been Dalle halle 1525 BirmDeed, le Dale Halle 1551 KES, Dale hall t. Ed 6 Rental. Dibbeth is Dygbath, Dyghbath 1553 LRMB, Digbathe 1565 KES. Drapery (lost) is the Draperie 1425 IpM, Old Drapery c. 1550 AOMB, le olde Drapery 1553 LRMB. Cf. Drapery (PN Nth 7). It was near the present Great Hampton Row infra. Dudley St is the Dudwall 1523 BirmDeed, 1553 LRMB, past. voc. le Dudwall 1542 LP, Dudwalles 1545 ib., Dodwalles 1551 KES, (the) Dodewalles 1554 ib., 1555 Pat, Duddalls, Dudly Street 1731 BirmDeed. The road is at the beginning of that leading to Dudley, which would account in part for the later change. Edgbaston St is Eggebastone strete 1449 BirmDeed, Eggebastonstrete 1503 ib. It is the beginning of the road from the church to Edgbaston infra 45. Five Ways is the Fyve waves 1565 KES. Floodgate St is so named in 1749 (BirmDeed) and is possibly near the place called Flodyateshem (sic) 1409 AD, Flodyates streme 1410 AD iii. v. infra 326. It is near the Rea supra 5. Fordrough St may be identical in site with the Fordrow 1668 KES, Fore-drove c. 1840 TA. v. infra 60–1. Great Hampton Row is identical in site with Heybarnes lane c. 1550 AOMB. See further Haybarns Fm supra 34. Heath Mill Lane preserves the place-name Hethemill 1545 LP, Hethemylfleme 1566 KES, the Fleame 1655 BirmDeed, the Mill Fleme 1700 ib. fleam is a common dialectal term for a mill-stream (NED s.v.). High St is le Highe strete 1551 Ch, Hiestrete c. 1550
AOMB, Highstreete 1553 LRMB. Earlier names for parts of this were Beast Market, the Froggary, High Town 1751 Westley, le Welcheende 1553 LRMB, Welching 1600 BirmDeed, Englishmarket, Welchmarket 1553 LRMB, Rother market 1687, 1694 KES. v. hryßer, ‘cattle,’ suggesting that the Welsh and English had each their own special side or quarter for buying and selling. Holloway Head. Cf. hollowaye 1553 LRMB, Holloway Head 1705 BirmDeed. It is at the top or head of the rise in the road from Birmingham to Edgbaston. The soil is sandy and there would therefore have been continual erosion. Liver St is so named in 1743 (BirmDeed). LOVEDAY St. Cf. Lovedaye croft 1577 ib. Masshouse Lane is Mass-house lane 1731 Westley. Mill Lane is Millane 1577 BirmDeed, Upper, Lower Mill Lane 1731 Westley. Moat Lane. Cf. the Moate 1657 BirmDeed, Mote lane 1718 ib., Moat or Court Lane 1731 Westley. The moat was that which surrounded the manor house (Westley). Moor St is Mostrete 1437 BirmDeed, Molle strete 1511 KES, Mollestrete 1547 ib., 1553 LRMB, le Morestreth ib., Morestrete, Mollestrete barres t. Ed 6 Rental, Morestrete Barres 1562 KES, Molestrete 1565 ib., Molestrete 1590 BirmDeed, Molestreete or Morestrete 1656, More Street al. Mold Street 1670 ib., Moor Street or Mole Street 1731 Westley and is probably to be associated with the family of Roger le Moul (1310 Pat), Felicia le Moul (1327 SR) and Thomas Molle (1332 Ct), the name being altered later through folk-etymology. Needless Alley is so named in 1731 (Westley). Newhall St. Cf. New Hall Lane 1731 Westley, Newhall Lane 1753 BirmDeed. The ‘new hall’ was the family mansion of the Colmores. Newmarket Street, connecting Gt Charles St with Cornwall St, is Newmarket strete 1533 LRMB. New St is Nowestrete 1448 BirmDeed, Nowestrete 1523 AD vi, le Nowestrete 1549 Pat and dates from the first northward expansion of the town. Park St is Parkestrete 1437 BirmDeed, Park strete 1511 KES. It runs along the west side of the Little Park, which was part of the demesne. Peck Lane (lost) is Pek lane 1503 BirmDeed, Pecke lane (sic) 1511 KES, Pecke lane 1565 ib., Peck lane 1701 BirmDeed. The site is now covered by New Street station. Pinfold St is Pynfold lane 1505 KES, Pinfold strete 1675 ib. from the ancient pynfold (le pyynfolde 1511, the Pinfode 1551 ib.). Rea St is so named in 1786 (BirmDeed), taking its name from the stream supra 5. Great Russell St. Cf. Rosells 1522 BirmDeed, 1547 KES, Great, Little Russell(s) 1545 LP, c. 1550 AOMB, Greate, Little Rosell 1553 LRMB, Great, Little Rosells 1600 BirmDeed and is possibly to be associated with the family of John Russell (1332 SR). Shireland. Cf. Shireland Brook 1795 Hutton. The brook was the boundary between the shires of Warwick and Stafford. Slaney St is Slainey Street 1751 Westley, probably taking its name from the family of “Moreton Slaney, gentleman” (1684 KES), a Birmingham attorney. Smallbrook St is Smallbrooke Street 1730, Smallbrooke Street 1738 BirmDeed, taking its name from a little stream near which must have lived Adam de Smaleborc (1286 KES). v. smæl, broc. Snow Hill is Snow Hill 1737 BirmDeed, 1751 Westley, Sandy
HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED

Lane al. Snow Hill 1778 BirmDeed, possibly from the London street-name. If an old name, it may be noted that the hill slopes to the north. Spiceal St is Mercers strete 1511 KES, c. 1550 AOMB, t. Ed 6 Rental, Spycerse Lane, Spycerstreut 1553 LRMB, Spicers Street 1565 KES, Spicers street al. Mercers street 1682 BirmDeed, Mercer or Spicer Street 1731 Westley, Spiceall Street 1743 BirmDeed. The street was first named after the ‘mercers’ or silk sellers and later after the ‘spicers’ or grocers. Stafford St was earlier Tenter Butts 1553 LRMB, Tenter croft t. Ed 6 Rental, Tenter butts 1565 KES, 1600 BirmDeed, Tantor Feilds oth. Tenter Butts 1747 ib., the Butts or Stafford Street 1731 Westley, with reference to a place where cloth was stretched. v. PN Nth 7, PN Sr 60, 366, PN Ess 620. Steelhouse Lane is Whitehalls lane 1727 BirmDeed, White Hall or Steelhouse Lane 1731 Westley, Whitills lane al. Steel House Lane 1737 BirmDeed. Half-way down were Kettle’s steel-houses. The alternative earlier name is probably to be associated with the family of Richard Whitall (1561 KES) and Robert Whiteall, a governor of King Edward’s School 1654–80. Summer Lane is le Somerlane 1260 BirmDeed (p), Somerlane 1545 LP, Summerlane 1656 BirmDeed, possibly with reference to a way impassable in winter. Tolbooth (lost) is the Tolbooth 1523 AD vi, the Tolebooth 1672 BirmDeed, the Tolbooth or Town Hall 1707 ib. This stood at the upper end of High St and can have no connection with the present Town Hall nor with le towne halle al. le Guilde hall (1551 KES) which stood on the site now occupied by King Edward’s School. Wallmer Lane is Wallmores 1511 ib., Walm Lane 1549 Pat, Walmores 1551 Ch, Wallmore lane 1531 KES, Walmore 1566 ib., Walmer Lane or Lancaster Street 1774 BirmDeed. Warstone Lane probably takes its name from a boundary stone where the parishes of Aston, Birmingham and Handsworth (St) met, referred to as Horestonfeld 1402 BirmDeed, Worston 1545 LP, Whor(restore) 1547 KES, 1553 LRMB, the Horestone 1565 KES. v. harstan and cf. Warstock infra 72. It is Warstone Lane in 1808 BirmDeed. Weaman St is so named in 1731 (Westley) from the family of Weeman or Weman which appears in the St Martins ParReg first in 1671. West St is Weststrete 1511 KES, c. 1550 AOMB, Welstrete 1523 AD vi, Wallestrete Barres t. Ed 6 Rental, Cock or Well Street 1731 Westley. Wheelys Lane is Weley lane 1511 KES and is to be associated with the family of Thomas de Weleighe (ib.) which possibly came from Weoley (PN Wo 350).

Among lost names may be noted Malte mille lane, Tinners rowe, le Meatecrosse 1553 LRMB, Deadmans lane 1565 BirmDeed.

Rotton Park is parc. de Rotten juxta B’ham 1307 Ass, Rotton Park 1425 Survey, Rotenparke 1436 Cl. One John de Rotton is mentioned in the 1275 SR for Worcestershire. He may have come from this place. The forms are late but it is possible that this may be from OE rōt, ‘cheerful,’ and tun, ‘farm.’ Cf. Rottingdean (PN Sx 311) and Rooting (PN K 395).
Winson Green is Wynesdon 1327 SR, Wynnesdon Grene 1544 Recov, Winson Grene 1547 SR, Wyndson Greene 1588 PCC, Wilsdon Green 1750 K. Possibly ‘Wine’s hill,’ v. dun, but the forms are too late for certainty.

Gib Heath is so named in 1553 (Survey). Hockley is so named in 1529 (ib.). Cf. infra 153. Ladywood is Ladye wood 1565 KES.

Castle Bromwich

CASTLE BROMWICH [bræmidʒ]

Bramewice 1168 P (p)
Bromwe 1199 FF, -wyx 1284 ib. (p), -wich 1292 Ipm, (by Colleshill) 1292 Pat
Castelbromwic, Chastelbromwic 13th BirmDeed
Bromwyz Castel 1262 Ass, Chastelbrunwysz 1272 ib., Castellbrunnewyz 1287 FF, Chastel de Bromwych 1287 Cl, Castel Bromwich 1322 Ipm, 1360 AD v, 1435 AD ii, 1549 Pat, Castel Brumwych 1401 AD iv
Castle Bromage 1667 HT

‘Village in the broom (district),’ v. brom, wic. The first form shows shortening of OE ð to a as in Brandon infra 157. Castle to distinguish from Little Bromwich supra 32 and West Bromwich (St). The castle is an early 12th-century motte north of the church. Cf. Henry del Chastel de Bromwych (1287 Cl) and Thomas of the Castel of Bromwich (1374 AD ii). A lost place, either in this parish or in Aston, was Wodebromwych 1285 Ass, 1291 Ipm, 1307 Ass, Wodybrwyz 1288 ib., Wody Bromwych 1358 BM. v. wudu.

Buckland End is Bokenholt 13th, 1402 BirmDeed, Bokenhillefeld 1329 ib., Bucknall End 1651 FF and was the home of Walter de Bokenholt (1262 Ass) and Alice de Bokenholt (1304 ib.). ‘Beechen wood,’ v. bocen, holt.

Hob (6º). Cf. Hob meadow 1699 Add. This element occurs elsewhere in the county in Hobmoor Lane in Aston supra 34, Hobbehille 1354 Dugdale (in Blyth), le Hobbecroft, Hobcroft 1411 LeetBk (in Coventry), Hobholme t. Hy 8 Add (in Nuneaton), Hobbewey 1411 Coventry (in Foleshill), Hobways 1356 Stowe (in
Fillongley) and Hob Lane Fm in Berkeswell, for which no early forms have been found. *hob* is a word which is used in a variety of senses in English dialects. It is impossible to determine its precise sense in these various compounds. Doubtless in many of them it has reference to *Hob* as a name for Robin Goodfellow, a hob-goblin and the like, cf. *hob* sb¹ (NED). In *le Kyngeshob* (1356) it must be used in some quite different sense.

**SHARD END** is *le Sherd* 1334 BirmDeed, Sharden 1642 FF and was the home of Thomas and Adam *atte Sherd* (1327, 1332 SR). This is the OE *sceard*, ‘notch, gap,’ etc. There is nothing in the topography here to suggest any such meaning as ‘gap in the hills, pass,’ so it must be taken as ‘gap in a hedge, enclosure’ or the like. Cf. *Scherde* 1336 Coventry (in Foleshill), *Wotton Sherde* 1581 LRMB (in Kenilworth, probably near Leek Wotton border), Sherds Copse in Shorwell (Wt), *La Scherde* 1279 Misc, *Sherde* 1346 FA and William *atte Sharde* 1275 SR (Wo).

**THE GREEN, HAYE HO, HURST LANE¹ (6")** and Woodlands were probably the homes of Margery *atte Grene* (1293 Ass), William *in le Hay* (1327, 1332 SR), John de *la Hurst* (1272 Ass) and Richard *atte Wode* (1288 ib.). v. (ge)hæg, hyrst.

**Bosworths Wood and Whateley Hall** are probably to be associated with the families of Henry *Boseworth* (1327, 1332 SR) and Margery de *Wateleye* (1332 ib.). The former came from Husbands Bosworth (Lei) and the latter family probably came from Whateley in Kingsbury supra 18.

**BLACKMIRE LANE (6")**. Cf. *Blakemor* 1389 Add. v. *mor*. The **Farthings (6")**. Cf. *Farthing Field* c. 1840 TA. **GREEN LANES Fm (6")**. Cf. *Green Lanes* 1765 BirmDeed. **HODGEHILL COMMON** is Hodgehyll 1569 Rental, Hodghill 1657 FF. **MAGGOTTY LANE (6")** is *Maggot Lane Close* c. 1840 TA. **PARK HALL** is *Parke hall* 1364 Survey, 1420 IpmR, maner de la Logge al. *Parke hall* 1540 Survey.

¹ Hurst 1199 FF.
Coleshill

Colleshyl 799 (11th) BCS 295
Coleshelle 1086 DB, 1162 P (p), -hula t. Hy i Kenilworth, -hull(e) 1161 RBE, 1222 CIR, 1276 Cl, 1625 Sess, Coleshulle 1285 FF, Colushull 1354 Dugdale
Colleshull(e) 1181 LibAlb, 1247 SR, (in Arderne) c. 1290 Ipm, 1316 FA, 1354 AD v, 1545 LP, 1628 Sess, Collishille 1500 et freg KnowleG
Colshull 1322 Pat, Colsull 1365 ib., Colsyll in Arderne 1394 Ass, Colshull in Arderne 1441 Pat, Colclyl 1468 KnowleG, Colsell 1540 BM, 1626 FF, Colsill 1554 FF, Colesell al. Coleshill 1718 Recov, Kelsull al. Colsull 1503 Pat, Coulshull 1634 FF

The difficulties of this name were dealt with very fully in PN Sr 282, s.n. Coleshill, and it was suggested that as we have a Colesleys infra 43, which is not on the Cole but on a hill above the Blythe, it might well be that the hill and woodland alike took their name from a man bearing the name Col(l) and that the fact that Coleshill was on a river Coll or Cole might be a coincidence (as first suggested by Ekwall, RN 86). It is impossible to make any fresh suggestion with regard to this name, but it should be noted that Zachrisson (StudNP vii, 35) has removed one objection to the river-name interpretation by showing that genitival compounds in which the first element is a riv-r-T, irr9 are frequent in OE. Two clear examples are Exanceaster for Exeter and Ascanmynster for Axminster (D).

Alcott Hall

Aldecotenhall 1247 Ass, -hale 1312, 1331 FF, 1322 MinAcct, 1383 Madox, Aldecotenthal(e) t. Ed 1 AD, c. 1350 MinAcct, Aldecotunhale 1385 AD
Oldecotenhall, Olde Cotenhale 1272 Ass
Haldecotonhale 1403 FF
Aldecote 1317 Ass, 1447 Rental, (al. Alcote) 1618 FF
Alcottenhale 1492 Ipm
Alocote al. Alcote hall 1610 FF, Aucot al. Aldecote 1688 Ct
The original name was probably 'at the old cottages,' v. eald, cot(e), but the additional element hale (v. health) seems to have been added early. 'Nook by the old cottages.' hall is a modern corruption.

Chelmsley Wood is bosc. Chelemundesheia 1200 FF. 'Enclosure of Cœolmund,' v. (ge)hæg.

Colesleys is Collesleg(a) t. John CottCh, Colesley 1221 FF, Colleslege 1302 Dugdale, Collesley(e) 1318 Ass, 1332 SR, 1337 AddCh, 1347 FF, Ch (all p), 1399 Cl, 1451 MinAcct, -lee 1398 SR, Colesley 1424 IpmR, Coolesley t. Hy 7 MinAcct. 'Clearing or wood of Col(l),' possibly the same man who gave name to the parish supra 42. Coll is on record in OE and Col is found in DB.

Gilson

Gudlesdon(e) 1232, 1318 Ass, 1336, 1345 FF, -ton 1247 ib. Gyldesdon, Gildeston 1285 Ass

'Gyddel's hill,' v. dun. The pers. name is not on record, but would be a regular derivative of Gydda. Cf. Gilston (Herts), Gedeleston, Gadeleston 1198 FF, Gedelestone 1200 Cur, Gedeleston 1248 Ass, Gedleston 1373 IpmR, and Gidding (PN BedsHu 240).

Attleboro' FM, Bacons End1, Burton's FM, Fifields FM (6''), Forge Mills (6'')2, Loache's Rough, Smith's Wood and York's Wood are to be associated with the families of Ralph de Attel-b(o)urgh(e) (1327, 1332 SR) which must have come from Attleborough infra 89, Simon and John Bacoun (ib.), John Burton (1447 Rental), William de Fifhyde (1361 AD iii) which perhaps came from Fifield (O), Henry atte Forge (1409 Dugdale), Mathew Loach (1667 HT), Richard Smith (1447 Rental) and Josiah York (1774 Poll).

Brickhill Street FM. Cf. the Brickkiln close 1688 Ct. Chattle Hill. Cf. Cadall hill pits ib. Coleshill Hall FM is Coleshulle-

1 Baconsend 1447 Rental.
2 Forges Field 1536 CottCh, Forges Land t. Ed 6 Rental.
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halle 1315 Ass. COLESHELL HEATH. Cf. Hethende 1447 Rental, COLESHELL HEATH 1688 Ct. COLESHELL PARK. Cf. Parkfelda 1447 Rental. COLESHELL POOL, POOL FM. Cf. Fyschpole ib. FORD BRIDGE crosses the Cole and may be the Colbryge of 1545 LP. GRIMSTOCK HILL (6°). Cf. Grimscofield 1688 Ct. HAWKESWELL FM is Hau(e)keswelle 1260 Ass, 1267 FF, Hauckeswelle 1307 Ass, 1332 AD vi. ‘Spring of the hawk’ or ‘of a man named Heafoct,’ v. wielle. KINGSHURST HALL is Kyng(e)shurst(e) 1529 FF, 1530 Recov. v. hyrst. COLESHELL was a royal manor in 1086 (DB). SOUTHFIELDS FM is Southfel 1349 AddCh. WHEELY MOOR FM is no doubt to be associated with the family of ‘Widdow’ WHEELY (1608 Stowe). WINDY ARBOR is the Windey Harbour 1688 Ct.

Curdworth

CREDWORTH 1086 DB, Cred(d)ewrth, -ia, -e t. Hy 2 Hatton, early 13th AD v (p), 1247 FF, 1307 Ass, 1359 BirmDeed
Crodewurthe c. 1160 (1318) Ch, c. 1235 AD iii
Crudewrth(ie) c. 1200 Wollaton, 1247 SR, -worth 1201 Cur, 1288 Deeds Enrolled, 1291 Tax, 1297 Cl, 1354 Ipm, 1367 IpmR, 1419 FF
Crud(ie)worth 1304 Ass, 1316 Ipm, 1366 AD v
Crudworth 1316 FA, 1361 BM, AD iv, 1380 Cl, 1428 FA, 1455 BM, 1545 Ct
Credesworth, Crudesworth 1372 Ass
Cordworth 1547 FF, Curdworth 1656 Dugdale, Curdworth al. Curdworth 1657 Recov, 1670 FF

‘Crédota’s enclosure,’ v. worp. ‘The name originally arose from some antient owner of it in the Saxons time; perhaps Crida, for that was then a frequent appellation’ (Dugdale 675).

DUNTON is Dunton(a) 1220 Bracton, 1221, 1255 FF et passim, Dunton 1251 Ch, Donton 1285 Ass. ‘Hill farm,’ v. dun, tun. ‘That the high situation of this place, did originally occasion its name, is plain enough; Dun in our antient English signifying a Hill’ (Dugdale 682).
HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED

Mullensgrove FM is possibly to be associated with the family of William le Moliner (1332 SR). It is Mullens Grove House c. 1840 TA.

Curdworth Bridge (6") is Curdeth bridge (1688 Ct) and is called Alrenebrige in 1262 (Ass), i.e. 'bridge of the alders' (v. alor). Cuttle Mill (6°). Cf. Cuttleheath 1673 FF, Cuttle Mill Farm 1763 Survey and Cuttle Brook supra 2-3.

Edgbaston

EDGBASTON ['edʒbæstən] [ɛdʒˈbaːstən]

Celboldestone 1086 DB
Eg(e)baldestone 1184 P (p), 1221 Ass (p), 1247 SR, 1262 Ass, Egboldeston 1201 Cur (p), Egebaudesdone, Hegbaldistune 1232 Ass (p), Echiefaldestone 1235 Fees
Eg(e)baston 1279 LibAlb, 1291 Ipm et freq to 1553 Survey, Egge- 1284 FF, 1285 Ass (p), Edgebarston 1540 LP, Edgbaston 1553 Survey, Egbalston 1677 FF

'Ecgbald's farm,' v. tun. The DB spelling is most likely a clerical blunder. Otherwise we must assume that the place was first called after one Čœolbeald.

INNAGE, GREAT and LITTLE (TA) is Innage (1700 BirmDeed) and survives in Innage RD in Northfield. Cf. Innage Brook supra 3, field-names Innage in Hampton-in-Arden, Image in Southam, Inhedge in Leek Wootton infra 346, 360, 366 and Ennege in Atherston (1546 LP). This group of field-names seem to go together. The Edgbaston one is on the parish boundary, Innage Brook divides Atherstone from Grendon, Innage in Hampton is on the edge of the village and so is Inhedge in Leek Wootton, while Image is at the corner of Stoneythorpe Park.

No certainty is possible with regard to this name but the probability is that it goes back to ME inheche first noted by Vinogradoff (Villeinage 227 n.l.) in a Coram Rege Roll of 3 Edward 1 and quoted in NED s.v. inheche. The relevant passage which has reference to a case from Hampshire runs "Item quicunque fecit inheche scilicet excolet warectum frumento, ordeo vel auena dabit pro qualibet acra unum denarium, excepta una acra quam habere debet quietam." From this it is
clear that the term is applied to the cultivation of fallow land for a crop of wheat, oats or barley.

The history of the word itself is obscure. From Vinogradoff’s discussion of this term and the term *inhoc* (Latinised to *inhoka*, *inhokium*) it is clear that the use of the two terms was closely similar, both denoting land inclosed from the fallow and put under cultivation. This association of meaning led the OED (s.vv. *inhoc*, *inheche*) to suggest that *inheche* might be a derivative of *inhok*, *inheche* being what results from the action of *inhoking*—the verb *inhokare* is on record. Such a noun-formation is not impossible though we have no other clear evidence for an OE *hec* from *hoc*, with *i*-mutation of the vowel. It should be noted, however, that Kennett in the glossary to his *Parochial Antiquities* says (s.v.) that in Oxfordshire the term *hitching* was used of a part of the common field ploughed up and sowed (and sometimes fenced off) within that year wherein the rest of the same field lay fallow. This last statement, with its reference to a fence, suggests the possibility that in *hitching* and in *inheche* we have derivatives of OE *hecce*, *hecce*, ‘fence, rails,’ found once perhaps in an OE charter from Berkshire, where a boundary runs on *lang heccan* (v.l. *heccan*). An *inheche* would then be a ‘fenced-in area.’ For final unstressed *ch* becoming *(d)ge*, cf. *knowledge* from *nokleche*, *Stallenge* for *Stanlynche* (PN D 534). It may be that *inheche* should be associated with the word *hitch*, *heach*, ‘enclosure of hurdles,’ discussed *infra* 335.


**Minworth**

This is a difficult name and no certainty is possible with regard to it. The first element in worth-names is generally a pers. name, but no OE name Myn(n)a such as might give rise to the later forms is on record. Names in Muni- are occasionally found on the Continent such as uncompounded Muni and compounded Muniperht, Munidrud, Munifrid, Munigund. The significant word myne, ‘mind, love,’ is common in OE poetry and it may be that from this stem was formed a name Mynne or Mynna. If so, this name means ‘Mynna’s enclosure.’ Cf. Dugdale (681), “The later syllable signifying an habitation or dwelling, and the former showing of whom, though a name now out of use.”

BERWOOD HALL is Berwda, -wode c. 1160 Monast, Berewode t. Hy 2 (1318) Ch, 1221 Ass, 1224 FF, 1262 Ass, 1291 Tax, Ber(e)wood Hall 1516 KnowleG, 1539 LP, Brewood 1540 Min-Acct, Bearewood 1628 Sess, Breewoodhall t. Chas i Rental. The first element is possibly OE bære, ‘woodland pasture.’

MINWORTH GREAVES. Cf. Grevescroft 1443 Ct, le Greves 1584 Recov. v. græfe.

WATER ORTON

Overton(e) 1262 Ass, 1291 Ipm, 1306 Ass, 1346 Lichf, (juxta Coleshull) 1330 FF
Oreton 1431 FF
Water Ouerton 1546 Aston ParReg, (al. Water Orton) 1605, 1652 FF

‘Farm by the bank or edge,’ v. ofer, tun. The place lies by the Tame. Cf. Water Eaton (PN Bk 19).

HEATHFIELDS (6”), JACK o’ WATTON, LONG LEYS (6”) and TOWNFIELD HO (6”) appear as Heath Field, Jack o’ Watton piece, Long Leys, Town Field c. 1840 (T.A). v. læs.
Sheldon

Scheldon(e) 1189 P et freq to 1403 AD v, Seldon 1232, 1262 Ass, Sheldon c. 1240 AD ii (p) et freq to 1428 FA, Sceldon 1247 SR, Sheldene 1261 FF, Scheladon 1275 RH Sheldone Ansel 1235 Fees

This may be a compound of scylf and dun. Cf. Introd. xxvi.

There is a slight slope here. Anselm de Sheldon held the manor in 1220 (Dugdale 725).

East Hall and Eastern Bridge are Esthall(e) 1386 FF, 1403, 1425 AD v, Esthale 1391 IpmR, Eastall Bridge 1725 B, Easthall Bridge c. 1830 O.S. There was formerly also a Westhale 1391 IpmR, Westhall 1403, 1425 AD v. The original second element must have been hale (v. healh) rather than hall. Eastern seems to be quite a recent corruption.

Mackadown FM is Mackidown c. 1830 O.S. and is probably to be identified with the DB manor of Machitone, later Makinton 1221, 1222 FF, 1221 Ass, c. 1240 AD ii, 1310 Pat. ‘Macca’s farm,’ v. tun. The first element is the pers. name discussed under Maxstoke infra 87.

Bennetts Well (6’’), Garretts Green1 and Wells Green2 are probably to be associated with the families of Elizabeth Bennet (1635 Solihull ParReg), William Garrette (1525 SR) and Well(e)s (1558 et passim Solihull ParReg).

Babbs Mills (6’’) is so named in 1751 (BirmDeed). Cockshut Hill is Cockshutt Hill 1725 B. Cf. Cokeshotefeld 1457 MinAcct, Cockeshot forlounge 1585 LRMB. ‘Corner of land into which woodcocks were driven.’ Cf. Cockshoot (PN Wo 180). KIts Green (6’’). Cf. Kit Green Leasow c. 1840 TA and Leisure Barn supra 23. Moat Ho is the Motthouse 1605 Dugdale. Outmoor FM is le Outmor 1424 WAM, probably to distinguish it from some mor lying nearer the village. Cf. Outwood (PN Sr 286). Tile Cross is Tylecross 1725 B.

1 Garrett grene, Garardes grene c. 1450 Add, Garardes 1481 FF, G errardes-grene t. Hy 7 MinAcct.
2 Wells greene 1685 Add.
HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED

Sutton Coldfield

Sutone 1086 DB, Sutton(e) 1176 P et freq to 1487 AD v, (Magna) 1285 Ass
Sutton (super), (in) Col(l)efeld 1269 Ch et passim to 1549 Pat, Sutton Colfeld 1289 Pat, (in le Colfeld) 1289 Misc, Sotton in Colefeld 1298 Ipm, Sutton in Colvyle 1503 ib., 1547 Monast, Sutton Coluell 1504 BM, (Cofeld)1 1576 S, (Colfeilde) 1603 FF, (Coldefilde) 1605 ib., Sutton Coleyld al. Sutton Coldfeld 1649 FF
Southeton apone (sic) Colefeeld c. 1540 L
Great Sutton 1655 FF

'South farm,' v. sup, tun. "This Sutton was originally so called from its situation, there is no doubt; and therefore as it stands South to Lichfield I am inclin'd to believe that the name at first arose" (Dugdale 663). For Coldfield v. supra 12.

Ashfurlong Hall is Hasfurlong 1242 Ass, Asfurlong 1247 Ass, Ashfurlong 1306 FF, Assehufurlong 1536 CorpRec, Aysh-1608 FF, Ashverlonge 1627 ib. Self-explanatory, v. furlang.

Bracebridge Pool is Bracebrug c. 1170 Wollaton, -brig 1207 Cur, 1221 Ass, -brugge 1316 FA, 1354 Ipm, Brasbrugge 1387 Moulton (all p), Bracebridge Poole c. 1540 L. Since all the early forms are derived from pers. names, this place-name is probably of manorial origin, the family having come from Bracebridge (L).

Eachelhurst FM (6") is Echelhurst 1481 MinAcct. The first element is probably identical in origin with Nechells supra 30. Hence, 'additional piece of woodland.'

Maney is Maney(e) 1285 Ass (p), 1310 Ct, 1343 Ass, 1496 FF,

1 In Henry IV, Part i, Act iv, Scene ii, line 3, Sutton Coldfield is mentioned. In the first Quarto (1598) the name happens to come at the end of one line and the beginning of the next and is divided between the lines as Sutton cop.-hill. There can be little doubt that this is an unintelligent division of the spelling Cophill with ph for f as in Philongley for Fillongley (infra 82). In the Folio the name comes in one line and is always printed Sutton-cop-hill.
Mane 1513 PCC. The name may be identical with Manea (C), Maneia 1177, 1178 P (p), Moneie 1177 ChancR (p), Maneye 1327 SR (p). The forms are not sufficiently early to decide whether the first element is the OE (ge)māne, ‘common,’ cf. Manwood, (PN Sx 79) or a pers. name Manna. The second element is eg, ‘well-watered land.’ The place is by a tributary of the Tame.

Peddimore Hall is Pedimar 1298 Ipm, 1306 Ass (p), 1315 Ipm, Podimor 1306 ib. (p), 1332 FF, Pedy- 1315, 1318 Ass (p), Pedemore 1344 Ass (p), Pedymore al. Peddemore 1658 FF. This may be for Pedingmor, ‘Pede’s marshy land,’ v. mor, with connective ing. Cf. Bodymore supra 16.

Walmley is Warnelegh 1232 FF, -lege 1247 Ass, -leye 1332 SR (p), Warmley 1656 Dugdale, 1666 FF. ‘Warm clearing or woodland,’ v. leah and cf. Warmleigh (PN D 79).

Wiggins Hill FM

Winchicelle 1086 DB
Winghul c. 1200 BM
Wygynhulle 1235 Fees, 1285 Ass, Wigenhull 1247 ib., Wigeneshull 1285 ib., Wygeneshul 1327 BM
Wyggynhull 1239 FF, 1242 Fees, Wyg(g)ynghull 1262 Ass, 1316 FA, 1359 FF, Wyggynhull 1310 AD iii, 1428 FA
Wykinghull 1288 Deeds Enrolled
Wygenchekull 1293 Ass
Wygyngchill 1304 ib., Wygyngyl 1364, 1537 FF, Wygyngell 1521 AD iii
Wygynghull 1359 BirmDeed
Wygyngshull (e) 1401 IpmR, 1407 Cl, Wigginshill 1606 FF
Wygyngheulle 1411 AD iii

The early forms of this name are difficult of interpretation, largely because the DB form is clearly corrupt. The most probable explanation is that it is from OE Wicgingahyll, ‘hill of the people of Wyica’ (v. ingas, hyll), with the same development of inga to inch, inge which we find in Birmingham supra 34-6. At a later stage this underwent a process of corruption which ultimately yielded the present pseudo-possessive form.

Wylde Green is le Wylde 1537 CorpRec, le Wyle 1544-7 ECP, Wyld 1586 Recov, the Wild 1667 HT. The forms are too late for
any certainty but we probably have a substantival use of the common adjective ‘wild’ to denote some wild area.

Hurst Green Fm and Moor Hall were probably the homes of Simon atte Hurste (1327, 1332 SR) and William de la More (1327 ib.). v. hyrst, mor.

Bulls Lane Fm, Butler’s Lane (6"), Collets Brook, Coopers Coppice (6"), Libbard’s Ho, Penn’s Hall and Powells Pool are to be associated with the families of Nicholas Bull (1544 SR), Matthew Butler (1774 Poll), Adam Colet (1332 SR), John le Coupere (1327 ib.), Widdoe Libbart (1667 HT), William Penn (ib.) and John Powell (ib.).

Beggars Bush (6") is so named in 1821 (G). A term of reproach for a poor dwelling or soil, v. PN Sr 371. Blabes (6") is Blabbes 1660 FF, the Blabs 1763 Survey. Blake Street is le Blakestrete 1290 RegAlb. Brockhurst Fm is Brochurste 1334 BirmDeed, 1389 Add. Conygree (6") is the Conyngreye 1569 Rental, Coneygree Common 1821 G, i.e. ‘rabbit warren.’ Doe Bank is so named in 1821 (G). Four Oaks is Four Oaks Hill 1725 B. Greves (6") is Greaves 1666, 1684 FF, (al. Greves) 1674 ib. v. graefe. Highfields is High Field 1763 Survey. Hill is Hulle 1525 Pat, Hylle 1536 CorpRec, Hill al. Hull 1661 FF. Dugdale (670) says that “Hulle (which is this Hill)” was given to the priory of Canwell c. 1200. Hill Hook is Hullehok 1340 Add. v. hoc. Hill Wood (6") is Hullewode 1481 MinAcct, Hille wood 1537 Rental. Langley is le Lonkeleye 1253 BirmDeed, Langeleye 1326 Ipm, 1327 Pat, Longgele 1301 HMC x, App 6. v. lang, leah. The Leasowes. Cf. Overlesues 1540 Rental and Leisure Barn supra 23. Ley Hill. Cf. la Lee 1298, 1315 Ipm. v. leah. The Lindridge is Lynderyche 1481 MinAcct, Linderige c. 1540 L. Probably ‘lime-tree ridge,’ v. lind, hrycg. Little Sutton is Lytle Sutton 1569 Rental. Marlpit Lane (6”). Cf. Marlpit shoot 1763 Survey. Mere Green is Mare Green 1821 G. New Hall is Neve halle 1593 PCC. It was already so called in 1340 (Dugd 674). Park Fm. Cf. le Perkes 1334 BirmDeed, Park leasows 1763 Survey. Pool Hall is Pool(e) Hall 1581 BM, 1606

1 More 1536 CorpRec, Moor Hall 1592 PCC.
2 Cf. Bulls moore, Bulls farme 1614 Add.
WARWICKSHIRE


Wishaw

Witscaga 1086 DB, Witsahe, Wicsah, Witsah c. 1194 Wollaton Witteshage 1182 P, Witteshage 1183–93 ib. Weshagh 1232 FF, Wusshah, Wushae 13th BirmDeed Wys(s)aw 1249 LibAlb, 1291 Tax, 1291, 1326 Ipm, Wyshawe 1262 Ass, 1276 Cl, 1375 IpmR, Wyschawe 1275 RH, 1353 BM, Wisshawe 1327 SR, 1354 Ipm, 1401 Cl, Wysshagh 1344 FF Whishawe 1272 Ass, Wyshshawe 1327 BirmDeed, Whisshaw 1675 Ogilby Wihtsaw 1280 AD v Wi(g)shawe 1335, 1380 Ch

The interpretation of the first element in this name is uncertain. Possibly the name is a compound of OE *wiht, ‘curve,’ the reference being to the large curving hollow to the east of the village or the smaller one to the west. For this word cf. PN BedsHu 216 and xli s.n. Whyte, and Witley (PN Wo 183). Hence, possibly, ‘shaw by the curving hollow,’ v. sceaga.

Moxhull Park

Moxhul c. 1194 Wollaton et passim with variant spellings -hull(e), -hill, Moxulle 1227 FF, Moxhull al. Moxull 1326 Ipm Mokeshull 1323 FF Moxshulf 1428 FA Moxhall 1545 Ct, Maxwell al. Muxhull 1606 FF, Moxhill al. Moxall 1688 Recov
Possibly ‘Mocc’s shelving land’ or ‘hill,’ v. scylf, hyll. The pers. name is not on record except in the weak form Mocca. Cf. Redin 100 and v. scylf.


(c) SOLIHULL DIVISION

Baddesley Clinton

Baddesley Clinton

Badesleia 1166 RBE, -lega 1168 P, -legh 1287 Cl
Badesleeye 1298 Ipm, 1467 AD iii, (juxta Wroxhale) 1297 Ass, -le 1316 FA, Baddesley Clynton 1333 FF, 1466 AD iv
Badesley and Clynton 1534 AD iii
Badgley Clynton 1608 LRMB, Badgley 1652 Cai

v. Baddesley Ensor supra 14. The Clinton family held the manor from c. 1200 (Dugdale 709).

Hay Wood is Haywodes 1404 Ct, Haywod 1537 Recov and was the home of Roger de Heywode (1309 AD ii). ‘Enclosed wood,’ v. (ge)hæg and cf. Heywood (PN Sr 89).

Clay Pits Copse is Clay Pit Coppice c. 1840 TA. Quarry Lane (6⅓) is so named ib.

Balsall

Balsall

Beleshale t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, 1185 Templars, 1221 Ass, 1235 Fees, 1285 FF, 1327 Ch, Belesdale 1185 Templars, Belessale 1226 AD v, Belesdale 1248 Ch, Belessall 1262 Ass, Belsale 1268 Ch
Balishale 1221 Ass, 1268 Ch, 1428 FA, Balishall 1275 RH, Balisale ib., c. 1300 AD vi, Bal(e)sale 1279 Nott, 1312 Cl, 1327 SR, Baleshale 1285 Ass, 1316 FA
Belleshal 1289 Ass
Ballsall(l) 1380 AD vi, 1471 AD i, -yll 1397 AD ii, Ballyshaule 1511 KnowleG, Balsall 1535 VE
‘Bæll’s corner or angle of land,’ v. healh. The place was a chapelry of Hampton in Arden till 1863 and formed the south-eastern angle of that parish. For the pers. name cf. bælles weg (BCS 814), Balsham (PN C 20), Balscote (PN O 46), Balsdon in Whitstone (Co), Bellesdone 1086 DB, Ballesdon 1327 SR.

Chadwick Manor
Chedleswych t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, Cheddeleswyke 1221 Ass
Chadeleswyz t. John BM
Chadelswic 1224 Fees, Chadeleswyc 1232 ib., 1247 Ass,
Chadleswyke 1262 ib., 1298, 1301 Ipm
Chatleswich 1235 Fees
Chadelesworth 1247 Ass
Chaddeswich 1285 ib., 1460 KnowleG, Cheddeswyk 1400 IpmR
‘Ceadel’s (dairy) dwelling or village,’ v. wic. Identical in origin with Chadwich (PN Wo 339). For this pers. name v. Förster in Liebermann Festschrift (181) and Chadshunt infra 249.

Oldwich Lane is Oldedich 1288 Ass, -dyche 1547 Ct, Oldych 1396 Pat, Oldyche prope altam viam 1540 AOMB, Woldiche 1547 KnowleG, Oldysh 1789 Cary. ‘Old dike or ditch,’ v. dic.

Temple Balsall recalls the connection of the Knights Templars with the parish. Cf. maner’ de Temple, the nether Temple 1540 AOMB, the temple of Balsall 1576 S, Temple mill poole, Temple park pale 1609 LRMB. The Templars’ Preceptory of Balsall was already in existence in the reign of Hy 2 (Templars 33).

Barn Cottage (6”), Fen End1 and Frogmore2 were probably the homes of Geoffrey atte Berne (1332 SR), Thomas attefenne (1185 Templars) and Alice atte Fenne (1327, 1332 SR) and William de Froggemore (1232 Ass). v. fenn, mor.

Wootton Green is probably to be associated with the family of Richard Wotton and William Wutton (1540 AOMB).

1 Fennend 1540 AOMB, Fenny End 1667 HT.
2 Frogmore 1540 AOMB.
HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED

Arbour Tree (6"). Cf. Harbour Field c. 1840 TA. Balsall Street is Balsall Strete 1540 AOMB, Balsall streeete in Arden 1667 HT. Bree’s Lane (6") is Breeze Lane 1830 O.S. Brooklands FM (6") is Brokesland 1540 AOMB. Chadwick End is Chaddyche 1547 Ct, Shadditch end 1667 HT. v. die. The 16th and 17th cent. spellings illustrate the common colloquial reduction of Chadwick supra 54. Dadkin FM (6"). Cf. Dopkynsgrove 1540 AOMB. Holly Grange. On this site was Holly Hill (1821 G). Meer End is Meyre End, More End 1540 AOMB. The place lies on the parish boundary, v. (ge)mære. Needle End (6") is Nelders ib. Netherwood Heath is le Netherwood, Netherwood heth ib. Priests Park FM is Pristparke, Prestys park ib. Ravens Bridge is Ravenbruge ib. Sedgemere. Cf. Sedgeleys c. 1840 TA.

Barston

Bercestone, Bertanestone 1086 DB
Berestanestona 1185 Templars, Berstan(e)ston 1199 CLR, 1221, 1232, 1285 Ass, 1327 SR, Berstonestun 13th AD i, Berstaston 1332 SR
Berstone 1332 AD i, 1397 Cl, 1436 IpmR, 1500 KnowleG
Barston 1462 ib., Barson c. 1600 Shakespeare, Hy IV, Part ii.

Probably ‘Beorhtstān’s farm,’ v. tun. Beornstān is just possible, but we should have expected some forms in Bur-. Dugdale (719) noted that the name “doubtless originally grew from some antient owner of it in the Saxons time.”

NOTE. Colverhouslane 1452 Min.Acct, Frodgelane 1547 Ct, le Potters lane t. Jas i Rental.

Eastcote is Erescote 1307 FF (p), 1324 Ass, 1331 Dugd 675, 1369 Add, Ersoc 1331 Dugd 675, Ernes-, Ermescote 1332 SR (p), Escote 1434 Pat, 1454 FF, 1725 B, -cott 1454 FF, 1618 Recov, Est Cote 1496 KnowleG, Estcourt 1628 PCC. The forms are too late for any certainty. Possibly the name goes back to an OE Earnwiges cote, ‘Earnwig’s cote,’ the n being lost as in Easdon (PN D 484).

Piercil End. Cf. Percelygrove 1332 FF, Perselegrove 1336 Cl, Pereshel, Peershall, Peerslane end, Peresholl math, Perseley bedde
1540 AOMB, Pearchal End c. 1840 TA. For math cf. Math Meadow (TA) in this parish and Balshall, Temple, Chadwick and Hospital Math as names of meadows (Dugdale, ed. Thomas, i, 967). math denotes a ‘mowing,’ as in aftermath.


Ryton End was the home of Alan de Ruydon (1327, 1332 SR). Cf. Ryden Wode 1540 AOMB, Righton c. 1830 O.S. ‘Rye hill,’ v. dun.

Walsal End is Westhull End, Wastall End 1540 AOMB, Wastelend 1547 Ct, Walsall End 1821 G, and was the home of Roger de Westhull (1285 Ass) and Gilbert de Westhull (1332 SR). ‘West hill,’ perhaps with reference to Eastcote. The modern form may have been influenced by Walsall (St).

Wharley Hall is probably to be associated with the family of William Whorley (1547 Ct). It is Wharley 1540 AOMB and Whorley house 1547 Ct. Cf. Worleyfeld ib.

Barston Marsh is so named in 1821 (G). Barston Park is Barston Parke 1540 AOMB. Hurst Pit (6°). Cf. Great, Little Hurst c. 1840 TA.

Berkswell

Berkswell [ba'kswal]

Berchevelle 1086 DB
Berecleswelle 1221, 1232 Ass, 1242 Fees, 14th AD ii, Berkleswell 1272 Ass, Berkeleswelle 1247 SR, 1262 Ass
Berkswelle 1235 Fees et freq to 1535 VE, (al. Barkeswell) 1504 Ipm
Brekliswell 1272 Ass, Brekeswell 1462 ib.
Barkeswell 1592 BM, 1626 Sess

This is ‘well or spring of Bercul or Be(o)rcol,’ a pers. name which is found in Mercia and in Sussex ‘having that denomina-
tion (as I guess) from the large spring which boileth up on the south side of the Churchyard” (Dugdale 717). "v. wielle. The spring is now known as BERK’S WELL (6"). Cf. further Baswich (St), Berchleswich 12th (PN St 11).

Beanit FM is (le) Bernet t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, (wood) 1316 Ipm, Bernet(t) 1452, 1455 MinAcct, Barnett waste 1553 LRMB, Bernet 1713 DKR xli. ‘Place cleared by burning,’ v. bærnet.

Bradnocks Marsh is Bradenhoc 1262 Ass (p), Brad(e)noc 1327, 1332 SR, 1498 KnowleG, Bradnock mershe 1529 Ct, Bradnoke Thingg 1540 AOMB. Probably ‘at the broad oak,’ v. brad, ac, the modern s being pseudo-manorial. For thing v. infra 333.

Carol Green is Carwell grene 1550 Ct, 1553 LRMB and was probably near the place called le Carnewilleheth in 1278 (Add), there being mention of a William de Karnevil in the same context. Cf. also Richard de Carnevile (1322 AD i).

Cornets End is Cronesend 1537 Rental, Cornes end 1547 Monast, Cornestend 1550 Ct, Cornestende, Corenstende 1553 LRMB, Cornest End 1850 White. It was the home of Clement de Cornhurst (1288 Ass, 1332 SR). ‘Crane (or heron) wood,’ v. cran, hyrst.

Hawkhurst Moor is le Hauekerismor 1275, le Hauekesmore 1303, Hauekaresmore 1307 Add, le Hauekermor, le Haukerismor 1315 Ipm, Hawksmore 1553 LRMB, -moor c. 1830 O.S. This is probably ‘moor or marsh of the hawker’ or ‘of a man named Hawker,’ cf. Hawkerland (PN D 587). For the modern form cf. PN Sr xxv.

Hornbrook FM. Cf. aqua de Hornebroke apud Meriden grene 1550 Ct. The name must have referred to the small stream which flows from Meriden to the Blythe. About half a mile to the east in Meriden is Horn Wood FM infra 65, while in the same document there is mention of Horn pol and Horn mere. It would seem that Horn Wood, Hornbrook, Horn pol and Horn mere all took their name from some spur of land. v. horn and cf. Horne (PN Sr 322).

Mercote Hall is Morcoth t. Ric 1 Monast, -cota c. 1200 France,
NAILCOTE HALL is Naylecote 1288 Ass (p), Naylcote 1296 ib., 1332 SR, 1547 Monast, Neilcote 1327 SR (p), Naylecotentend 1550 Ct, Nelcathall 1725 B. v. cot(e). The forms are late but the first element would seem to be a pers. name Nægla, of which the strong form Næg(e)l appears in Nailstone (Lei), Neilestona c. 1160 AddCh, Naylest(ons) 1235 Fees, 1265 IpM, Neyleston 1252 Cur, Nailsea (So), Nailsworth (Gl) and the strong or weak form in Naylinghurst (PN Ess 417). There was a Naylesyate (1547 Ct) in the adjacent parish of Balsall.

OLDNALL END (lost) is Holdenhale, Odenhale 1221 Ass, Oldenhale 1327, 1332 SR, Oldenhalemede 1452 Min.Acct, Oldenallende, Oldnall ende 1553 LRMB, Oldnall end 1745 FF, (End Piece) c. 1840 TA. 'Ealda's corner of land,' or the 'old corner,' i.e. perhaps land that has been long under cultivation (cf. PN D Part i, lviii, s.n. Yellaton). v. healh. Cf. Oldnall (PN Wo 310).

HILL Ho was the home of John othe Hull (1288 Ass).

ARNOLD Fm, Docker's Lane (both 6"), Flints Green, Reaves Green1 and Wakelin's Fm (6") are probably to be associated with the families of Thomas Arnold (c. 1840 TA), Thomas Docker (1667 HT), William and Michael Flint (ib.), Robert le Reeve (1272 Ass) or John Revys (1524 SR) and Joseph Wakelin (c. 1840 TA).

BEECHWOOD is Bechewode 1452 Min.Acct, Beachewood 1553 LRMB. Blackhales Fm is Blake(n)hale 1307 Add, Blakehall house, Blakehall end 1553 LRMB. v. blæc, healh. Burton Green is Burton greene 1585 ib., 1650 ParlSurv. Four Oaks is so named in 1830 (O.S.). Hob Fm and Lane (both 6"). Cf. Hob Field c. 1840 TA and v. supra 40. Moat Ho is so named in 1830 (O.S.). Mount Pleasant (6"). v. infra 91. Park Fm. Cf. Park dyke 1452 Min.Acct, Barkeswell Park 1632 Fee Farm Rents. RAM HALL is so named in 1830 (O.S.). ROUGH CLOSE is le Rooclos 1316 IpM, Roughclose 1609 LRMB. SHIRLEY WOOD (6"). Cf. Sherley feild ib. Probably 'bright clearing,' v. scir,

1 Raves grene 1553 LRMB.
HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED


Bickenhill

Bichehelle 1086 DB, Bichelu t. Hy i BMFac (p), Bikehilla 1187 P

Bikenhull(e) 1202 FF et freq to 1492 Ipm, with variant spelling Byken-, Kyrke Bykenhull 1308 FF, 1327 SR, Chirchebykenhulle 1309 FF, 1326, 1394 Pat

Brynkynhull 1316 AD ii, Brynkenhull 1375 AD i

Bigenhull 1354 Ch, Bygnell 1461 KnowleG, 1535 VE

Bekenhull 1412 AD i, 1431 AD v, 1534 AD iii, -huelles 1437 Pat

Byknell 1525 Recov, Bicknell 1547 Pat, Churche Bicknell 1556 FF

Bickenhill oth. Bicknell oth. Bignell 1770 Recov

'Bica's hill,' v. hyll. Church as opposed to Hill and Middle Bickenhill infra.

Hill and Middle Bickenhill are alia Bichehelle 1086 DB, P'oa Bikneg hull t. John Dugd, Middel Byke(n)hull t. Hy 3 BM, 1308 FF, Hulle by Bykenhull ib., Hulbykenhull 1372 Ass, Middill Bygnell, Hill Bignell 1535 VE, Hyll Bykenhull 1536 Monast, 1553 Pat, Hill Bicknell 1633 Recov. These two places originally formed one estate, but were divided about the time of Henry 3 (Dugdale 714).

Hargrave Hall is Haregrave 1240 FF, (water of) t. Hy 3 AD ii, Hargrave in Bykenhulle 1318 BM, Hargrove feild 1608 LRMB. 'Boundary grove,' v. har, grafa. The place stands at the meeting-place of the parishes of Bickenhill, Elmdon and Hampton in Arden. Cf. Hargrave (PN Nth 191).

Marston Green and Hall

Merstone 1086 DB, Merston de Culy 1262 Ass, (Culy) 1272 FF, (Quilly) 1317 ib., (Culey) 1340, 1394 Pat, 1661 FF
Merschton Culy 1285, Mershton Cuylly 1315, Culiesmershton 1317 Ass

Marston Cueley 1610 FF, Marston Green al. Marston Culy c. 1830 O.S.

'Marsh farm,' v. merse, tun. Marston Hall, which may have been the original site of the settlement, lies low by a stream. Ralph de Cuylly held the manor in 1272 (FF) and 1287 (Cl). Another manor was known as Waure Merston 1257 BM, Merschton Wavre 1267 Ipm and Wavers Merston as late as 1725 (B), deriving from the family of William de Waver who held it t. Ric 1 (Dugdale 715).

Castle Hills is so named in 1589 (Rental). There is an old moat here. Culy Corner (6") is Culy or Coly Corner c. 1830 O.S. v. supra. Denbigh Spring (6"). Cf. Denbeigh Pool c. 1840 TA.


Elmdon

Elmedone 1086 DB, -don(a) 1217 Bracton, 1221 FF et passim to 1656 Dugdale, -duna 1233 Bracton, -den 1309 Ass

Aumedona 1199 FF

Heumedone 1235 Fees, Helmedon(e) 1262 Ass, 1576 S

Ilmedon 1297 Pat

Elmendon 1316 Ipm, Elmyndon 1458 KnowleG

OE elma dún, 'hill of the elms,' v. dun.

Dunstan FM is probably identical with bruera de Dunstal 1272 Ass, Donstalfield 1367 Ct. This is either a compound of dun and steall, 'site, place, cattle-stall,' or possibly a corruption of tunsteall, 'farmstead.' Cf. further Dunstable (PN Sr 94) and Dunstal (St), Tunstal 1327 SR.

Whar Hall FM is perhaps to be associated with the family of Thomas le Hore de Elmedone (1368 AD iii).

Elmdon Heath is Elmedon heath 1609 LRMB. Fordrove FM. Cf. Fordrove Close, Ford Rove c. 1840 TA and Foredrove 1585
HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED

LRMB (Brailes). A common name in Wa and Wo for a lane or path for the purpose of draught from a farm to a main road (v. PN Wo 136 and cf. Fordrouch St supra 37).

Hampton in Arden

Hampton in Arden

\textit{Hantone} 1086 DB, -\textit{ton(a)} c. 1170 (1314) Ch, \textit{Hantuna in Ardena} t. Hy 2 BM

\textit{Hamton in Ardena} t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, \textit{Hamtona} 1130 P, -\textit{tune} t. Ric 1 Monast

\textit{Hamptone in Arderne} 1200 ChR, 1242 Fees, 1275 RH, 1375 AD iv, \textit{Hampton 1224 Fees, 1291 Tax, (in Arden) 1534 AD iii, (in Arding) 1667 HT}

\textit{Homton} 1249–51 Ch

It is difficult to be sure whether the original form was (\textit{æt þæm}) \textit{hēan tu̯ne}, ‘high tun,’ or hamtun. Dugdale (696) says “In that Record (i.e. DB) it is written \textit{Hantone}, which manifesteth that the name was originally occasioned from the situation,” but phonologically it is easier to explain \textit{Hamt-} becoming \textit{Hant-} than \textit{Hant-} becoming \textit{Hamt-}, unless we assume early confusion with other \textit{Hampton}-names. For \textit{Arderne} v. supra 11.

Note. Blacklane end, Bromecham lane (i.e. leading to Birmingham) 1591 LRMB.


Walford Hall is Walfordis 1498 KnowleG. Cf. also Walford lane 1591 LRMB. It is to be associated with the family of Robert de Waleford (1213 Cur). Possibly ‘ford of the serfs or Britons’ (v. wealh), but the name may be of manorial origin, Robert having come from a Walford elsewhere, as there is no stream very near.

Woodhouse Fm may have been the home of Robert atte Wode (1315 Ass).

Oldhams Mill (6") is to be associated with the family of Thomas Oldham (c. 1840 TA).

Asbury Coppice (6") is perhaps identical with Aspleyes coppice 1652 ParlSurv, the modern form having been influenced by ASBURY (6") near by. v. læs. Hooks End. Cf. le Hook 1324 AD vi, Hooks End c. 1830 O.S. v. hoc. There is a prominent spur of land here. Mickleton Cottage (6"). Cf. Mickleton meadow 1609 LRMB. v. micel, tun. Mouldings Bridge is Mouldings bridg ib., Moldon bridge 1652 ParlSurv. Patrick Bridge. Cf. Patrick House 1821 G. Sidenhill Wood (6"). Cf. Siden Hill, Close c. 1840 TA. Stonebridge is referred to as pontem de Bradeford 1299 Dugd 676, i.e. ‘wide ford,’ v. brad. It is Stone Bridge 1652 ParlSurv, Stanbridge 1675 Ogilby. Whitemores (6") is Whitemires lane 1609 LRMB.

Knowle

Gnolla c. 1200 BM, la Cnolle 1221 Ass, 1251 Ch, (la) Knoll(e) 1262 Ass et freq to 1589 AD v, Knowl 1540 BM, Knole 1589 AD v, Knoll 1656 Dugdale

v. cnoll. “Having had its name originally from the situation: for in our old English, cnolle signifieth the knap of an Hill, or an ascending ground” (Dugdale 701).

Note. Wast lane 1424 WAM, Stokehill lane 1591 LRMB, Stubbie lane 1609 ib.

Chessettts Wood is Chessetwod 1396 KnowleG, 1400 WAM, Chassetwoode 1406 MinAcct, Chesset(t) woode 1470 Ct, Chessetwoode, Chessikwodde 1591 LRMB. The forms of this name are too late for any satisfactory explanation to be attempted.
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Darley Green and Dorridge are Darley 1278 Knowle Rec (p), Dorley heath 1608 LRMB, Derrech 1400 WAM, Dorrech 1401 Min Acct, Dorygebung 1411 Coventry, Doriche brooke t. Hy 6 Ct, Dorege 1542 Min Acct, Dorridg coppice 1608 LRMB. ‘Wood (or clearing) and ridge frequented by (wild) animals,’ v. deor, leah, hrycg. The two places are only about a mile apart.

Elvers Green Farm is croft. voc. Elvordis 1422 Ct, Elvers elme, past. voc. Elvord, Elvordes mead, Elvord closes, Elford 1608 LRMB. This is probably a manorial name.

Grimshaw Hall is Grimshey 1498 Knowle G, Grimshaw 1608 LRMB (p). ‘Grim’s enclosure,’ v. (ge)hæg, with common confusion of hay and haw. Whether Grim is a pers. name here or a generic term for the devil or the like, it is impossible to say. Cf. Grindthorne in Duckmanton (Db), Grymesthorn 1393 Pat.

Jacknet (6") is parcell. terre nuper jakk at Wode 1470, terr. voc. jakk att Wode t. Hy 6, Jacqnett att wod 1534 Ct, past. voc. Jacknett 1608 LRMB, Jaconett Close c. 1840 T.A. This is probably ‘Jack at Wood’s (land),’ with later corruption. Cf. Tom’s by the Woods (PN Ess 42).

Kixley Lane (6") and Wharf. Cf. Kyckesleye 1327, 1332 SR, -legh 1329 Rental, -le 1333 Ct, Kekesleye 1356 Min Acct (all p), Kixlelane 1396 Knowle Rec, 1400 WAM, Kyxley croft, Kixleyswell, Kicksley lane 1608 LRMB. The forms are late, but the first element may be the ME kex, kix, kyx, a name for certain hollow-stalked plants such as the cow parsnip (v. NED, EDD, s.v.), carrying back the history of that obscure word some fifty years. The second element is leah.

Rotten Row is Rottenrew 1591, Rotten Reeve 1608 LRMB, Ratten Row 1725 B. This was probably originally a term of reproach for poor-looking dwellings. Cf. Ratton Row (PN NbDu 162). Alternatively it might be so called from the family of Rot(t)on named several times in the Guild Register.

Stripes Hill (6"). Cf. Stripesfeld 1356 Min Acct, Stripesfeld 1380 WAM, le Stripes 1430 Knowle Rec, le Stirpes t. Hy 8 Ct, Stripes hill, meadowe 1608 LRMB. This may be a name of ME origin, referring originally to some strip(s) or piece(s) of land, v. strip, stripe (NED). Stripe(s) is very common in modern Wa field-names.
WARWICKSHIRE

Baker's Lane\(^1\), Batts Hill, Maggins\(^2\) (6"), Nappins Covert\(^3\) (6") and Norton Green\(^4\) are probably to be associated with the families of Baker (KnowleG passim), Thomas Batte (1504 ib.), John Maggekyn (1396 KnowleRec) and William Maggyns (1517 KnowleG), Adam Knappinge (1356 MinAcct) and Norton (1685 et freq KnowleRec).


Meriden

Mereden 1230, 1232 Cl
Myryden(e) 1285 Ipm (p), 1441 BM, Mirydene 1443 AD i, Myrriend 1456 KnowleG, Mireden 1656 Dugdale
Muryden(e) 1400 AD i, 1517 Recov, Muridone 1406 IpmR
Meriden(e) 1443 AD ii, 1535 VE, (in Alspath) 1649 FF, Meriden in Alspath al....Alspath in Meriden 1656 ib., Meryden al. Muriden 1658 ib.
Mereden al. Alspath 1584 Recov
Meriden 1630 FF

‘Pleasant valley,’ v. myrig, denu. Cf. Marden (PN Sr 318) and Merridale (St), Murydale c. 1290 Deed. In Dugdale’s time it must have lost its good repute, for he conceived that it was called Miredene “for the foulness thereof” (720). The earlier and original name of the parish was Alspath infra.

Alspath Hall (6")

Ailespede 1086 DB
Ellespethe c. 1155 Dane (p)

\(^1\) Bakers Lane 1745 KnowleRec.
\(^2\) croft voc. Maggin 1591 LRMB, past. voc. Moggens 1608 ib.
\(^3\) Cf. Knapping moore t. Ed 6 Rental, past. voc. Knapping, Nether Knappinge Knappings grove 1608 LRMB, Nappings c. 1840 TA.
\(^4\) Norton's Green ib.
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Allespade 1201 Cur, 1236 Fees (p), Allespathe 1235 Fees, 1254 Ipm, 1403 AD i
Alespadph (sic) 1202 FF, Alespath 1208 ib., 1275 RH, 1316 Ipm, Hales- 1221 Ass
Alrespad 1206 Cur (p)
Halspathe 1292 Ch, Aspathe 1318 Cl, Alsopath(e) 1325 Ipm, 1361 BPR, Alspade 1498 Ipm, Allspath 1552 Pat, Alspath al. Meriden 1683 Recov

Perhaps 'Ælle’s way,' v. pæp. The next parish is Allesley (infra 152) and the places may take their name from the same man. The DB Ai- is probably a mistake.

Marbrook Hall (6") is Marbroke c. 1450 WaDeed, 1531 Ct, Marbrokys 1498 Ipm, Merelbrookes 1610 AddCh, Marbrook Hall 1725 B. ‘Boundary-brook,’ the old name for Pickford Brook (supra 4) which divides Meriden and Allesley. v. (ge)mære.

Heath Fm was the home of William atte Heth (1288 Ass). Cf. Meridon heath 1609 LRMB.

Eaves Green¹, Meigh’s Wood and Walsh Hall² are probably to be associated with the families of Bartholomew Eaves (1670 FF), John Meigh (1774 Poll) and Alan le Waleys (1288 Ass).

Crow Wood is so named in 1830 (O.S.). The Grove is la Grave 1362 Dugd 696. v. grafa. Hollyberry End is Holi-, Holyberyend 1531 Ct, Hollyberry end ib. v. burh. Horn Wood Fm is bosicus de Hor 1369 Add. v. Hornbrook supra 57. Lodge Green is so named in 1725 (B). Meriden Hall is so named in 1630 (AddCh). Meriden Shafts. Cf. Shaftes, Shaftes yate 1531 Ct. Millisons Wood. Cf. pastura voc. Mylysens ib. St Lawrence Fm (6") is so named from the dedication of the parish church. Showell Lane (6") is Seweles lane, Sewales lane ib. and possibly contains the obsolete shewel, ‘scarecrow,’ earlier shewels. See NED s.v.

¹ Eaves Green 1821 G.
² Walsh Hall 1725 B. Cf. Welch es parke 1531 Ct.
Nuthurst

Nuthurst1

\( (xt), \ (on) \ Hnuthyrste \ 704-9 \ (c. \ 1000) \ BCS \ 123, \ 872 \ (11th) \) 
\( BCS \ 534 \)

Nutehyste t. John BM, 1224 Ch, Nuthheurste 1221 Ass, 
Nutherste 1232 Ass et passim, with variant spellings -hurst(e) 
Noteheurst 1221 Ass et freq to 1440 Pat, Nothirst 1318 ib.

'Nut wood,' \( v. \) hyrst.

Great and Little Packington

Packington, Great and Little

Patitone 1086 DB

Pachintona t. Hy i Kenilworth, Pakintona, -e c. 1170 (1314) 
Ch et freq to 1316 FA with variant spelling -yn-, (Prioris) 
1224 Fees, 1299 BM, (Pigoth) 1235 Fees, (parva) 13th 
AD ii, (Pygot) 1327 SR

Pagenton 1197 P

Pakington 1315 Ipm, (Prioris) 1459 Ch, Pakyngton in Ardern 
1405 Pat, Lytill Pakyngton 1488 Ipm, Packington Magna 
1535 VE, Pachington Pyggott 1538 LP, Packyngton parva 
al. Packyngton Pygott 1570 Recov

The first element is probably a pers. name Paca, found also 
in Packington (Lei, St). Hence 'Paca's farm,' \( v. \) ingtun. Great 
Packington was granted to Kenilworth Priory t. Hy i (Dugdale 
724). Little Packington was held by the Picot family from the 
time of Henry 1 (Dugdale 715).

Great Packington

Mill Fm was the home of Reginald atte Mulne (1332 SR).

Butler's End, Dial's Green (6"), Flint's Wood (6"), Geary's 
Heath, Harding's Wood (6") are to be associated with the 
families of Richard Butler (1667 HT), Richard Dyall (1524 SR),

\(^1\) Nuthurst is locally in Fexhale Hundred; its position in Hemlingford 
Hundred is due to the fact that until 1878 it was a chapelry in Hampton in 
Arden which is in that Hundred.
John Flint (1667 HT), William Gerey (1524 SR) and Richard Harding (1667 HT).


Little Packington

HERMITAGE FM and PARK FM were the homes of Hugh del Hermytage (1296 Ass) and Hugh de Park (ib.).

BURBIDGES WOOD (6") and MULLINERS ROUGH are to be associated with the families of Richard Burbage (1524 SR) and William Mulliner (1629 ib.).

SOLIHULL [olim silil]

Solihull 12th RBE et passim, Solyhill(e) 1295 Ipm, 1313 BM
Solihull, -ly- 1242 Fees, Ch et freq to 1440 AD ii, Soulyhull 1538 LP
Sulehill 1247 Ass
Sulhull 1309 ib., -hill t. Hy 8 Rental
Solehull 1310 AD ii
Sullihull 1330 Ass, 1514 LP, Sullyhull 1530 Recov, (Sollyhull al.) 1693 ib.
Sylhyl 1340 BM, Silhull t. Hy 8 Rental, Solhull al. Silhill 1618 FF, Sylill 1650 ParlSurv, Solyhull al. Silhill 1708 Recov
Solihulle, Sollyhull 1361, 1375 BM, Sylyoll, Sylyold 1520 Wollaton, Sowlyold 1522 ib.

This is a difficult name but the probabilities are that the first

1 A hermitage was built here t. Hy 1 (Dugdale 716).
2 The large parish of Solihull consists of (i) the manor of Ulverley, (ii) the manor of Longdon, (iii) Lyndon, a detached area of Bickenhill, transferred to Solihull in the middle of the 19th century.
element is a lost OE adjective sylig, formed from sylu, ‘miry place.’ Hence ‘muddy hill.’ The approach to the church from the south was up a muddy hill, the roadway being cut deep into stiff red clay. The numerous soli-forms, as distinct from the normal soli-forms, are difficult, but may be accounted for by the influence of the alternative OE sol used in the same sense as sylu. The later soli-forms are probably to be explained as due to unrounding and fronting. We should perhaps compare Solydene in Birmingham (1553 AOMB 167). Cf. PN Wo xxviii and PN D Part i, p. xxxiv. Professor Ekwall suggests that the first element may be the OE sulig found in suligcomb (BCS 1282), suliggraf (ib. 1108), both in Worcestershire charters. He would associate this with the rare OHG sulag, said to mean ‘pig-sty.’ No certainty is possible.

Note. High St is mentioned first in 1358 (AD iii). It is alternatively called le Smythesstret 1326 AD ii, le Smythestret 1342 AD i. Lode Lane is Leved Lane 1601 ParReg, Lewood lane 1675 Add, Load Lane c. 1830 O.S., leading to Lode Heath infra 70. Mill Lane is the Myln lane t. Hy 7, le Mill lane 1591 ib. In the same records we have Friday lane, Potter lane, Senters lane, Paynswell lane t. Hy 6, Dympole lane t. Ed 6, Powke lane, i.e. ‘goblin lane,’ Cock lane, Paternoster lane 1591, Warwick lane, Blackstones lane 1675, Castle lane 1704. Elsewhere we have Castellone 1357 AD i. For Friday Lane and Paternoster Lane v. PN Sr 410, 380.

Billsmore Wood (6") is Bilsmore 1651 Add. It may be that this is identical with Bylremor 1355 AD vi. Cf. also Bilrewell 1206 FF (Southam). If so, the first element is the OE billere, dialectal bilders, billers, a plant-name used for various plants including cow-parsnip, cow-parsley and water-dropwort. Cf. Billacombe (PN D 184), where the further examples of Bilbrooke (So, St) are quoted.

Blossomfield is Blossom feildes ford t. Ed 6 Rental, Blossomefyld 1580 Add, taking its name from the family of Blossomville which appears in connection with the parish in 1304 (AD vi) and in the Subsidy Rolls of 1327 and 1332. Cf. Newton Blossomville (PN Bk 11).

Catherine de Barnes Heath is Katherine barnes heath(e) 1602 ParReg, 1609 LRMB, Katternabarnes heath 1636 DKR xxxix, Katherine a Barnes heath 1650 ParlSurv, Catherine Barnes Heath
HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED

1603–24 ParReg, Kettlebern Heath 1660 Deed, Catney, Catley Barnes 19th Deeds. Cf. Seynt Katherens Crofte t. Ed 6 Add. The site may be identical with Ketelsheth (1331 Dugd 675), containing as first element the Scandinavian pers. name Ketill. It may be noted that the Priory of Henwood one and a half miles to the south was founded (t. Hy 2) by Ketelbern of Longdon (Dugdale 695). The history of the name has clearly been a confused one.

COPT HEATH is le Coppe 1353 WAM, Cophehe 1498 KnowleG, Copheth side 1591 LRMB, Coppeheath 1600 ParReg and was probably the home of Roger de la Coppe (1247 Ass) and Henry atte Coppe (1315 ib.). This is the OE copp, ‘top, summit.’

DANFORD LANE (6") is dyrrnanford 972 (c. 1050) BCS 1282, Dernesford 1341, 1413 AD i, Derunford 1433 AD i. ‘Secret or hidden ford,’ v. dierne.


FORSHAW HEATH is Fossawew 1309 AD ii, 1316 AD iv, Fosshawe 1387, 1609 FF, Fosseshawe 1444 ib., Foshaw(e) 1544, 1655 ib., Foswohoende 1580 Add, Fossowende 1601 ParReg, Foshawe al. Fosshawe 1664 FF. The forms are too late for any certainty. The first element may be the same word fos, ‘ditch,’ which is found in Fosse Way supra 7. Another possibility is that the name is for earlier foxa-sceaga, ‘foxes’ copse,’ v. sceaga.

HASLUCKS GREEN is Haselucks greene 1699 Add, and is to be associated with the family of Richard Haselocke 1580 ib. Near by is HAZEL OAK FM (6") which is probably the same place-name altered through popular etymology.

HENWOOD HALL is Hinewudesheth c. 1155 Monast, Hynewode 1200 LibR, c. 1260 BM, 1279 Nott, 1304 Ass, 1305 Pat, 1361 AD v, 1369 AD iii, Hinewde c. 1270 Gerv, Hynwe- 1276 Ipman, Henewode 1335 AD iii, Hynwod, Henwod-mill t. Hy 6 Ct., Henwood Greaves c. 1840 T.A. This is a compound of OE higna, ‘community,’ and wudu, cf. Ritter 122. As the place is already
so called in the foundation charter of Henwood Nunnery, it must take its name from some earlier community. For Greaves cf. Minworth Greaves supra 47.

KINETON GREEN is the Cinctun of Cinctun(es broc) (972 (c. 1050) BCS 1282) and is later Cintone 1086 DB, Kinton 1199 FF, 1221 Ass, 1272 FF, Kintun 1227-33 Ch, Kincton ib., Kynton juxta Yerdeleye 1304 Ass, (juxta Solyhull) 1315 ib., Kington 1235 Fees, 1327 SR, 1350 BM, Kyng- 1293 Ass. This place lies on the Worcestershire border. The meaning is probably ‘king-farm’ or ‘royal manor’ from OE cyning-tun, as pointed out in PN Wo 233.


LODE HEATH is la Lezcode i 144. Add, Leweode Heth 1367 AD ii, street leading to le Leewode 1368 AD vi, Lewed Heath, Load Heath c. 1810 TA, Lewd Heath 1821 G. The forms are too late for certainty. Possibly the first element is hleo, ‘shelter,’ cf. Leeford (PN D 59).

LONGDON HALL is Langedone 1086 DB et freq to 1292 Ch, Longedon 1294 Ch, (juxta Solyhull) 1311 FF, Longedone Halle 1352 AD iii, Longdonende 1604 ParReg, Langdon 1656 Dugdale. ‘Long hill,’ v. lang, dun.

LOVELACE LANE (olim HYTALL LANE) (6")

Haiteley early 13th AD vi, 1306 FF (p), Haytele 1366 Coventry, Haittlei 1511 KnowleG (p)

Haithale 1327 SR (p), 1432 AD i, Haythale 1332 SR (p), Haythale croft 1433 AD i, Haytall 1580, Heytall 1606 Add Hitall lanes end 1697 Add, Hytall c. 1840 TA

The first element may be the OE hādiht, ‘heathy.’ Cf. (in) hwæthaetan leahgæ (BCS 219) in the bounds of Wick (Wo) and Heatley in Abbots Bromley (St) Haitele 1333 SR. The second element is uncertain, the early forms fluctuating between leah and healh. For a similar compound cf. Saltley supra 32.
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Lug Trout Lane (6”). Cf. mess. voc. Lugtrought 1609 LRMB, Luggtroute 1615 ParReg, Lugtrout lane, p‘cell of land called Lugtrout 1650 ParlSurv. As this does not lead up from any stream along which a fisherman might be thought to have hauled his catch, the probability is that the messuage, etc. took their name from some man called Lugtrout, the original holder of the name being perhaps a successful fisherman.

Lyndon End is Linde 1221 Ass, Lynde 1222, 1285 FF (p), Lyndene 1262, 1306 Ass, 1327 SR, 1374 AD iii, 1394 Pat, Lyndon(e) 1314 FF, 1346, 1409 AD iii, 1431 AD v, (juxta Sheldon) 1317 FF, Lynedone Chappell in Biknell 1350 BM. The original name seems to have been simply ‘lime ry-’ v. lind. The later forms are difficult. It would seem that a second element dene was added, later corrupted to don, or it may be that we have early fluctuation between forms from the dat. sing. and dat. pl. of lind. Cf. Lindon (PN Wo 73).

Odensil FM takes its name from the family of Odingsells which first makes its appearance in Solihull t. Hy 3 (Dugdale 687). The tradition with regard to this family was that the first member, Hugh de Odingsells who is mentioned t. John (ib. 228), was a Fleming. If so, his family probably came from the place called Oudinghesela in the 11th century, later Oudezeele in Flanders, Dép. du Nord (Fürstemann, ON i, 89 and ii, 1483). The family became important in England by inheriting a portion of the Limesi barony of which the head was at Solihull.

Oulton1 is Oltun 12th AD i (p), Alton 1221 Ass, Olton 1295 Ipm, 1325 AD iii, 1336 AD vi, 1447 IpmR, 1459 AD ii, Colton (sic) 1324 Ipm, Hulton 1374 AD i, Elton in…Solyhull 1401 Cl, Oulton juxta Solyhull 1466 FF, Olton ende 1581 LRMB, Owltone 1610 FF, Oken end 1656 Dugdale, Olton al. Okenend 1668 FF. Dugdale (687) is doubtless right as to the first element when he writes “Olton, id est the Old town.” v. eald, tun and cf. Oulton (St), Oldeton 1251 P. It was the original settlement.

Pow Grove is Puck grove, Puckegrove, Pouch grove, Pookgroove 1638 Add, Pow Grove c. 1840 T.A. ‘Goblin-haunted grove,’ v. puca.

1 There is an early form Oudelton (1198 Cur) which possibly has reference to this place.
SHELLY FM is *Shelley(e) 1311 FF et freq to 1486 KnowleG with variant spelling *Sch-, Shelley greve 1580 Add. ‘Clearing or wood on the slope of land,’ v. scyIf, leah and cf. Shelley (PN Sx 261, PN Ess 76) and Introd. xxvi.

SHIRLEY and SHIRLEY STREET are Syrley c. 1240 AD vi, Schirleye t. Ed 2 AD iv et freq, Sherle(ye) 1306 Ass, 1367 AD ii, Shirley 1403 AD v, S(c)hirleystret 1322 AD iii, Shereleystrete 1480 BirmDeed, Sherleystreete 1663 FF. ‘Bright clearing’ (v. scir, leah) or possibly ‘boundary (shire) clearing,’ since the place lies on the Warwickshire-Worcestershire border.

ULVERLEY GREEN and THE ULLERIES is Ulverlei 1086 DB, Huverleie 1199 FF (p), Huluerle(e) 1224 ib., 1275 IpM, 1292 Ch, 1316 Pat, 1341 WAM, Hulverley(e) 13th AD vi, 1318 Ass, 1356 MinAcct, 1500 KnowleG, Huvesley 1340 Deeds Enrolled, Hurverlee 1383 Cl, Hullerley 1394 Pat, Hullerley 1615 Dugdale, 1656 Dugdale, Huverley end 1638 Add, Hullery olim Ulverley 1725 B. The first element in this name would seem to be identical with ME hokýr, hullere, ‘holly.’ The history of that word is obscure but a compound of such a word with leah would be natural. Hence ‘holly wood or clearing.’ The Ulleries would seem to preserve the local form of this name.

WARSTOCK is Le Horestok (in the confines of the counties of Worcestershire and Warwickshire) 1331 Misc, Whorestocke 1567 BirmDeed, Harstock Corner c. 1840 TA. The name must have referred to some stump or post used as a boundary mark, v. har, stocc. Cf. PN Wo 35.

WHITLOCKS END is Whitloxend 1579 FF, and must have been near the place called Witlakefeld 1292 Ch, Wyghtlakesfeld 1318 Ass, Wythlakesfeld 1340 Pat, Whitlakesfeld 1340 Deeds Enrolled, Whitlokkesfeld 1528–9 ECP. ‘Wihtlács’s open land,’ v. feld.

WIDNEY MANOR

Wyteney 1275 Ass, -hay 1300 ib., Wyttneye 1498 KnowleG
Wydenay 1285 Ch, -hay 1296 Ass (p), 1341 AD iii, 1374 FF, 1492 IpM, Withenhai, Wydenhay c. 1300 Dugd 669,
Wydney 1540 LP, 1547 Pat, Widdeney 1591 LRMB, Widney ende 1599 ParReg, Widenay 1656 Dugdale
Wodenhay 1412 AD
HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED

Probably 'willow enclosure,' a compound of OE wīðegn, 'willow,' and (ge)hæg.

Berry Hall and Mound\(^1\), The Birches\(^2\) (6''), Fulford Heath\(^3\) and The Grange\(^4\) were the homes of Richard de Bury (1332 SR), John atte Byrches (1327 ib.), atte Byrch (1332 ib.), Richard de Fulforde (ib.) and Henry de la Graunge (1293 Ass) and Adam atte Graunge (1332 SR).\(^5\) v. burh.

ABEL'S FM\(^6\), BAKER'S FM, BETTERIDGE'S FM, BISSELS WOOD, BLUNT'S HOLE\(^6\) (all 6''), BROWNS COPPICE, BULLVENTS COPPICE (6''), CLOWES WOOD, DICKENS HEATH\(^7\), GILBERTSTONE\(^8\), GREAT-HEADS COPPICE (6''), GREENS FM\(^9\) (6''), HOARE FM, KENT'S COTTAGE (6''), LIBBARDS HO\(^10\), MAJORS GREEN, MALVERN HALL\(^11\), PALMERS ROUGH, SANDAL'S BRIDGE\(^12\) and SHEPHERDS WOOD (6'') are probably to be associated with the families of Waryn Abell (1432 AD iv), Roger Baker (1667 HT), John Betteridge (1663 FF), John Byssell (1629 SR), William Blunte (1607 ParReg), Thomas Browne (1667 HT), George Bullivant, Bulliphant (1624-5 ParReg), Katherine Clowes (1602 ib.), Thomas Dykens (1524 SR), Thomas Gylbarte (1569 ParReg), John Greathead (1632 ib.), Sir Thomas Greene (1433 KnowleG), Geoffrey le Hore (1344 Ass), Matthew Kente (1551 ParReg), Nicholas Liber (1327 SR), William Libat of King's Norton (1469 KnowleG), Widdoe Libberd (1667 HT), Thomas Mager (ib.), Simon de Malverne (i.e. of Malvern (Wo)) (1317 Ass), William Palmer (1667 HT), John de Sandale, vicar of Solihull (1311-16 Pap) and Margerie Sheparde (1551 ParReg).

Bentley Heath is Bentley Heth 1401 AD v, Bentleyheth 1411 Coventry. Cf. Bentley infra 78. BIRCHY LEASOW (6'') is BURCHY LEASOW 1697 Add. v. Leisure Barn supra 23. BLACKOAK WOOD (6'') is Blake oke 1602 ib. BLACK SLADE (6''). Cf. Blakesladelone

\(^1\) Burhhall 1598 ParReg. Cf. also Burforde 1316 AD i. There was an oval camp here called Danes Camp a hundred years ago.
\(^2\) Birches house 1675 Add.
\(^3\) Fulford heythe 1580 Add.
\(^4\) Cf. le Grange feld 1348 AD, le Graungeheth 1353 AD i.
\(^5\) Abells 1580 Add.
\(^6\) Cf. Blunts house 1638 ib.
\(^7\) Dickensland 1609 LRMB, Dickens 1638 Add.
\(^8\) Gilbert londe t. Hy 7 Min.Acct, Gilbertstone 1725 B.
\(^9\) Greens 1638 Add.
\(^10\) Lybard 1580, Libberd 1638 ib.
\(^11\) maner de Malverne 1422 Ct.
\(^12\) Sandelles 1603-18 ParReg.
1368 AD iii, Bla(c)kslade (lane) 1394 AD i. v. slæd. Castle Lane (6") is le Castlelon 13th AD ii, Castle Lane 1656 Dugdale. It runs past Hob's Moat infra, the site of an old castle. Chapel Fields Fm is Chapelfeld 1585 LRMB, Chapel Fylde 1509 Dugdale 691, Chappell feildes 1638 Add. Cf. Chapel End c. 1550 Rental. Coldlands Wood (6") is Colland t. Ed 6, Coleland stile 1664 Add. Colebrook (6") is Cole brooke 1664 ib. Cow Hayes is Cowe haye t. Hy 8 Rental, le Cowhey 1547 Pat. Cut-Throat Coppice is Cut Throat Coppice c. 1840 T.A. Grove Fm. Cf. le Grove 1609 LRMB. Hatchford Bridge is Hatchford 1232 Ass (p), Haccheford debirget t. Hy 7 MinAcct. v. hæcc. The Hermitage. Cf. Hermitage Croft c. 1840 T.A. Herrings (6") is Herynges craft 1368 AD iii, Herynges 1553 Pat. Hillfield Hall is Hillefeldes 1591 LRMB, Hillefeldes 1600 ParReg. Hob's Moat is Hoggs moat 1656 Dugdale. This is the site of the ancient castle in Castle Lane supra. Dugdale (687) speaks of "Hoggs moat, which I conceive is intended Odingsells moat, but by corrupt pronunciation now so termed; for I have seen the name of Odingsells very antiently written Hoginsells," —a somewhat doubtful etymology. Ivy Hall is so named in 1821 (G). Langley Hall is Longgele 1301 HMC x App 6, Longeleye lone 1322 AD vi. v. leah. Lee Green (6") is Le Lee 1322 AD i, le Green, Lea Green 1599 ParReg. v. leah. Longmore Fm is Longemore c. 1240 AD i. v. mor. Lowbrook (6") is so named in 1725 (B). Maidens Bower (6") is so named c. 1840 (TA). Cf. Madens Croft 1386 AD i. Moat Fm. Cf. Ye Motte Place 1638 Add, Moat House 1821 G. Parish Poles (6") is so named c. 1840 T.A. Parlour Coppice (6"). Cf. Parlour Close ib. Pinfold Fm (6"). Cf. Pinfold medowe 1638 Add, Pinfold bridge 1697 ib. Raveshaw is so named in 1591 (LRMB). v. sceaga. Row Wood Fm is le Rowewode 1332 AD i, le Rowewode lone ib., Roughwode lone 1355 AD vi, Rowwood 1623 ParReg. ‘Rough wood,’ v. ruh. Sandy-hill Fm is Sandy hill 1775 Add. Sharmans Cross is Sheeremans crosse 1602, Sharmans Crosse 1654 ParReg. Shermore (lost) is S(c)herdemor 1312 AD i, 1327 SR, 1337, 1369 AD iii, 1476 ib., Shredsmore t. Ed 6 Rental, Shredimore 1621 Add. v. Shard End supra 41. Solihull Hall is so named in 1687 (ib.). Stony Lane (6"). Cf. Stoni strete 13th AD vi. Sinters Green (6") is Teynto(u)rs grene 1332 AD i, 1369 ib., Tenter Green t. Hy 6
Add, Teinters Green 1608 ParReg, probably with reference to a place where cloth was stretched. Cf. PN Sr 60, PN Ess 620. Tan House Fm is Tanhouse 1821 G. Tilehouse Green. Cf. le Tylhous Ovene, Tylhous Grove 1375 AD iv, le Tilehouse, Tilehouse grene 1591 LRMB, Tilehurst Green 1610 ParReg. Truemans Heath is Trewmans heythe 1580 Add, Trueman Heath 1611 ParReg. The surname occurs elsewhere in the Subsidy Rolls of 1327 and 1332, but has not been noted in this parish in any record. Tyburn Fm. Cf. Great, Far Tyburn c. 1840 TA. Tythebarn Lane. Cf. Tythe Barn 1830 O.S. Warren Ho. Cf. Warren Close c. 1840 TA. Waste Lane (6") is perhaps Wastlande 1591 LRMB. Whewporridge Lane (6") is so named in 1830 (O.S.). Cf. also Whey Porridge Close c. 1840 TA. The name probably refers to a muddy way in sour marshy ground. Cf. PN Ess lvi, s.n. Wheadow, and Honeypot Lane (PN Sr 326). Whitfield (6") is Whitfeld slade 1490 Ct, Whitfield c. 1450 Add. For a possible meaning of white in such names, cf. PN D 52. Witley is Whytele t. Ed 4 Rental, Whiteley crosse ib. ‘White clearing or wood,’ v. leah. Woods Fm (6”). Cf. Woods brooke 1675 Add. Worlds End (6") is so named in 1830 (O.S.). Yew Tree Fm (6”). Cf. Yew Tree Field c. 1840 TA.

(d) Atherstone Division

Ansley

Hanslei 1086 DB

Aneslea 1174, 1175 P, -lega 1221 Ass, 1241 FF

Onestleya 1232 Ass

Anestleye 1235 Misc, 1297, 1299 Ass, -lay 1429 BM,

Haneestleye 1297 Ass

Anestlege 1247 ib., -lyghe 1262 ib., 1272 FF, -leye ib., 1291 Tax, 1297 Cl, -le 1311 FF

Onstelaye 1297 Ass, 1378 FF, Anstley 1327 AD iii, Anstley et non Onstleye 1315 Ass, Ansteleye) 1408 FF, 1413 AD v, 1416, 1432 AD i

Anstlee 1332 SR
WARWICKSHIRE

Ansley 1426 BM, 1458 AD iv, Anseley 1434 BM, 1535 VE, Anceley ib., 1550, 1605 FF, (al Ansley) 1618 ib., Annesley 1547 Dugdale

This is a difficult name. Professor Ekwall suggests that it is a compound of OE ænsetl, 'lonely dwelling, hermitage,' and leah, hence 'clearing marked by such a dwelling.' Cf. ansætleh in an early Yorkshire charter (BCS 1278).

BIRCHLEY HEATH is Birchelia strep, Birchesleaia t. Hy 2 Dugdale, Byrcheleye 1303 Dugd 735, Byrchele 1332 SR (p). 'Birch clearing or wood,' v. leah.

BRETS HALL WOOD (6") is Bret's Hall 1656 Dugdale, Brattshall 1658 FF and is to be associated with the family of William le Bret of Grendon (1327, 1332 SR) and William (le) Bret (1407 AD iv, 1413 AD v). Cf. also Brettiswast 1551 FF. The family went back to t. Hy 3 (Dugdale 748).

MONWOOD LEA is Monwode 1426 BM, 1460 IpmR, 1515 FF, -wood 1605 FF, Manwood Lye 1575 Ct, Monwode Lea 1725 B and was the home of Richard atte Monwode (1293 Ass) and Thomas atte Monewode (1327, 1332 SR). mon here is probably WCy mon for man from OE (ge)mane, 'common,' the place being on 'the utmost skirt' of the parish (Dugdale 748). We may perhaps compare the field-names Mongore (1406 Warwick) in Leek Wootton, Monelonde (1411 Coventry) in Packwood, Monefelde (1552 Fee Farm Rents) in Aston, le Monmore in Oldbury (Wo) 1305 Ct and Monmore and Monway (PN St 103).

BROOK HO was the home of Hugh del Brok (1262 Ass). It is Brookehouse in 1695 (Dugdale).

GOODALLS BARN (6") is to be associated with the family of George Goodall (1610 FF).

ANSLEY PARK. Cf. the Park, Park Land c. 1840 TA. Church End is so named ib. HOOD LANE FM. Cf. Hood Lane Close ib. OXHAYES FM is le Hoxheyce 1327 Ipm, Ox Hayes c. 1840 TA. v. (ge)hæg. RYE HILLS (6") is Rye Hill ib. SPRINGFIELD HO (6"). Cf. Spring Close and Field ib.
Hemlingford Hundred

Atherstone

Aderestone 1086 DB, 1221, 1262 Ass, Hadereston 1410 Pat
Atheredestone 1221 Ass, 1239 FF, Atheredeston 1232 Ass
Aldredestuna, Adrestuna 1228 Bracton, Edrideston 1246 Ch
Atheringestun 1232 Ass
Arredeston 1246 FF, Ayeredestona 1247 SR
Atherston 1275 RH, 1291 Tax, 1316 FA, 1402 Pat, Atherston
1343 Pat et freq to 1609 FF, Atherston al. Adderston 1670 ib.,
Atherston 1599 Recov
Atheledstone 1312 FF, Athleston 1454 SR

'Aðelred's farm,' v. tun, with occasional confusion with other
OE pers. names such as Ealdred and Eadred. Cf. Dugdale (779),
"the name first arose from some antient possessor thereof in the
Saxons time, both Edredus and Aldredus being appellations then
in use." We have a different pers. name in Atherstone on
Stour infra 248.

Bloody Bank is the Bloody Bank c. 1800 ib. Floodgate Nook
(6°). Cf. the Floodgate meadow 1686 ib. Ratcliffe Bridge is
Ratley bridge c. 1700 ib., leading to Ratcliffe (Lei). For similar
loss of final f in radcliff, ratcliff names cf. Rutleigh (D), Rackley
(So), with forms as quoted in PN D 155. Royal Meadow (6°) is
Royall meadow 1686 ib. Sheepey Road Fm (6°). Cf. Sheepey
1686, Sheepeys hedge 1728 ib. It leads to Sheepey (Lei).

Baxterley

Baxterlea  c. 1170 Wollaton (p), Bastirle 1281 Ipm
Baxterlege 1221 FF, 1262 Ass, 1293 Ipm, -ley(e) 1221 Ass,
1247 SR, 1377 FF, 1541 LP, Baxterele 1242 Fees, Baxter-
leye 1315 Ipm
Bakesterlege 1232 Ass, Bak(e)sterleye 1282 Cl, 1291 Tax,
Bacesterlye 1289, Bakesterleye 1293 Ass

'The first element in this name would seem to be the OE
bœcestre, 'baker.' Cf. Baxtermore 1411 Coventry (Foleshill).
WARWICKSHIRE

For *baxter*, 'baker,' cf. Jespersen, *Linguistica* 420 ff. and for such trade-names in place-names cf. Ekwall in *Tait Essays* 85. A further example is Listelow *infra* 291. See also Fransson 41–5.

Boultbee’s FM, Mallaby’s Spring (6") and White’s FM are to be associated with the families of Joseph Boultbee (1755 Dugdale), Samuel Mallaby and John White (c. 1840 TA).


**Bentley**

Bentley is *Benechelie* (sic) 1086 DB, *Benetleia* 1221 Madox et *freq* to 1301 Ipm, with variant spellings -legh, -leye, *Bent(e)leye* 1316 FA, 1335 FF. ‘Bent-grass clearing,’ v. *beonet*, *leah*.

Monks Park is so named in 1656 (Dugdale). The reference is to the monks of Merevale near by (Dugdale 754).

Butlers Wood, Epps FM and Stevenson’s FM (6") are to be associated with the families of John *le Botiler* (1327, 1332 SR), John *Hebbe* (1327 ib.) and Richard Stephenson (c. 1840 TA).

Batefield Wood (6") is *Batefield Close* 1782 Dugdale. Bentley Park Wood is *Bentley Parke al. Bentley Wood* 1649 ib. Crawshaws (6"). Cf. *Crowshaws Meadow* c. 1840 TA. Hoar Park. Cf. *Hore Park Wood, the Hore Fields* ib. The first element is probably OE har. It is on the parish boundary. Newland FM (6") is *the Newlands* 1761 Dugdale. Wickson Hill (6") is *Wickston Hill* c. 1840 TA.

**Caldecote**


‘Cold cottages,’ v. *cot(e)*. The place is exposed to the north-

1 Originally a chapelry of Shustoke (*infra* 92).
west and north. By Weddington in distinction from Calcutt infra 130.

Chilvers Coton

_Celverdestoche_ 1086 DB, _Cheluordestoke_ 1221 Ass
_Chelverthescote_ c. 1155 Dane (p)
_Chelverdesc(h)ote_ 1185 Templars, 12th Combe, c. 1235 AD i,
_Chelverdescote_ 1221 FF, 1247 Ass, _Chelfredescote_ 1247 FF,
_Chelverdescote_ 1267 Ch
_Cheluerescote_ c. 1200 BM, 1285 FF, _Chelurecote_ 1248 Ch,
_Chelevo(r)e)scote_ 1241 _AD et freq to_ 1423 FF, _Chelvercote_ 1291 Tax, 1346 Pat, _Chelveriscote_ 1282 AD i
_Chelverdecote_ c. 1203 BM
_Chelveres coton_ 1468 AD i
_Chilver(s) Coton_ 1492 Ipm, 1589 AD v, _Chylverscotton_ 1539 BM, _Chilverscotton al. Potters Coton_ 1604 Recov, _Coton al._
_Chilverscoton_ 1657 ib.

‘Čeolfrið’s cot(e).’ “At first so called from him that possessst it in the Saxons time; whom I suppose to have been one _Ceolfredus_, that being a name then in use” (Dugdale 770). Cf. Ritter 128. Coton or Potters Coton seems to have been a distinct place, _Kotes_ 1221 Ass, _Cotes_ 1287 BM, _Coton_ 1376 AD i, _Cotonend beside Eton_ 1476 AD v, _Potters Cotton_ 1533, 1603 FF, (al. _Coton al. Coyton_) 1546 LP, _Coton_ c. 1830 O.S., but the two places seem to have been merged by 1604. For _Potters_, cf. _Potters Green_ infra 189 and _Potterspury_ (PN Nth 105). _Coton_ shows substitution of the common form _coton_ from the dat. pl. _cotum_. The DB form is probably corrupt, but it may show a different second element, viz. stoc(c).

Arbury

_Orbiri_ 1155–9 Stafford, _Orbiri(a)_ c. 1170 BM, c. 1225 AD iii,
-bury t. Hy 3 ib.
_Ordburi_ c. 1160 Monast, _Ordbir_ c. 1200 BM, _Orthbiri_ c. 1215 Madox, _Orthbire_ 1236 FF, 13th AD ii, _Horthbure_ ib., _Or(d)-bury_ 1262 Ass, 1279 Nott
_Erdebyre_ 1244 FF (p), _Erthbyre_ 1259 ib., -bure 1285 Ass (p),
WARWICKSHIRE

Erdbury 1283 AD v, 1300 Madox, 1341 Pat, 1471 AD i, 1538 LP, 1656 Dugdale, (juxta Nuneton) 1536 MinAcct
Erbury 1282 AD i, 1455 AD ii, 1496 BM
Arbury 1725 B

This is OE eordbyrig (dat.), 'earthwork.' See more fully PN Nth 13 s.n. Arbury. Cf. Buristude in this parish (14th AD iii). There appear to be no remains here now.


GRIFF

Griva 12th AD, Gryva 1233 ib., (la) Gryve 1281 Ass, 1327 SR, 1424 FF, 1443 AD iii, 1473 IpmR
la Greve 13th AD, 1247 Ass, 1280 Ipm, 1285 QW, 1332 SR, 1484 IpmR, Greves 1364, 1606 FF, Grebe 1428 FA, Greefe t. Jas 1 ECP
Gryff 1488 Ipm, 1492 BM, 1538 LP, 1540 AOMB, 1654 FF, Griffey 1675 Ogilby

The persistent early forms with i are against our taking this to be the OE græfe, 'grove, copse.' The country is much broken here and close at hand is Griff Hollow, so we are probably right in taking this to be an example of ON gryfja, 'pit, hole.' Cf. Griff (PN NRY 73) and griff sb.² in EDD.

Sudeley Castle (ruins of) (6°) is Suydeley 1413 AD iii. The manor of Chilvers Coton was held TRW by Haroldus fil. Radulfi who was lord of Sudeley (Gl) and the name is clearly not of local but of manorial origin (Dugdale 770).

Temple Ho. Cf. le Temple balke t. Hy 3 AD iii, le Temple de Coton 1407 AD iv, Temple Parke 1540 AOMB, Temple house in Lutmansend 1632 DKR xxxix, representing the land held by the Templars in 1185 (Templars 32). v. balke infra 321. The alternative 17th-century name (Lotemonnesende t. Hy iv AD iii, Luttemansende 1468, 1610 FF, Lutmansend 1624 ib.) is probably
HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED 81
to be associated with the family of Robert Loteman found in Long Itchington in the 1332 Subsidy Roll.

DAGLEYS WOOD, FAULKLANDS, Garner's Pool, Sees Wood¹ (all 6") and Seeswood Pool are to be associated with the families of Thomas Dagley (1667 HT), Richard Falke (1276 MinAcct), Henry Garnet (1524 SR) and William (de) Sees (1247 Ass), Seis, Seys, Sees (13th AD i).

BERMUDA (6"). For this type of name v. infra 234. CALDWELL is Caldewell 1356 Stowe, 1411 Coventry, Cawdewell 1550 AOMB, Cawdwell homes 1570 Aston. 'Cold spring,' v. wielle. homes is no doubt for holmes, v. holmr. HEATH END is Hethend 1538 LRMB, le Hethe Ende 1540 ib. KITLINS GREEN (6") is Kittlings Green 1821 G. PARADISE (6"). For names of this type v. infra 337.

Corley

Cornelie 1086 DB, -legeha 1220 Bracton, 1232 Ass, -le(g) 1220 Bracton, 1221 Ass, 1279 Nott (p)
Cornlea 1182 P, -leg(e) 1210 Cur, 1221 Ass, -ley(e) 1265 Ipm, 13th AD iii, 1313 Cl
Corlee 1213 Cur, -lei(a) 1221 Ass (p), -ley(e) 1291 Tax, 1315 Ipm et freq

This is possibly OE corna leah, 'crane (or heron) clearing or wood,' v. cran, leah. Cf. Coreley (Sa), Cornelie 1086 DB. The alternative possibility is to take it as a compound of cweorn, 'mill,' and leah. Cf. Cornilo (PN K 567).

FALKWOOD (6") is le Falkewod, Falkewodzate 1411 Coventry, Fauke wode c. 1450 WaDeed, Fawke Wood c. 1840 TA. The first element may be the OE fealca, 'falcon,' discussed in PN D 446, s.n. Falkadon. Cf. also Faulkbourn (PN Ess 287).

BURROW HILL is Borrow hill 1725 B. Cf. Burghcrofte 1403 Cl. As there is an entrenchment here (VCH i, 370), the hill must take its name from this ancient earthwork (v. burh). CORLEY ASH is so named c. 1840 (TA). CORLEY HALL. Cf. Hall Hilles

¹ wood of Ses 13th AD i.
1542 LP. Corley Moor is Corleymore 1411 Coventry. v. mor. There is marshy ground in the neighbourhood. Grove Ho. Cf. le Corley grove 1411 LeetBk. Highfield Fm (6") is le Heyfeld 1411 Coventry. Holloway (6") is le Holowey ib. Marsland Fm (6") is possibly Maisterlone 1403 Cl. Pleck Cottage (6"). v. infra 331. Woodcock Hill Wood (6"). Cf. le Wodcokkgrove, Wodecokkeslane 1411 Coventry.

Fillongley

**Fillongley [‘filəŋli]**

*Fillingelei, Fillungelei, Felingelei, Filunger (sic) 1086 DB*

*Fillingeleia 1189 (1332) Ch, -legh 1232 Ass, Fillingle(y) 1227 Ch, 1273 Ipm, 1546 LP, Vetus Fillingele 1236 Fees, Fillingeleye 1247 SR, Holdefyllingley 1498 Ipm*

*Fillungelege(e), -ye- 1206 Cur, 1221 Pap, 1235 Fees, Fill(l)unque-l(eye) 1291 Tax, 1299, 1348 Ipm, 1314 Cl, Phyllungele 1262 Ass, Fylungleye 1366 AD iv*

*Fillingele 1206 Cur, Filingleigh 1251 Cl, -leye 1266 Pat, Fylungele 1330 FA*

*Fillongele 1265 Misc, 1298 Ipm, Fillongley al. Fyllungele 1313 Ipm, Fyll(l)ongleye 1345 AD iii, 1383 AD i, 1564 AD v, Phylonglaye 1540 BM, Yong Fyllonghley 1557 Recov, Phylongley 1663 FF*

*Fellungele 1292 Ipm, Felyngele 1345 Lichf, Oldfelongleye 1369 MinAcct*

*Oldefylangeleye 1293 Ass, Oldefilungeleye 1299 ib., Oldefylungeleye 1301 Cl*

*Fynnynleye 1500 et freq KnowleG*

This is probably from OE Fyglingaleage, ‘clearing of the people of Fygla,’ v. leah. For the pers. name Fygla, v. s.n. Fylingdales (PN NRY 116). For the -unge- forms cf. s.n. Oddingley (PN Wo 152). Old Fillongley was that part of Fillongley which was at one time held by the monks of Coventry (Dugdale 740).

**Note. Hall lane 1538 MinAcct.**

Birchley Hall Fm is probably identical with le Brychenhall, le Brychynhall 1411 Coventry, referring to a hall built from birchwood. v. biercen, heall.
CASTLE HILL and YARD. Cf. fortlet de Filyngleaye 1235 Cl and Peter atte Castel (1327 SR). These are two separate places, the one to the north of Fillongley, the other just to the south. At both there are remains of early castles and it is not certain to which of the two places the above citations refer. The places were known respectively as Castle-hills and Castle-yard in Dugdale’s time (Dugdale 740). The first reference carries back the word fortlet some hundred years, possibly more, as there is some doubt about the earliest quotation in NED.

Metlin Fm is Metleye 1247 Ass (p), 1299 ib. (p), 1303 FF, 1327 SR, Metteleye 1313 Ipm, 1332 SR (p), 1343 Ass (p), 1390 AD iv (p), Metlesend 1369 MinAcct, Mutteley 1375 IpmR, Metleye c. 1500 MinAcct, Metley end 1650 FF, the Metleys 1659 Depositions, The Metlins 1718 Dugdale. The forms are too late for any satisfactory etymology to be suggested. The form Metlin is clearly a reduction of earlier Metley End, cf. Brockamin for Brockham End (PN Wo 205) and Foul End supra 17.

Dale Ho¹ (6"), Green End² and Hill Fm or HillsIDE were probably the homes of Richard Hedde de Dale (1544 SR), Walter de la Grene (1221 Ass) and Richard atte Grene (1332 SR) and Jordan atte Hull (1369 MinAcct). v. deel, grene.

Colliers Oak Fm³, Hardings Wood⁴ (6"), Holbech’s Wood⁵ (6"), Lovett’s Barn (6"), Tipper’s Hill and Walker’s Fm (6") are to be associated with the families of John Collier (1524 SR), William Hardyn (1544 ib.), Thomas Holbage (1524 ib.), Philip Lovett (1774 Poll), John Typpar (1524 SR) and Cicely Walker (1580 Rental).

Bigstones (6") is Big Stones c. 1840 TA. Blabers Hall is so named ib. Blackhall Fm (6") is Blackhall 1725 B. Broad Lane (6") is so named c. 1840 (TA). Brock Hall. Cf. Brock Hall Lane ib. Broomfield Fm. Cf. Broom Field ib. Bury Field Fm (6") is Buriefeld 1369 MinAcct and is by Castle Hill supra. v. burh. Chapel Green is the Chappel green 1595 CovCh. Daw Mill (6") is Dawe mylne 1560 Aston and named

¹ Cf. Dale Wood c. 1840 TA. ² Greene end 1667 HT.
³ Colliers 1567 CtRequests, Colliers Oak 1725 B.
⁴ Hardings Wood c. 1840 TA. ⁵ Holbeche’s Wood ib.
⁶ Hardings Wood c. 1840 TA.

Hartshill

Ardreshille 1086 DB, Hardreshull 1292 Ch, 1327 FF, -is- 1316 FA
Hardredeshella 1151 BM, -hull c. 1170 Wollaton, 1202 FF, 1229 Cl, 1235 Fees, 1276 Ipm, -hille 1207 Cur (p), Herdredeshulla t. Hy 2 (1398) Pat, Hardrych(es)hull 1242 Cl, 1285 Ass
Hardeshull 1287 Ipm et freq to 1549 FF, with variant spelling -dis-
‘Heardred’s hill,’ v. hyll.

Hartshill Hayes (6”). Cf. le Neuhaye, Suthheye, le Hokehaie 1276 Ipm. v. (ge)haeg. Leather Mill Fms. The mill is possibly the Panckemilne of 1304 Ipm.

Lea Marston

Lea Marston. This parish comprises the two ancient manors of Lea and Marston, now represented by two hamlets of these names. Lea appears as Leth 1086 DB, La Lee 1221 FF et freq to 1545 LP, Le juxta Coleshull 1296 Ass, La Lee in Merston 1306 ib., La Lee juxta Kynnesbury 1315 ib. v. leah. Marston appears
as Merstone 1086 DB, Merstune Marmiun 1235 Fees, Merston juxta Kynnesbiry 1290 Cl, (juxta la Lee) 1304 Ass, 1428 FA, i.e. 'marsh farm.' The parish-name appears as Leemarston 1535 VE, Lea Marston 1651 FF. Marston was held by Robert Marmiun in 1235 (Fees).

Blackgreaves FM is Blacgrava 1175 P, Blache-, Blake- 1178 ib., Blacgreve c. 1180 Wollaton (p), Blacgrave c. 1200 ib., c. 1280 AD v (p), Blaggreve c. 1200 Wollaton, Blakgreve 1299 Ass, 1332 SR, Blagreves 1663 Recov. 'Black thicket or copse,' v. græfe. Cf. Blackgrave (PN Wo 351).

Ouston Grange (6") is Hulweston 1221 Ass, Overeston 1291 Tax, Owreston gra(u)nge 1432, 1549 Pat, 1540 LP, Overstone 1462 IpmsR, Ulston 1535 VE, Ousthirne 1656 Dugdale, Ovreston al. Owsterne 1640 Recov, Oustern(e) 1638 Dugdale, 1664 FF, Ousterne Mill 1725 B. It is clear that the second element is OE þorn or þyrrn, 'thorn bush.' The first is uncertain. The most likely suggestion on the evidence is that it is the pers. name Wulfhere. Hence 'Wulfhere's thorn bush.'

Church Pool Covert. Cf. Leepole 1447 Ct, the reference being to a pool in the Tame by Lea Marston church. Hams Hall is Ham Hall 1725 B. The present house dates from the 18th century and must be on or by the fields referred to as pastura voc. les hammes 1447 Ct. 'Low-lying meadow land,' v. hamm. Sweetmoor Bridge. Cf. Sweetmoor Meadow c. 1840 TA. Sych Wood (6"). Cf. la Syche 1447 Ct, v. sic. Wheatley Pit Covert (6"). Cf. Whateley flat 1763 Survey and Wetehil 13th AD.

Mancetter

Manduessedum early 4th AntItin
Maneceste 1195 P et freq to 1313 FF, (Hugonis) 1235 Fees, Manamecestre 1247 Ass
Manacestre 1196 FF
Mamecestre 1196 Cur, Mameceestre 1223 CartMisc
Manamecestre 1232 Ass, Maumecestre 1234 FF, Mamecestre 1269, 1296 Pat (p)
Mangestre 1242 (1398) Pat.

Mancestre 1251 Ch et passim to 1610 Speed, with variant spelling -ter

Mansetre 1312 Ipm, Mauoncestre 1325, 1341 ib., 1543 LP

Mancet(t)our 1506 FF, 1545 LP, Mancettur, Mancetre 1535 VE, Manstetor 1557 FF

Mancheste 1547 Monast, -ter 1722 FF, Maunche ster al.
Mancettur 1551 ib.

Mancetour al. Manchester 1549 Pat, Maunche ster al. Mancettur
1551 FF, Mancetor al. Manchester 1556 Recov, Manchester al. Mancyster t. Eliz ChancP

The first part of this name is clearly a reduced form of the old British name for Man cetter, preserved for us in the Romano-Celtic form Mandessedum. Professor W. J. Watson points out that the second element in the old Romano-Celtic name is the Gaulish essedum (earlier *ensedum), 'chariot,' which may perhaps here be used in its primary sense of 'place where one sits, seat.' The element mandu is common in Gaulish names (Holder s.v.), but its sense is obscure. Professor Vendryes notes the parallel of Tarvessedum, the name of a col in the Grisons (Revue Celtique li, 149), which is to be interpreted as char à taureaux.

The second element in the name is OE ceaster. For its later forms v. IPN 101.

Rose Hill Fm (6") is Rosehall in Manchester 1437 Cl. The place was held in 1437 by the owners of Rosehalle in Sarret now Rosehall Green in Sarratt (Herts) and the name was very likely transferred from that county to Warwickshire. The Hertfordshire place-name appears earlier as Roos in Sarret (1420 Cl) and is probably to be associated with the family of Robert and John de Ros (1281 FF). Cf. further The Roos (PN Ess 539).

Clarke's Fm is to be associated with the family of John Clarke (1659 FF).

Purley Park is Pyrle Parke 1553 Dugdale. Rawn Hill (6") is Rawlyn Hyll ib. Woodford Bridge. Cf. Woodford medow ib.
Maxstoke

*Maxestoka, -e 1169 P (p), c. 1180 Wollaton (p), 1221 Ass, 1249 Ch, 1301 Cl, 1340 Ipm, 1538 LP, *Maxestoke 1195 P  
*Macstok* 1262 Ass, *Maxtok* 1307 FF, 1316 Ipm, *Maxstoke* 1538 LP, *-stock* 1546 ib., *Maxstoke Leighton* 1469 AD ii,  
*Maxstock* 1625 Sess, *Maxtok* 1720 FF

The first element in this name is the pers. name *Mac(c)a* found in Mackney (Berks), *Maccanig* BCS 988, Mackworth (PN Db 163) and Mackadown *supra* 48. It is identical with OE *maca*, ‘comrade.’ For *Leighton* v. *leactun* and cf. Worm-leighton *infra* 275.

Broadmoor Wood (6") and Hill Fm were probably the homes of James de *Bardemor* (1332 SR) and Richard *del Hull* (1357 Pat). James de *Bardemor* is described as *de Lardemor* in 1327 (SR) and the identification is therefore somewhat doubtful. Cf. however *Broad Moor* *infra* 281.

Bentley’s Fm, Butlers Wood¹, Duke End² and Kimberley’s Grove (6") are to be associated with the families of Homfrey Bentley of Packington (1524 SR), John *le Botyler* (13th Dugdale), William *le Duk* of Water Orton (1332 SR) and John Kymberley (c. 1500 MinAcct).

Blythe Bridge is *Blithebrigge* 1439 Dugd 705. For the river-name *v. supra* 2. Castle Fm. Cf. *Castle Yard* and Garden 1850 Survey. Dumble Fm. Cf. *Dumble Wood* 1850 Survey and *infra* 90, 335. Heach Wood (6") is so named c. 1840 T.A. Cf. *infra* 335. Manrod Rough (6"). Cf. *Great Manrod* ib. It is near the parish border and may contain OE *(ge)mœne*, ‘common.’ Maxstoke Park is *park of Maxstoke* 1531 LP. Water Wood is *Watterwode* c. 1450 WaDeed.

Merevale

*Merevale* [merival]  
*Miravall* 1148 Monast, 1320 Pat (p), 1343 Ipm (p)  
*Mirevallis* 1154 (1292), 1189 (1326) Ch, 1228 Pat, *-ville* 1157, 1193 P

¹ *Butlers Wood* 1850 Survey.  
² *Duke End* 1725 B.
**WARWICKSHIRE**

*Mirevaus* t. Hy 2 AD, *Mirivaus* 1232 Ass
*Mirivall(e)* 1188 P, 1229 Cl, 1265 Pat, 1281 Ipm, *Myryvale* 1238 Pat, 1305 Ipm, 1327 Pat, *Mirywall 1298 Ipm, Myrvale 1561 FF, Mirrivale al. Merry Vale 1733 ib.
*(de) Miris Vallibus* 1230 P, *(de) Mira Valle* 1345 Cl
*Meryval(e) t. Hy 3 BM, 1316 Ipm, Murevall 1461 IpmR* 1444 BM, *Merevale 1449 Pat, 1494 Ipm, 1543 LP, Meryvalle 1462 Pat, Merywoll 1523 BM, Meryval(l)e 1541, 1545 LP, 1547 Monast, *Mearvale 1727 Recov*

This is a difficult name. It is clear that at an early date it was interpreted as a name of hybrid origin and taken to mean ‘pleasant valley.’ Originally it may well have been a purely Latin name—*mira vallis*, ‘wonderful valley’—given by the founders of the abbey here in the 12th century. *Vale* would be the normal French development from such a name. In *vaus* we have preservation of the OFr nominative form, such as is still found in Rievaulx, Jervaulx (PN NRY 73, 250).

**The Outwoods** is *The Outwood* 1571 *Aston, Owtewood 1607 Deeds Enrolled, Owtwoodes 1608 Dugdale*. Cf. Outwood (PN Sr 286). These *outwoods* may be the land referred to by Dugdale (782) when he says the lands with which Robert Earl Ferrers endowed Merevale included “all his Forest of *Arden (id est his Out-wood in that part of the Woodland which then bore the name of Arden).*”

**Baker’s Grove** and **Broughton’s Hill** (both 6") are to be associated with the families of John *Bakar* (1524 SR) and John *Broughton* (ib.).

**Black Pool** (6") is *Blkke Pole* 1550 Pat. *Swanswood* FM (6"). Cf. *Swanne Close* 1549 Pat. *Waste Hill* is *le Waste* 1550 ib., *Wasthull 1725 B.*

**Nuneaton**

*Nuneaton*

*Etone* 1086 DB et freq to 1376 AD i, *Ethon* 1233 Cl, 1233–9 Ch
*Eatona* 1155–9 France, c. 1160 Dane, 1238 Bracton
*Etton* 1187 P, 1195 Cur, 1221 Ass
*Eyton* 1237 Cl
HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED

Nonne Eton 1247 CartMisc, Nonnetone 1318 AD v, Noneton 1323 IpM, Noneaton 1492 ib., Noneyton 1548 FF
Nonne Eton(e) 1272 FF, 1296 Pat, 1309 AD ii, Nune Eton 1284 Pat, Nonne Eton 1556 Recov
Eton Monialium 1393 Pat, Constables Eyton 1548 FF

‘Farm by the stream,’ v. ea, tun and cf. Eton (PN Bk 250).
“...This place hath its name from the Rivulet nigh which it stands, Ea in our old English signifying Water” (Dugdale 766). The town lies by the Anker. The later prefix is due to the Benedictine Nunnery founded here at Stephen (ib.). The manor was granted to Sir Marmaduke Constable in 1540 (LP).

In old documents we find also Bakhous lane 1427 AD iv, Gingestret n.d. AD ii (perhaps ‘dung-lane,’ v. EDD s.v. geing), Worshippslane 1589 AD iv, Myrrelane 1585 LRMB, le Bak strete, le Bak lane 1544, 1560, Brook lane 1560, le Vicarage lane 1544, Seynt Nicholas strete 1544, Stalling lane t. Hy 8.

ATTLEBOROUGH

Attreberga c. 1150 AddCh, Atteleberga 1155–9 France, Atleberga late 12th Dane, Atlebergh(e) 1247 FF, 1275 RH, Attle- 1317 AD, Attelesberge 1297 Ass
Attillberg 1249 CartMisc
Attelburge c. 1308 AD i, -berewe 1310 FF, -bergh 1337 AD ii, Attilburgh 1370 ib.
‘Æila’s hill,’ v. beorg. Cf. Ritter 114. For the pers. name cf. Attlefield (PN Nth 24) and Addlestone (PN Sr 107). For the first form v. IPN 106.

BAR POOL (6") is Barrepole, le Bare pole 1538 LRMB, Bargreene 1544 Aston, the Barre poole tayle 1571 ib., Barpole end, Grete
Barrepole, Barregrene 1585 ib., and near by must have lived John atte Barre (1398 Ct).

Bond Gate\(^1\) (6") is le Bondende 1392 AD v, le Bondynd 1466, le Bondyende 1480 AD i, the Bondend, le Bound ende 1544 Aston. Cf. also Bondcroft 1472 Aston. The forms are late but the first element is probably the ME bonde from ON bondi and the name refers to a quarter of the town where the 'bonds' or churls lived, cf. St John Street in Peterborough (PN Nth 225) and Introd. xxiii.

Dumble Hole Bridge (6"). Cf. the Dumble pitt waste 1655 Aston, Dummell Hole c. 1840 T.A. dumble is a common dialect word found in Wa, Lei and Nt (v. EDD s.v.). The meaning is given as 'wooded valley,' 'ravine with watercourse,' 'belt of trees along the bed of a small stream.' The word is especially common in Nottinghamshire where it refers to a deep-cut watercourse and is common also in the field-names of Derbyshire.

Haunch Wood (6") is le Haunce 1398 Ct, the Hanche, Haunchemore 1538 LRMB, grovett voc. the Hanche c. 1550 AOMB. Cf. Haunch in Boyton (Co), Hanche 1474 Rental, Hanch woode 1550 ib., Haunce t. Ed 6 Ct. The name must have referred to the shape of the wood or of some piece of land here, but it is impossible to recognise the original features of the landscape owing to the building of factories and collieries on the site.

Holly Stitches (6") is Hollowsiche 1544 Aston, the Hollowsyche 1585 LRMB, Hollow Stich 1655 Aston. 'Hollow sitch or small stream,' v. holh, sic. The modern form is due to popular etymology.

Horeston Grange is Harestone 1221 Ass (p), Horeston 1291 Tax, 1535 VE, Horrestonfieldes 1544 Aston, Horston graunge, Horston broke 1585 LRMB, Whorestone lane 1575 Aston and Whoreston field 1688 ib. 'Grey stone' or 'boundary stone,' v. har, stan. As the place is not near the parish boundary, the name may have referred to some stone marking the boundary between the Priory and some other estate.

\(^1\) Now a street-name in Nuneaton.
Mount Pleasant is so named in 1821 (G). This name occurs some eight times in the county and is widespread throughout England. Mr Bonner has noted some 40 examples in Yorkshire alone (PN Sr 408).

Sinney Fields is Synnefeild 1575 Aston. Cf. also Synyfen 1544, Senyfenne 1551, Synifene, Synnfen 1581 ib., Sinny Fen 1725 B. v. fenn. The forms are too late for any interpretation of the first element to be attempted.

Stockingford

Stockingsford 1157 France, Stokingforth c. 1165 Monast, -yng- 1398 Ct, Stokingford 1221 FF, Stockingeford 1221 Ass, 1231 Bracton, 1335 AD ii

Stockiford c. 1160 (1318) Ch, 1323 AD ii, -y- 1293 Ass, Stok(k)iford 1221 Ch, 1227 FF, 1326 FF, Stockyford(e) 1329, 1413 AD iii, 1413 FF, Stokkyforth 1352 ib.

Stockynford 1293 Ass, Stokenford 1504 KnowleG, 1535 VE, 1542 MinAcct, Stockenford 1633 Sess

This is a compound of stocking, 'clearing,' etc., and ford. For the early reduction of -ing to -i cf. Mountfield (PN Sx 474).

Tuttle Hill is Tutthyll fylde 1538 LRMB, Tuthill close, Tote hill feld, Greite Totehill 1544 Aston. 'Look-out hill,' from ME tote. There is a high ridge here commanding a wide view to the east and south.

Pauls Ford and Robinsons End are probably to be associated with the families of William Paule (1584 Aston) and William Robynson (1525 SR).

Black-a-tree Fm. Cf. Blackatree Gate c. 1840 TA. This may be a corruption of Blackwaterfeild 1544 Aston. Calendar Fm is Kal(l)ender 1605 Dugdale. Cf. Calender Fm (PN Nth 67). Camp Hill is so named c. 1840 (TA). Chapel End is so named from the chapel at Stockingsford supra. Cf. a chappell called St John chappell 1569 Aston. Galley Common is so named in 1591 and 1655 (Aston). Gorse Barn (6'). Cf. Top, Bottom Gorse c. 1840 TA. Hall End (6") is le Halle ende t. Hy 7 Aston. Hill Fm. Cf. Hullcrosse 1587 ib. Hockley is Hockele 1285

1 Robsons End 1752 J.

Oldbury

Oldbury is Aldburia 12th Monast, Aldabury 1242 (1398) Pat, Aldeborowe 1235 Cl, Aldebury 1262 Ass, Oldebury 1278 Ipm, Oldbure 1284 Deed, Ouldburie 1609 FF. 'Old burh.' 'A place of great antiquitie, as may appear by that quadrangular Fort, whence at first it has this name' (Dugdale 778). It is close to Mancetter. See further VCH i, 387.

Shustoke

Shustoke [Jastok]
Scotescote 1086 DB²
Sucostok 1207 Cur
Schustoke 1217 AD i et passim to 1548 LP, with variant spellings Shu-, -stok, Chustoke 1323 BM, 1535 VE
Scistoke 1221 Ass, Shystok 1272 ib., Shisto(c)(e) 1394 AD vi, 1399 Cl, 1460 IpmR, t. Hy 8 Rental, 1610 Speed, Systok 1327 Ipm
Suthistoke 1224 Fees, 1269 FF, Sutestoke 13th Dugdale, Shutstoke 1227 FF, Schustok 1247 Ass, Shuthstoke 1285 ib., Scutestok 1268 AD iv, Suttestoke 1328 Dugdale, Shutstoke 1547 Monast
Sydestoke 1232 Fees, Shitestoke 1241 Pat
Schotesbroke 1265 Misc, Shostoke 1540 BM
Scostoge 1298, 1301 Ipm
Shud(e)stok(e) 1322 Ch
Shostoke 1407 AD i
Schirstoke 1408 ib., 1461 IpmR

¹ Originally a township of Mancetter.
² Dugdale (752) attempts to associate this name with the name of the sub-tenant Sotus (TRW). That name however probably represents a Norman-French name, perhaps the common word sot (LL sottus), 'foolish,' used as a nickname.
Sheustock t. Hy 8 Rental, Shewestoke 1538 LP, Showestoke 1579 FF
Shustock 1625 Sess, Shustooke al. Shystock 1659 FF, Shastock 1675 Ogilby

The first element is uncertain but it may be the OE word *sciete*, related to sceat, denoting 'nook, corner,' discussed under Cockshoot (PN Wo 180), Heyshott (PN Sx 22), Shute (PN D 184). Hence 'stump in the corner.' Alternatively we might with Ritter (125) take the first element to be the same pers. name *Scytta* which is found in Shuttington supra 24.

Blyth Hall and END. Cf. Blye 13th Dugdale, Blythe 1262 Ass, 1348 Ch, Blythe al. Blythende al. Blythall 1562 FF, taking their names from the river (v. supra 2).

Hill FM was the home of Roger *atte Hull* (1332 SR).

Holliars FM (6") is to be associated with the family of Robert Holiar (1524 SR).

Blyth Bridge (6") is *pontem de Blythe* 1382 Dugdale. Blyth Corn Mill (6") is *Blythemulne* 1342 ib. Church END is so named in 1706 (ib.). Cross Heath (6") is Shustokehethe 1381 ib., Cross Heath c. 1840 TA. Withy Wood (6") is Withy woods 1739 Dugdale. Yew Tree FM. Cf. Yew Tree Close c. 1840 TA.

**Weddington**

*Wattune* 1086 DB
*Wheetinton* 1221 Ass
*Wetitone* 1235, 1242 Fees, 1275 RH, c. 1330 AD i, Wetyn(g)-ton 1285 Ass, Wetyndon 1301 Ipm, Wetendon 1316 ib., Whettington 1626 Sess
*Waddinton* 1285 Ass
*Wedinton* 1291 Tax, 1303 AD i, 1327, 1332 SR, -yn- 1296 Pat, Wedington 1331 FF, 1656 Dugdale, Weddington 1535 VE
*Wodynton* 1316 FA
*Whytendon* 1428 ib., Wytyngton juxta Meryvale 1435 FF
No certainty is possible. This may be 'Hwæt's farm' (v. ingtun). For such a pers. name cf. OE Hwætnōd and OE hwæt, 'sharp.'

WHITEHOUSE FM may be identical with Whites Farm in Wedington 1569 CtRequests. Cf. William le Whyte de Etone (i.e. Nuneaton) 1247 Ass.

**Over and Nether Whitacre**

**WHITACRE, OVER and NETHER**

*Witacre, Witecore 1086 DB*

*Wytacre 1166 RBE, 1202 FF, 1247 SR, (Over) 1275 Ipm, Witacra c. 1170 Wollaton*

*Hwítacre 1206 FF, 1221 Ass, Overewhitacre 1310 Pat, Nethere Whitacre 1330 Misc, Whiteacre 1356 AD i, 1545 LP, Overwhitticarre t. Eliz ChancP, Neather Whittaker 1719 FF*

*Wythacre Jordani 1221 Ass, Withacre Radulfi ib., Withacre Simonis 1235 Fees, Wythacre Nicholas 1262 Ass, Wytacre Simund 1275 RH, Netherwithacre 1326 Ipm*

*Hoverewytacre c. 1230 AD iii, Nethere Wittacre 1262 Ass*

'White field,' v. hwit, æcer. Over Whitacre was held by Simon in 1166 (RBE) and by his son Jordan in 1203 (FF). Nether Whitacre was held by Ralph fitz Ralph in 1206 ib. and by Nicholas fitz Ralph in 1245 (Dugdale 751).

**Over Whitacre**

HOARE HALL is Whore Hall 1608 Stowe, 1821 G, Whorall 1752 J. As the place is on the parish boundary, the first element is probably har. For the initial w of the 17th- and 18th-century forms v. NED s.v. whole, whore.

HOLT HALL FM was the home of Hawys del Holt (1327, 1332 SR). v. holt.

FURNACE END is so called in 1700 (Deed) and takes its name from the furnaces of the Jennens family in the Bourne. GOSPEL OAK. Cf. the great oke standyng by the Gospel place 1575 Aston.

1 Holthall 1566 FF.
HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED  

v. infra 289. It is on the parish boundary. New House FM is New House 1821 G. Newland is le Newlande 1351 WaDeed.

Nether Whitacre

Hill FM was probably the home of William atte Hull (1327 SR).

Botts Green¹ and Lagoes² are to be associated with the families of Robert Bott (1608 Stowe) and William Lagoo (1546 SR).

II. KNIGHTLOW HUNDRED

*Sipe Socha de Cnichtelawa 1169, Cnithelawa 1170 P, Hundr. de Knictelawe 1221, 1232 Fees, Knycntelawe 1221 Ass, Cniktelewe 1232 ib., Knyghtelawe 1262 ib., 1281 Pat, Knytelaue 1271 Ipm. Further forms are needless. 'Hill or barrow of the cnihts or young warriors,' v. cniht, hlaw. The meeting-place was at Knightlow Hill in Ryton on Dunsmore parish infra 179. In 1232 (Ass) the hundred is described as a 'Wapentac,' v. Introd. xxiv, n. For *Sipe Socha* v. Introd. xix.

The Hundred of Knightlow is not mentioned till the 12th century. In DB it was divided into the hundreds of Brinklow (Bomelau), Marton (Mereton(e)) and Stoneleigh (Stanlei(e)). These continued to exist down to the end of the 16th century as 'leets,' having separate courts. Cf. Anderson 132.

(a) BRINKLOW HUNDRED

*Bomelau* 1086 DB, Brinkelawe 1174, 1187 P, 1227 Fees, Brinkelawah'dr 1175, 1179, 1190, 1201, 1204 P, Brinkelewe 1195 ib., Leta Brynkelowe 1327, Leet of Brinkelowe 1332 SR, Leet of Brinklow 16th BM. v. Brinklow infra 98. In a deed of 1313 (Queen's) there is mention of a place Bumbelowe in the parish of Brandon, which must be identical in site with the DB Bomelau. This recurrence of the name shows that we have to do with two different names for the hundred and not with a corrupt form of Brinklow itself as was suggested by Anderson (133). No  

¹ Botts Green c. 1840 TA.  
² Cf. Lagoes Bank 1704 Add.
further mention of it occurs in any record. Brandon and Brinklow parishes are adjacent.

Ansty

*Anstie* 1086 DB, -ia 1182 P, *Anesty* c. 1144 (1348) Ch et passim to 1451 Ch, Ansty 1249 ib. et freq to 1535 VE, (*juxta Combe*) 1326 Cl

v. *anstig*. The village stands on a well-marked hill and there is an ascent to it by the roads from the south-east and south-west. Distinguished by its adjacency to Combe Abbey *infra* 105.


Astley


*Astlege* 1242 Fees et passim with variant spellings -ley(e), -legh, -le, *Asteleye* 1315 AD iii, 1316 Ipm, *Ashley* 1621 PCC, *Asley* 1627 Sess

'East clearing,' v. *leah*. Perhaps because it lies east of Arley and Fillongley. Dugdale (69) noted the sense but left open the question of its relation to other places.

*Sole End* FM is *Soulege* 1086 DB, *Sauleg* 1221 FF, *Souley End*, -le End 1656 Dugdale, and gave name to Thomas de *Souleye* (1247 Ass) and William de *Souleye* (1332 SR). As the place lies beside the Sowe (*supra* 5) the first element is probably that river-name, v. *leah*. "Within the precincts thereof (i.e. Astley) is the head of Sow, of which Brook there is a member of this Lordship that hath its name, viz. *Souley* now scarce taken notice of but by a few scattering houses, called *Souley-end"* (Dugdale 69).

*Kents Grove, Lynes Wood* and *Wilkinson's Wood* (all 6") are to be associated with the families of Richard *Kente* (1582 WillsWo), John *Lyne* (1332 SR) and Katherin *Wilkinson* (t. Hy 8 Rental).

Bedworth

Bedeworth 1086 DB, Bedeworthe 12th AD i et passim to 1361 Ipm, with variant spellings -wurth(e), -worth(e), -wurda late Hy 2 Dane (p)
Beddeworda ib., Beddeworth 1403 Madox
Badeworth 1199 FF, Badewrthe c. 1200 AD, Bodewrth 1267 Ipm
Bedwrth 1221 Ass, -worth 1333 AD i, (al. Saunders mannor) 1651 FF

'Bèada's enclosure,' v. worp. In 1221 Ass there is mention also of 'chemin de Bedeweie,' perhaps called after the same man. Cf. Dugdale (78), "As for the name therof, I conceive it did originally proceed from one that possest it in the Saxons time, whose name was Bede; the late sillage worth, signifying a habitation. In Domesday-book it is written Bedeword, the d wanting a stroke through it, which with the Saxons stood for th." Symon Saunders held the manor in 1651 (FF).

Colly Croft is Calvecroft t. Hy 2 Monast, Chelurecroft 13th ib., Calvecroft 1326 AD i, Collocroft 1720 FF, Colly croft 1725 B. 'Calves' field or paddock,' v. croft. The first form answers to the genitive plural c(e)alfa, the second to the more regular c(e)alfra, v. calf.

Smercote (c. 1840 TA) (locally Smartax) is Smerecote 1086 DB, 1195 P (p), 1285 Ch, t. Ed 1 Coventry, Smercote c. 1150 (1348) Ch, Smericote 1411 Coventry, Smarcote 1535 VE, Smercote 1725 B, 1789 Cary, and would seem to refer to a farm which produced good butter (v. smeoru, cot(e)). It might be 'rich' land.

Bedworth Hill was the home of Peter del Hul (t. Hy 3 Cart-Misc).

Percy's FM (6º) is to be associated with the family of Francis Percye (1667 HT).

**Brinklow**

*Brinchelau* t. Hy i Kenilworth, -lawa 1173, 1179 P, 1279 Nott
*Brinckelaw* t. Hy i (1397) Pat, *Brinckelawe* c. 1155 (1251) Ch,
*Brinkelawe* c. 1160 (1397) Pat et passim to 1298 Ipm,
*Bryntelow* 1275 RH et passim to 1546 LP, *Brinkelowe* 1282 Ipm
*Brinkele* 1206 Cur, *Bringele* 1262 Ass
*Brenkelowe* 1297 Ass
*Bryklowe* 1351 Deed, *Bryncklow* 1502 Ipm

Names with initial *Brink-* are difficult of interpretation. Apart from Brinklow, we have Brenkley and Brinkburn (PN NdDu 31), Brinkhurst and Brinksole (PN Sx 115), Brinkworth (PN W 57), Brinkley (PN C 65). The second element in Brinkley is hlaw, that in Brinksole is probably syle, 'miry place.' The second element in the other names is shown by their present forms. All these names can be explained on the basis of an OE pers. name *Brynca*, which is on record. A pers. name is to be expected in a *worth*-name and there is no reason why it should not be found with any or all of the other elements. It has been suggested that the first element may be an OE brinc, 'slope, hill,' cognate with ON brekka, MLG brink (cf. PN NdDu loc. cit., StudNP v, 61 n and Anderson 133) and this is consistent with the topography of the places named. On the other hand one must be chary of assuming an OE word brinc, which is never found either independently or as a second element in place-

1 Brinkhill (L) should not be included. Its early forms are Brinle (DB), *Brinkle* c. 1116 LindsSurv, *Brinkel* 1160 Dane, *Bringle* 1218 Seld liii, *Brenkel* (1314 Ch). The second element is clearly not hyll and the first element may be the Scand. loan-word brink.
names, and is not at all common in any of the Low German dialects (Jellinghaus 35-6), and until such an example is found the probabilities remain in favour of a pers. name.

On the phonological side it should be noted that OE brinc cannot lie behind Brinksole, with well-recorded Brunk-forms, and is improbable for Brinkworth for which we have early forms Brunkwurth and Brunkewurth. On the other hand in Brinklow we should have expected some Brunk-forms if the first element is Brynca. We may also note the universal occurrence of Brinke-, Brenke-, etc., in these names as distinct from simple Brink-, Brenk-. This lends support to the pers. name view. We may conclude with Dugdale's remarks on the name (142), "This place hath its name doubtless from that eminent Tumulus, whereon the Keep, or Watch-tower of the Castle, which long ago was there, did stand; but whether it was because that this little hill, by our ancients termed a low stood upon the edge or brink of the natural ascent, overtopping the rest of the country thereabouts...tis hard to say."

BIRCHLEY WOOD is bosc. de Burchleia, Borchleia c. 1400 Combe, Birtley c. 1830 O.S. 'Birch clearing or wood,’ v. leah.

THE ARNOLDS (6") is to be associated with the family of Richard Arnold (1774 Poll).

BRINKLOW HEATH. Cf. Hethbutteweie 12th Combe. It is impossible to determine the meaning of butte in this compound. Whatever its meaning, the compound carries back the word butt(e) some 250 years earlier than any usage of that word recorded in NED. HILL FM. Cf. Brincklow Hill oth. Kings Hill 1739 Recov. Monk's RIDING is Monkysrydeing 1563 FF, Monkesruddyng t. Eliz Ct, Crossefurlong and Moncks Riding 1673 FF. 'Monks' clearing,' v. hryding. PRIEST'S BRIDGE is le Prestes bruge c. 1400 Combe. These two names probably have reference to the monks of Combe Abbey. Kenilworth also had land in the parish. TUTBURY LANE (6"). Cf. Tutteburi weye 1313 Queen's, v. burh.
Brownsover

_Brownsover_

_Gavra_1 1086 DB, Wavere c. 1170 (1318) Ch, 1318 Pat
_Bruneswauure_ t. Hy 3 BM, _-wavere_ 1235 Fees, c. 1245 BM,
_-waure_ 1299 Ch, _Bruneswauere_ 1245 BM, _Brounesware_
1324 Ipm, 1325 Cl
_Brouneswauere al. Bruneswauere_ 1313 Ipm, _Browneswauere_
1394 Ass, 1430 FF, _Browneswauere_ 1486 Ipm, _Brownes Over_
1548 Pat

This name must be taken together with Churchover and
Cesters Over _infra_ 103, 113. All three places lie on or near the river
Swift, a tributary of the Avon. It seems likely that Waver was
an earlier name of this river, identical in origin with Waver (Cu)
(RN 440), containing the OE _wæfre_, 'wandering, flickering,'
noted under Warton _supra_ 23. Cf. _super aquam voc. Wovere Watir_
quoted by Dugdale (14) from an undated document. For
other interpretations of the river-name _v_. RN 440–1. Brownsover
was held by _Bruno_ in 1086 (DB).

_Puddle Ho_ (6") was the home of Agnes de _Pidele_ (1327, 1332
SR). This was no doubt originally a stream-name, applied to
the little brook, now a canal-feeder joining the Swift near by.
For the meaning _v_. RN 324–6.

BULKINGTON

_Bochintone_ 1086 DB
_Bulkynpton(a)_ 1143 Monast, 1307, 1316 AD iv, 1535 VE,
_-kin- 1170 (1318) Ch, _-chin-_ 1175 P, _-kyn-_ 1271 Ipm, 1291
_Tax, 1299 Ipm, 1327 AD iv, _-ken-_ 1293 Ass, 1721 FF_
_Bulketon_ 1301–18 Ch
_Bolkyn(g)ton_ 1324 Lichf, 1532 AD iv
_Buckington al. Bulkington_ 1682 Recov

' Bulca's farm,' _v_. _ingtun_. For this pers. name cf. Bulkworthy
(PN D 91) and Bulkington (PN W 42).

1 "In the Conq. Survey the town is Gauera, the Norman Clerks not being
used to our English _W_, but instead thereof used a _G_, as _Gualterus for
Walterus_" (Dugdale 8).
Barnacle

Bernhangre 1086 DB, 1247 Ass, -hanger 1293 ib., Bernangre 1333 AD, 1352 AD iv, 1420 IpmR, Bernanger 1401 ib. Berhangre 1231 Cl, 1247 FF (p), Beranger 1261 ib., 1262 Ass, 1318 Ch

Bernhangel 1299, 1315 Ass, Bernangul 1314 AD iv, 1545 Ct, Bernangel 1316 FA, Oldebernangle 1411 Coventry

Berhangel 1305 AD ii, 1311 FF, 1318 Pat, 1337 AD v
Barneangyll 1412 BM, Barvangle 1540 Monast, Barwangle 1546 LP, 1575 FF, Barnangle 1547 Monast


The early forms with initial h for the second element are too numerous to be neglected. The second element is therefore OE hangra rather than anger, the whole name meaning ‘hill-slope marked by a barn.’ “The latter part of the name signifying of old, the same that collis or mons doth; but afterwards it is otherwise written” (Dugdale 43). The change of final r to l is due to AN influence (IPN 106–7) and the present form shows a further development due to folk-etymology. The curious v, developing to w in some of the later spellings, was probably originally a clerical error. Cf. PN Sr 266 s.n. Temple Fm.

Bramcote

Branc(h)ote 1086 DB, t. Hy 2 Kenilworth, 1170 Ch, 1213 Cur, 1221 FF, t. Hy 3 Monast, 1301–18 Ch

Bramcota c. 1170 (1318) Ch, Bramcote juxta Bulkynton 1297 Ass, Bramcotehethe 12th Combe, Brampcote 1316 FA, 1390 BM

Bromcote 1208 FF, 1221 Ass (p), 1262 BM, 1332 SR, 1361 IpmR, Brompcote 1313 Ipm, 1359 BM, 1407 Madox, Bromecote 1547 Pat

With the same history as Bramcote Hall supra 21.

Marston Jabbett is Merstone 1086 DB, (Jabet) 1232 Ass, Marston Jabet 1275 RH, Merschton 1316 Ipm, Marsheton Jebbott 1547, Jebettes Marston 1549 Pat. ‘Marsh farm,’ v. merse, tun.
The place lies just above some low-lying marshy land. The Jabet family held land here from c. 1150 (Dugdale 43).


WESTON IN ARDEN is Westun 1002 (c. 1100) ASWills, Westone 1086 DB, Weston Hernahide 1262 Ass, (Ernaude) ib., (Ernald) 1285 ib., (Arnalde) 1285 QW, (in Arden) 1372, 1395 IpmR, (in Arden) 1603 FF. ‘West farm,’ v. tun. It lies west of Bulkington. Hernahide de Boiz held the manor in 1235 (Fees). For Arden v. supra 11.

WOLVERSHILL HALL is Wulfereshilla 12th Dane, Wulfhareshull 1232 Ass, 1327 Banco, Wulfaresshull 1299 Ipm et freq to 1354 ib., Wulfarshull 1313 Ch, -hille 1397 Cl, Wolvershill 1518 AD iii, Wulfersyll 1524 SR, Wulfareshall al. Wolvershill 1604 FF, Woolforshill 1546 LP, 1552 Pat. It is clear that this name is ‘Wulfhere’s hill’, with curiously erratic later spellings Wulf(her)ares-. “The original of its denomination was from one Wulphere his residing there; that being a very common name in the Saxons time” (Dugdale 42).


Burton Hastings

BURTON HASTINGS

Burhtun 1002 (c. 1100) ASWills
Bortone 1086 DB, -ton 1235 Fees
Burtona 1220 Bracton, -(h)on 1235, 1242 Fees, 1275 RH
Burchton 1221 Ass (p), Burston 1221 FF, Ass, Boroughton 1291
Tax, Boroughton 1316 FA, Boroughton 1327 SR, Burston 1327 Banco, 1347 Ipm, Burghston 1348 ib., Borweton 1364 IpmR
Burston (de Hastings) 1313 Cl, Ipm, Burton Hastings 1540 LP
Bourton 1332 SR, Burton juxta Wolvey 1447 IpmR
Broughton 1436 IpmR
v. burh, tun. Dugdale (35) gets very near the truth as to the meaning of this compound in the first part of his remarks upon it, "From the old English word burh and burgh (as I guess) signifying, with the Saxons, not only a place fortified with some warlike rampier or wall, but that which had a kind of fence or enclosure about it." Henry de Hasteng' held the manor in 1242 (Fees).

Shelford Ho

Sireford t. Hy 2 BM, Scireford 1206 FF, S(c)hireford 13th Combe, 1221 FF, 1312 Ipm, Shirford 1221 Ass et passim to 1725 B
Shereford 1436 IpmR, 1508 FF, (al. Shelford) 1564 ib., Shelford al. Sherford 1722 Recov, Sherford 1789 Cary, Shelford c. 1830 O.S.

Originally "clear ford," v. scir. The later development is unique. "This place may seem to have taken its name from the Forde or Passage over that little Torrent, which runs on the West part thereof towards Nuneaton, as the map will show; shire signifying clear and in that sense we still use the word upon some occasions" (Dugdale 36).

Burton Fields is so named in 1821 (G). Cf. in campo de Burton 1306 Ass and v. Shuttington Fields supra 25. Burton Mill is molendin. de Burton 1221 ib.

Churchover

Churchover

Wavre, Wavra, Wara 1086 DB, Wauve 1257 Ch, Wavere 13th Combe, Waver Rogeri 1242 Fees, Waver 1275 RH
Chircheuwavre t. Hy 1 (1397), 1325 Pat, Chirche Wavere 1247 Ass, 1288 FF et freq to 1397 Pat
Chirchewover 1427 AD v, 1468 IpmR  
Wover 1445 MinAcct  
Church Over al. Waver 1535 VE

For Waver v. Brownsover supra 100. Rogeri from Rogerus de Churchwaver (13th century) (Dugdale 11).

Bransford Bridge is pons de Brunesford 1284 Ass (Lei), a Bridge called now Benesford bridge but antiently Brunesford-bridge 1656 Dugdale, Bensford Bridge 1695 Morden, Brunsford Bridge 1725 B. Dugdale is doubtless right in his suggestion that “It may very well be that...it might have its originall from Bruno, who held Bruneswauere in the Conq. time” (Dugdale 10), Brownsover being the next parish to the south.

Caves Inn FM was earlier known as New Inn, the name being changed to Cave’s Inn after Edward Cave, the new landlord, who was the grandfather of the founder of the Gentleman’s Magazine. Dr Johnson calls the place “Cave’s in the Hole, a lone house on the street” (Duignan 40). The place was on the site of the Roman station TRIPONTIUAL. As there is but one small stream here the name must be interpreted as ‘three- (arched)-bridge.’

Coton Ho  
Cotes t. John BM et freq to 1397 Pat, (super Waldas apud) 1275 RH, Cotes super le Waus 1285 QW, 1288 FF, (super le Wold) 1340 NI  
Cottona 1223 Bracton, Cotten on the Wolde 1372, 1386 IpmR, Coton Othewell 1403 ib., Cottonleywold 1535 VE, Cotton al. Coton Laywolde 1547 Pat  
Cotton Leywood al. Cotton Graunge al. Cotes super le Wold 1551 Pat  
Coton al. Cotes 1557 FF

OE cot(e) with the usual interchange of forms from the OE nominative and dative plural. The wold is the high ground between Swift and Avon, “these Hilly parts being then, and after called Wouldes, as many other of that kind are to this day in other Counties” (Dugdale 12).

Gibbet Hill is called Loseby’s Gibbet (1729 B) and is to be identified with Pelgrimslowe (c. 1350 Dugd 13), i.e. ‘pilgrim’s
barrow.’ Originally Watling Street here went round a large tumulus but when the road was turnpiked it was cut away (Dugdale ii, Duignan 61).

HOLYWELL (6") is Haliwell 13th Combe, chapel of Halywell by the high way of Watlyngstrete 1325 Pat. A spring is marked here on the 6" map.

**Combe Fields**

**COMBE ABBEY**

*Cumba* 1156 *P et passim* to 1316 *FA*, with variant spelling *Cumbe, Cumbes* c. 1270 Gerv, *Coumbe* 1330 *FA*, 1369 AD iii, 
*Combb Abby* 1721 Recov 
*Kymba* early HY 2 Dane

“Calling it the *Abbey of Cumbe*, in respect of its low and hollow situation: the word *cumm* in the British signifying *vallie*, or *convallis*, as doth also *Cumbe* and *Combe* in the Saxon: consonant whereunto, the Vulgar in *Yorksh*, and those Northern parts, term a large vessel of wood (such as they use to steep Barley for Malt in) a *Cumbe* to this day” (Dugdale 145).

Dugdale’s speculation is interesting, for though it is certain that the dialectal *cumbe* does not derive from the topographical term, it has been suggested, with some grounds of probability, that OE *cumb* is really English rather than Welsh, and that it is identical with the dialectal *cumbe*. For *Fields v. supra* 25.

SMEETON LANE (6") preserves the name of the manor of *Smitham* 1086 DB, *Smite* 1202 FF *et passim*, *Smita* c. 1160 (1397) Pat, *Over, Nether Smyte* 1461 IpmR, 1695 Morden, *Smeteton al.* 
*Smeeton Lane* c. 1830 O.S. This was the original name for the parish, before the foundation of the abbey of Combe, built in the valley of the river Smite, *v. cumb*. For the river-name *v. supra* 5.

MOBBS WOOD is to be associated with the family of Richard *Mobbs* (1667 HT).

PEDLAR’S BRIDGE (6") is *Pedelerbregge* 1443 *Ct*. The home of Ralph le *Pedeler* (1327 SR) was probably near here.

COLEHURST Fm (6") is *Colehurst* 1260 Ass, 1332 ib. (p). *v. hyrst.*
The first element is uncertain. It is possibly OE col, 'charcoal.'

OLD FISH PONDS. This is probably the Covent Poole of 1547 (Pat), the old fish ponds of the Abbey. Cf. Covent Garden in Westminster, le Convent Garden 1537 LP. Peter Hall is Petar Hall 1667 HT. Cf. Peterchurch, Peterpole 1546 LP. They all take their name from the ruined church of St Peter, marked on the 6" map. Sparrow Hall is so named in 1821 (G). Wood Hill. Cf. Woodefeld al. Woodfurlong 1547 Pat.

Copston Magna and Parva

Copstona(m) t. Hy i (1251) Ch, t. Hy 2 (1397) Pat, Copston 1290 Ch, 1396 Pat, (Parva) 1221, 1262 Ass, (Major) 1327 SR, 1400 IpmR, Copstone 1313 Queen's (p), (Major, Parva) 1332 SR

Copst’ 1169 AC (p), Copeston 12th Combe, 1247 Ass, 1266 Pat, Coppeston 1247 Ass, 1397 Monast, 1403, 1415 Pat, 1546 LP, Coppuston 1402 PCC

Capeston 1402 Cl, Capston Felde 1551 Pat

Copston Felde 1519 AD iii, Copstonfyld 1535 VE, Copson Fields 1625 Sess

Dugdale perhaps places us on the right track with regard to this name when, speaking of Little Copston, he says, "which originally had its denomination from one Copsi, possessor thereof in the Saxon times, as I guess; that being a name then in use" (47).

This name is of Scandinavian origin and is fully discussed by Björkman (NP 86-7). It is found as a pers. name in DB (Y, L) and as the name of an 11th-century Northumbrian earl. A pers. name of Scandinavian origin on the Leicestershire border is very natural. Hence 'Copsi's farm,' v. tun.

Copston Parva is now represented by Copston Fields (6") in Wolvey. Cf. Shuttington Fields supra 25.

Mere Lane (6") is so named c. 1840 (TA) and is on the parish boundary. v. (ge)mæne.
Cosford

Cosford(e) c. 1150 Pipewell, 1272 Ipm, 1432 AD iv, Cosford late 12th BM, Cosserd 1546 LP, Cawsford 1720 Rental
Cosse(f)ford 1246 BM, 1281 Ipm, 1285 FF, 1326 ib. (p), 1349 Ipm, 1468 IpmR, Gosseford 1353 Cl
Corsford 1262 Ass
Collesford 1547 Monast, Coles- 1553 Pat
Cottesford al. Cosford al. Cosforth 1668 FF

Interpretation of this name is rendered difficult by the absence of original forms of earlier date than the 13th century. If we may lay stress on the unique Assize Roll form of 1262, then the probability is that we have in this name the old Celtic name for the river Swift, just in the same way that in Cosford (Sf), DB Corsforde, Ekwall (RN 95) finds an old name for the Suffolk river Bret, from British cors, 'bog.' For early Cosse-, cf. the early forms of Corsham (PN W 62).

Easenhall

Eesenhull 1262, 1283 Ass et freq to 1789 Cary, with variant spellings Esyn- and -hill, Hesenhull 1262 Ass (p), Esenell 1564 FF
Eessenhill 1272 Ass, -hull 1293 ib., Essenell 1553 Pat, Easenhull al. Esnell 1604 FF
Eysenell 1445 MinAcct, Eysnell 1524 SR, Esinghull al. Esnell 1635 Recov
Easnell 1546 Trinity

'Es's hill,' v. hyll and the pers. name Oesa in OET.

Town Thorns. Cf. Town Thorn Wood c. 1840 TA. Tumley Hill is Tomlei medow 1615 Trinity.

Exhall (juxta Coventry)

Ecclesale 1144 (1348) Ch et passim to 1451 ib., (juxta Cov'tre) 1364 BPR, Ecclessale 1247 SR, 1410 Ct
Acleshal 1198 Cur (p)
Eclleshale 1198 Cur, 1235 Fees, Ekleashal(e) 1274 Ipm, 1297 Ass
Eggeshal' 1213 FF
Ekkeshal c. 1260 AD i
Eckeshall 1275 Ipm, Eckeshale 1285 Ass
Egelyshale 1288 ib., Egleshall 1535 VE
Exhale 1437 AD iv, Exhall 1535 VE, Exall 1542 LP, (al. Ecclesall) 1579 FF, Eccleshall al. Exhall 1592 DKR xxxviii, Eccleshall (sive Exhall) juxta Coventre 1656 Dugdale

The first element in this name would seem to be identical with that found in Exhall infra 208, Ecclesfield and Eccleshill (PN WRY 65), Eccleshall (PN St 54), Eccleston (Ch) DB Eccleston, Eccleswall (PN He 66), Eccleshill (PN La 75) and Eccleston (thrice repeated, PN La 108, 131, 154). This element is generally taken to be identical with eccles found by itself in Eccles (PN La 37-8, PN K 145 and KPN 305 and Norfolk, DB Heccles). The last three names led Moorman (PN WRY vii, viii) to suggest that the Latin ecclesia must have become a loan-word in the British language, cf. Cornish eglos, Welsh eglwys and Gaelic eaglais. Ekwall (PN loc. cit. and IPN 23) takes the same view, though he is rightly cautious about assuming that we have this word in all the Eccles-compounds. In some we may well have a diminutive pers. name Eccel from the recorded Ecca. This pers. name should normally give Etchel- and the like in later English, as in Ashford (PN Mx 3), but with early syncope of unstressed e, Eccles would become Eccles and the c would not then be palatalised. Certainty is impossible and we can only say that Exhall may well be ‘church-nook,’ but ‘Eccel’s nook’ is also possible. v. healh.

Note. Cattescroft lane, Kankeslane, Whiteweylane, Pekkerlayn, Maggelane, Ruodynglane, Schelolonlane 1411 Coventry.

Idle Lane (6") must have been near the home of Anketyll del Idle (1306 Ass) and Gilbert Idol (1327 SR). The stream here is the Sowe (supra 5), so we cannot have a river-name. More probably we have, as in the village of Idle on the Aire (cf. RN 208), OE idel used of land not under cultivation. There is a slough here to this day.

Newland Hall is Nova Terra 1291 Tax, New(e)londe 1303 Pat,
le Newlond 1411 Coventry. "Antiently an out-wood belonging to Coventre...had its name originally from the new inclosure, as the approprition of it to the said Monastery in 44 H 3 manifesteth" (Dugdale 81).


Hayes Green is Ouerhewe 1410 Ct and was the home of Henry atte Hay (1376 AD i). v. (ge)hæg.

Barker's FM¹, Barret's FM, Burbages Lane (all 6"), Goodyers End and Neals Green are probably to be associated with the families of John le Berker (1288 Pat), John Barret (1850 White), Nicholas de Burbache (1327, 1332 SR) which must have come from Burbage (Lei), Amicta Godyer of Monks Kirby (ib.) and John Neel of Walsgrave (ib.).

Dead Lane (6") is le Dedelane 1411 Coventry. Nunts Lane (6"). Cf. Nunts Close c. 1840 TA. The Pingle (6") is so named c. 1840 (TA). v. infra 331. Woodshires Green is Woodshears Green 1850 White.

Foleshill

Foleshill 1086 DB
Foleshelle c. 1144 (1348) Ch et passim to 1451 ib., with variant spellings -hull(e), -hill, Folcheshull t. Hy 3 AD ii, Folkeshull c. 1236 ib.
Folkeshull 1392 Pat
Folkeshull 1542 MinAcct, 1544 LP
Foxhull 1542 MinAcct, Foxhall 1547 Bailiffs Accts, 1549 Pat, Foxehall 1558 PCC, Foxall al. Folkshill 1781 Recov
Fulsall, Folkshull 1535 VE, Fol(l)eshull 1549, 1552 Pat, Follis-hill al. Fos(s)ell 1617 IpmR, 1650 FF, Focell 1667 HT, Forkshill 1675 Ogilby

This may, as suggested by Duignan (57), be 'hill of the

¹ Barkers 1585 LRMB.
people' (OE *fölce*) with reference to some early meeting-place. Alternatively the first element may be a pers. name *Fölce* as suggested for Folksworth (PN BedsHu 186). Cf. *Fulkysfeld* (1361 AD iii) in the neighbouring parish of Coventry.

**Note.** *Dodfordlane, Gybbelane, Ladylane, Walsychelane, le Wodlane 1411 Coventry.*

**Henley Green** is *Henle júxta Wykne* 1309 FF, (*júxta Coventre*) 1330 Ass, *Heneleye* 1319 Pat, *Henley* 1327 SR, 1358 BPR, 1410 Ct. 'High clearing,' *v.* *heah, leah.* "From the rising ground near which it stood" (Dugdale 82). *v.* Wyken *infra* 192.

**Holbrooks and Holbrook FM (6")** is *Holbroke* 1411 Coventry and was the home of William de *Holbroke* (1327 SR), de *Holebroc* (1338 Coventry). 'Hollow stream,' *v.* *holh, broc.* The *s* is pseudo-manorial. The brook itself is now called *Hall Brook (6")*, *v.* *supra* 3.

**Tackford Bridge (6")** is *pontem de Takford* c. 1350 Rental, *Takford brigge* 1411 Coventry. Cf. also *Takefordweye* t. Hy 3 CartMisc, *Takkeford, Takfordrudyng* 1411 Coventry. The forms are too late for any certainty. The probability is that the first element is OE *þæc*, 'thatch,' and that *þæc ford* was used of a ford by which thatching-reeds grew. For *thack* *cf.* *s.n.* Thakeham (PN Sx 180). In that name also we have several ME forms with initial *t*. In Tackford the *t* (due to AN influence) has maintained itself. Cf. IPN 108–9.

**Tackley, Fackley (TA)**

- *Tackele* 1249 Ch, *Tackley* t. Hy 8 AOMB, 1789 Cary, c. 1840 TA
- *Fackeley* 1356 PipewellReg, 1411 Coventry, *Fackley* c. 1840 TA
- *Thackleye* 1463 AD iii, *Thakley* 1588 LRMB

This name (in its two forms) is applied to fields in the neighbourhood of Hawkesbury, just where the Oxford and Coventry canals meet, with much marshy ground in the neighbourhood. The place is some two miles from Tackford *supra* and can have no direct association with it. It is an independent compound with the same first element *þæc*, hence 'clearing where thatching material grows.' For the interchange of *t* and *th* *cf.*
Tackford itself, for interchange of th and f cf. Fingest (PN Bk 176) and Finedon (PN Nth 181).

GRANGE FM was the home of Hugh de Grangia (c. 1290 Queen's).

LOCKHOUSE LANE\(^1\) (6") and ROWLEYS GREEN are to be associated with the families of Thomas Lokard (1327 SR) and Thomas Rowley (1667 HT).

BELL GREEN is Bel Green 1725 B. Cf. Bell Orchard 1538 MinAcct. FOXFORD is so named c. 1840 (TA). Cf. le Foxlane 1411 Coventry. HALL GREEN is le Hallegrene 1411 ib. It lies just north-west of the manor house. LITTLE HEATH is Lyitullenhe ib. LONGFORD is Longfordwey ib. TOLLDISH HALL (6") is Toll Dish Hall c. 1840 TA. There is a place of similar name in Essex (PN Ess 446 s.n. Toddishall) which is said to have taken its name from the miller's toll of the sacks of wheat brought to him. WOOD END is la Wode Ende 1451 Ch.

Harborough Magna

Harborough Magna

_Herdeberge_ 1086 DB et passim to 1371 Cl, with variant spellings -berwe, -bergh, -beregh, -berowe, -borogh, -borouwe, (Magna) 1232 FF

_Hardebarwe_ 1262 Ass, 1359 Ipm, Hardeburgh Magna 1498 ib. _Herteberg_ 1280 ib. (p)

_Herberwe_ 1297 Cl (p)

_Hordeburgh_ 1387 IpmR, -borrowe 1461 ib., Horborborough 1535 VE

_Much, Myche Harboro_ 1527, 1538 CtRequests, Harborough Magna al. Church Harborowe 1609 FF, Greatharborowe 1649 ib.

'Hill of the flocks or herds,' a compound of OE heord, 'flock,' and beorg. "The name at first arose, partly from the situation, and partly from the herds of cattell there kept" (Dugdale 52).


\(^1\) Locardes Lane 1410 Ct, Lokardeslane 1411 Coventry.
Hydes Pastures

_Hydes Pastures_

_(la)_ Hyda 12th AD ii (p), 1202 FF et passim, with variant
_(la)_ Hide, Hyde, Hyde juxta Hinkeley 1447 FF, Hide Pastures 1667 HT

This was probably the _hide_ of the manor of Hinckley (Lei) which lay on the south-west side of Watling Street in Warwickshire. _v._ hid. "This is now a depopulated place, but had anciently a Chappel pertaining to Hinckley in Leicestershire, whereof (doubtless) it was not long since a member" (Dugdale 35). Now transferred to Leicestershire.

Monks Kirby

_Monks Kirby_

_Kirkeberia, Kirkebiria_ 1077 Monast, Chircheberie 1086 DB
_Kirkebi_ c. 1160 BM, 1169 Ch, 1171 to 1184 P, 1198 BM et passim to 1535 VE, with variant spelling Kyrke-, Kirchebey c. 1170 BirmDeed, (Monachorum) 1199 CLR et freq, (Moynes) 1305 Ch, 1400 Pat
_Kerkebi_ 1175 P
_Monkenkirkeby_ 1416 FF
_Monks Kyrkeby_ 1427 AD v, Mounkeskirkeby 1439 AD iii
_Kirkbye_ 1546 LP
_Monkes Kirbye ib., Monckes Kerby_ 1578 AD v, Kerbey 1627 SR

'Church village,' _v._ kirkja, by. For the DB form _v._ Introd. xxii. Geoffrey de Wirce gave land here to the monks of St Nicholas of Angers in 1077 (Dugdale 50).

Brockhurst\(^1\) is _Brochureste_ 1221 Ass, 1327 SR (p), Brok-c. 1350 Ct, Brokest 1524 SR, Brokcest 1525 ib., Broxt 1587 FF, 1762 Survey, (al. Brockhurst) 1721 Recov, Brockhurst 1695 Morden. 'Brook or brock (i.e. badger) wood,' _v._ broc, brocc, hyrst. "This Hamlet...takes its name from the situation thereof upon that bank or hurst by the Brook, which runneth a little Eastward from the church" (Dugdale 54).

\(^1\) The form _Broch_ (t. Hy 2 (1314) Ch), assigned to this place in the index to the Charter Rolls, really has reference to Brook (R), a cell of Kenilworth.
KNIGHTLOW HUNDRED

CETERS OVER FM

Wavere 1221 RegAlb, 1297 Ipm, Waure 1257 Ch, Wauere William 1262 Ass
Chesterwauere 1272 ib., 1386 FF, Chestrewaure 1307 ib., Chesterwauere 1362 IpmR
Thestreauere 1285 Ass, 1305 Ch, 1400 IpmR, Thestyrwover 1448 AD v, Thestre Waury 1469 Pat
Chesterwauere 1429 Rental
Sester Wover c. 1520 MinAcct, Sesterwover 1546 LP, 1551 Trinity
Chesterwover 1524 Add
Cesterwaver al. Cesterover 1545 FF, Cesterwauere 1558 PCC
Cesters Over al. Cesters Waver 1609 Recov, Sisters Over 1667 HT

For the second element v. Brownsover supra 100. The whole name probably denotes 'the settlement on the Waver (or Swift) marked by some ancient camp or fortification' (v. ceaster) though no such camp is known. Dugdale (60) was not aware that the name went back to the 13th century and says "Of late times it hath been by the vulgar called Cester-Over" and believed Thester-Over to be the more correct, and interprets this as "The Easter or the Eastward" Over in relation to Monks Kirby. The probable explanation of the double series of forms is however that the th-forms are misreadings for ch and that we have to do with one and not with two names. There is the further objection that if one of the Overs was described as 'easter' it would be in relation to Churchover and Brownsover and not in relation to Monks Kirby. It is north and slightly west, not east, of these places. William from Sir William de Wavere who held the manor t. Hy 3 (Dugdale 60).


NEWNHAM PADDOX

Niweha 1086 DB, Newham early Hy 2 BM, 1197 FF
Newnham t. Hy 3 AD ii, Neuenham P'va 1305 Ch, 1429 Pat, Parva Newenham juxta Kirkeby Monach' 1322 Abbr
Colde Newnham juxta Monkenkirkeby 1416 FF
Padox Newnham 1555 FF, Newnham al. Paddock Newnham al. Cold Newnham 1629 Recov

v. niwe, ham. "This place, by reason of another not farre off, which hath the same appellation, hath been antciently distin-
guished from that, by these severall additions; scil. Newnham juxta Kirkby-Monach, Newnham parva, Cold Newnham; and lastly Newnham Padox, by reason of a little Park formerly there, as 'tis like" (Dugdale 57).

STREET ASHTON

Sturtardington 1232 Ass
Strutardeston 1262 ib., 1305 AD, Strotardeston c. 1350 Ct
Strodardeston 1285 Ass, 1380 Add, -iston 1327 SR
Stodarston 1361 IpmR, Strotarston 1400 ib.
Strottaston 1445 MinAcct
Strettesson 1524 SR, Stretson 1546 LP, Stretston 1546,
Strettaston 1547 Trinity, Stretton Ashton 1637 Sess, Stret-
aston al. Strettardiston 1656 FF, Strettison 1671 Trinity
Stratashton 1667 HT, Street Aston c. 1830 O.S.

There can be little doubt that the first element in the name is a pers. name in the genitive case, with replacement, in the first form, of gen. -es by connective ing. The pers. name would seem to be the same as that found in two Dorset charters (BCS 868 and 910) in the place-names strutheardes pæhe, struthgeardes cumb and struthherdes weg. The charters in their present form are ME documents, so it is difficult to know what the original form of the name was. Förstemann (PN 1366) connects it with OGer names Strodo, Strut, and these in turn with OHG strudgan, OE strūdan, 'to despoil.' An OE pers. name Strud-
heard is possible or a Continental Struheard, used in England at a later date. The neighbourhood of Fosse Way led to a later re-fashioning of the name.

LITTLE WALTON is Waltuna 12th CartMisc, -tona 13th ib.,
Walton 1291 Tax, 1305 Ch, 1415 Pat, (juxta Kirkeby) 1293 Ass,
(juxta Wylege) 1305 Ch, 1332 SR, (upon Strete) 1382 Pat,
Waltonfelde 1546 Trinity, Walton Parca 1673 FF. The forms are not early enough for certainty, but the absence of any ME
spellings with medial e is in favour of weald or weall rather than weala. The place lies a short distance west of Watling Street on ground which in this area would be called a wold. It is near Willey infra 121.

Atkin’s Fm (6”), Bond End (6”), Cotton’s Furze, Foxon’s Corner and Millers Lane (6”) are probably to be associated with the families of Henry Atkyns (1554 Pat), Roger le Bond (1332 SR), William Cotton (c. 1840 TA), William Foxon (1667 HT) and William Miller (ib.).

The Hayes (6”). Cf. le Heye 1380 Add. v. (ge)hæg. Hungerfield is so named in 1821 (G). v. infra 192. Leatherlands Barn (6”). Cf. North, South Leatherlands c. 1840 TA. These two names are probably terms of reproach, v. infra 337. Rye Hill Spinney (6”). Cf. Rye Hill ib. Streetfield Fm is Streetfeld 1581 AD v, Streetefelds 1667 HT. Self-explanatory. It is just by Watling Street. Wood Fm. Cf. Wodeclose c. 1520 MinAcct.

Little Lawford

Little Lawford 1

Parva Lalleford 1155 (1235) Ch with a similar run of early spellings to Church Lawford infra 136, Litellalford 1453 ECP, Little Lawford 1548 Pat

For the etymology v. Church Lawford infra 136–7.

Holbrook Grange is Holebroc c. 1250 Pipewell, Holbroke t. Hy 8 MinAcct, Holbrookes 1697 DKR xl. v. hoth, broc.

Thurnmill Spinney (6”) is Thurnemolendino, Thirnemolend. 1123 PipewellReg, Thirmemolend’ c. 1150 Pipewell, 1155 (1235) Ch, Thurles milne 1247 Ass, Thirmemilne 1283 Ch. ‘Mill by the thornbush,’ v. pyrne, myln.

Newbold on Avon

Newbold on Avon

Neobaldo, Neabaldo 1077 Monast

Newebold 1086 DB et passim to 1604 FF, with variant spellings

Niwe-, Neu-, New-, Newebaud 1251 Ipm

1 Originally in Newbold on Avon.
Newbod Pantulf 1221 Ass, Neubold Pantolf 1273 BM, Neubolt Pauntelf 13th AD ii

Neubald 1227 FF, -baud 13th AD ii, Neubald Paunton 1275 RH, Neubold Panton 1327 SR, Newbold Paunton 1469 Pat
Neubold on Avene 1349 Ipm, (upon Avene) 1353 Cl, (super rip. de Aven) 1535 VE
Newebold Pantulf al. Uppenavene 1392 Pat
Nobowlde 1436 AddCh, Nobould 1613 FF

‘New building,’ v. niwe, boðl. Roger Pantulf held the manor in 1227 (FF).

Cathiron is Cathiron 1699 Buccleuch, 1754 Recov and is to be associated with the family of Margery Cathero (1293 Ass, 1327 SR) and Cateroun (1332 SR).

Tuckey’s Fm (6") is to be associated with the family of John Tuckey (c. 1840 TA).

Grove Spinney (6"). Cf. the Grove, Long, Short Grove 1732 Buccleuch. Harborough Parva is Herdeberge 1259 FF with a similar run of forms to Harborough Magna supra ii. First called Parva in 1291 (Tax), Lyttle Hereberwe 1296 (Ass). Newbold Grange. Cf. Grangia 12th Combe, Newbolde grange 1542 LP. Old Park Spinney (6"). Cf. the old parke 1699 Buccleuch.

Kings Newnham

Kings Newnham

Neowenham 1043 (17th) KCD 916
Newenham c. 1045 (17th) KCD 939, 1547 Monast
Newham 1122 (1314) Ch, New(e)ham c. 1170 (1314) ib., 1174 P, Newham Kings 1275 RH, Newenham Kynges 1285
Ass, Kynges Newnam 1479 AD v

Self-explanatory, v. niwe, ham(m). “This, for distinction from another Newnham, within the same Hundred, is called Newnham-Regis, in respect that the King was antiently possessed of it” (Dugdale 66, with marginal reference to 1275 RH).

Bath Barn (6"). Cf. Bathwell lane 1710 Buccleuch, Bathfield c. 1840 TA. In 1699 (Buccleuch) we have mention of “the Bathe
well yard in which place riseth and runneth the famous spring of medecinall water, commonly called the Bathe well." The Baths (ruins) are marked on the 6" map.

Cattles Covert (6") is to be associated with the family of Richard Cattell (1699 Survey). Cf. Cattles Cover c. 1840 TA.

All Oaks Wood is Hall oak(e)s wood 1699, 1710 Buccleuch. Barnabys Spinney (6") is Burnabys Spinney 1699 ib., Barnaby Spinney 1710 ib. Chapel Wood (6") is Chapel Spinney 1702 ib. The remains of a church are marked close by. Fennis Fields (6") is Fenhurst 15th AD i, Feness field, Fennis field 1699 Buccleuch, Fennys Field c. 1840 TA. v. fenn, hyrst. Highfields is Highfelde 1547 Pat. Cf. Newnhamfeld 1477 Add and supra 25. Newnham Hall (6") and Mill are so named in 1699 (Buccleuch). Cf. also Mill Green 1732 ib. Sandy Lane (6") may have been near Sandpitt close (1699 ib.).

Newton

Newton

Niwetone 1086 DB, Newton(e) juxta Clifton(e) 1310 FF, 1327, 1332 SR, 1344 Ass, Newton upon Donenesmore 1424 Deed Newenton(a) c. 1170 (1314) Ch, 13th Combe

'New farm,' v. tun. It adjoins Clifton (infra 127). For Dunsmore v. supra 12.

Biggin FM (6") is Holme al. Newbyggyng 1544 LP, Bygen 1596 FF, Biggin al. Holme 1652 ib., Biggon in Newton 1673 ib. and was the home of Walter del Bugginge (1327 SR). v. bigging. "Biggin signifying an habitation" (Dugdale 9).

Dow Bridge is Duuebrigge c. 1150 Pipewell, Pons Doddebrigge 1285 Ass, Dounebrugge (or Douue-), Durebrugge 1293 ib., pons de Douuebrigge in Watlingstrete 1330 ib. (Nth), Dove Bridge 1656 Dugdale, 1725 B, c. 1840 TA, Dowbridge 1656 Dugdale. This bridge carries Watling Street over the Avon and is probably to be interpreted as 'dove-bridge,' but cf. PN Nth 73 and note Dowebregestrete in Sandon (Herts) 1311 St Pauls.
Holme, now Biggin Mills

*Holme* 1086 DB, *Holm(e)* 1232 Ass et freq to 1544 LP, (juxta Downebrugge) 1293 Ass, (Durebrugge) ib., (Clyfton) 1394 ib. molend. de Holm qui voc. Cothele, molendin. de Cottele c. 1300 Combe


*Holme al. New Biggin, Biggin Mills al. Cuttle Mills* 1629

DKR xxxix

*Holme Meadow* c. 1840 TA

v. holmr. The place lies near the Avon. For Cuttle v. supra 2–3. “Antiently this was called *Holme*, having been a village in the Conq. time, though now there be scarce any thing left but a Mill: which name it took from the situation, lying in a nook betwixt the River *Avon* and a small brook...for such grounds as are in whole, or for the most part, compassed with water, are so called, as we may observe almost everywhere” (Dugdale 9).

Pailton

*Pallentuna* 1077 (17th) Monast (p), *Pallinton(a)* 1217 Bracton, early Hy 3 BM, *Palynton* 1304 Ch, 1326 FF, -ing- 1322 Ipm, -en- 1322 Ct, -yng- 1322 Ipm, 1361 Cl, 1413 Madox

*Pailintona* 12th CartMisc, *Paillintona* 1217 Bracton, Payl-(l)inton(a), -ynton 1222 ib. et freq to 1332 SR, Paylington 1302 BM, -lyng- 1322 Ipm, 1346 AD, 1384 Cl

*Peilinton* t. Hy 3 AD iii (p)

*Paylton* 1461 IpmR, (Palyngton al.) 1527 FF, Paylyngton al.

*Payleton* 1546 Trinity, *Paylton al. Pal(l)ington* 1599 Recov, 1650 FF, Paylington 1656 Dugdale

*Peylton* 1548 FF, *Pelton* 1623 ib., 1642 StJ

The first element must be an OE pers. name *Paigel*, not on record but a regular derivative of *Pæga*. Hence ‘*Pægel’s farm,*’ v. ingtun.

GILLS CORNER (6") is to be associated with the family of Robert Gyll (1524 SR).

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1 Originally in the parish of Monks Kirby.
PAILTON FIELDS FM. Cf. the balkes and hades in the fields of Paylton 1666 Trinity. For hades v. infra 327. For fields v. supra 25. Tithe FM is Pailton Tithe Farm 1811 ib.

Shilton

Scelftone 1086 DB, Sulfton c. 1144 (1348) Ch, Sceffetone 1176 P
Selton 1169 P, 1199 FF, Shulton 1221 Ass (p) et freq to 1420 IpmR, Schul- 1232, 1262, 1306 Ass
Shilton 1535 VE, (al. Shulton) 1635 Recov
‘Farm on the slope or shelf,’ v. scylf, tun. The place is situated on rising ground, 50 feet above the level of a stream.

Shilton Fields is Shilton feilde 1662 Recov. v. supra 25.

STRETON FIELDS is Shilton feilde 1576 Aston. v. supra 25.

Stretton Baskerville

Stretton Baskerville

Stratone 1086 DB, Stratton 1210 Cur, 1229 Cl, 1230 Ch, (juxta Hynkele) 1301 FF, (by the Strete) 1501 ib.
Stretton(a) late Hy 2 BM, 1220 Bracton, 1221 FF, 1242 Fees, (Bocherville) 1232 Ass, (Baskervil) 1247, 1262 ib., 1316 FA, (Bascrevile) 1275 RH
Stretton Baskerville al. Stratton by the strete 1551 FF
“As all other Strettons take their names from some great road near unto which they are situate, so doth this of that known Roman way, called Watlingstreet lying on the North side of it” (Dugdale 33). v. stræt, tun. It adjoins Watling Street. Ralph de Baskervill’ held the manor in 1166 (Dugdale loc. cit.).

Stretton Fields is Stretton felde 1576 Aston. v. supra 25.

Stretton under Fosse

Stretton under Fosse is Stretton juxta Kirkeby monach. 1303 FF, (in parochia Munkeskyrkebi) 1409 BM, (subtus Fosse) 1656 Dugdale. ‘Street farm,’ v. stræt, tun. “This hath its name from the Street (sc. Fosse Way) below which it lyes” (Dugdale 54).

1 Originally in the parish of Monks Kirby.
Conery Spinney (6") is Coney Grey Wood c. 1840 TA. ‘Rabbit warren,’ v. infra 323.

Newbold Revel is Feninivvebold 1086 DB, Neubold 1235 Fees, Fenny Neubold 1276 RH, 1316 FF, 1349 Ipm, (juxta Stratton) 1297 Ass, -bolt 1299, 1327 Ch, Newbold Stretton 1332 SR, Newbold Fenne al. Ryvell 1481 IpmR, (Revall) 1546 LP, Fenny Neubold al. Neubold Revel, Newbolerevill 1615 Trinity. ‘New building,’ v. boö. “As for its name there is this to be said, that bold in our old English signifies a house, the word Feni being only an addition to distinguish it from the many other Newbolds in this Shire; Fen with our ancestors the Saxons signifying dirt” (Dugdale 55). The manor was granted to William Revel in 1294 (FF).

Wibtoft

Wibtoft

Wibbetofte 1002 (c. 1100) ASWills, 1227 FF, 1468 IpmR, -tot 1174 P (p)
Wibetot 1086 DB, 1174 ChancR (p), 1187 P (p), -toth c. 1200 BM, Wybetouft 13th AD, -toft 1285 FF, 1289 AD i, 1318 Pat, 1327 SR, Wybytoft 1299 Ipm, 1301 FF
Whibetoft 1262 Ass
Wibtoft 1271 Ipm et freq, Wibtaft 1735 FF
Wibertoft 1361 Ipm, 1553 Pat

‘Wibba’s homestead or piece of land,’ v. topt. See further Introd. xxi.

High Cross at the crossing of Watling Street and Fosse Way is so named in 1656 (Dugdale) and is on the site of the Romano-British station of VENONIS as recorded in the Antonine Itinerary. “Upon the very thwarting of those two great ways, hath antiently stood some eminent cross, which the country people called High-Cross” (Dugdale 48).

Penn Lane (6”). Cf. Pen close 1840 TA. Tithe Plats Fm. Cf. Tithe Plots ib.

1 The date and reference for this form have unfortunately been mislaid.
Willey

**Wele** 1086 DB, **Wele** 1372 IpmR
**Wilee** 1130 France, -lega 1179 P (p), 1230 FF, 1305 Ch et passim to 1401 IpmR, with variant spellings Wy- and -le, -lee, -ley(e), -lei(e), -lie, -lye

**Willeie** 1230 AC, **Willey(e)** 1230 Bracton, 1544 LP, **Wylley** 1262 Ass, 1535 VE, AD vi, **Wille** 1436, **Willy** 1474 IpmR, **Wylye juxta Watlingstreatt** 1582, **Willie** 1614 FF

**Wily** 1350 Pat

This is almost certainly another example of the place-name Willey or Weeley denoting a wood or grove containing a heathen temple or place of worship, from weoh and leah. Cf. Weoley (PN Wo 350), Willey (PN Sr 175) and Weeley (PN Ess 355).

CROSS IN HAND and WILLEY FIELDS are so named in 1821 (G). The former name may have reference to the meeting here of five ways. For Fields v. supra 25.

**Withybrook**

**Wythibroc** 12th AD, 1275 RH, 1316 FA, **Withi**- 1205 Cur, 1291 Tax, **Whithi**- 1221 Ass, **Whythbrok** 1397 Monast

**Widebroch** t. Hy 2 Dane (p), -broc 1190 P (p), c. 1203 BM, 1247 Ass, **Withe**- 1290 Ch, 1399 Pat, **Wythebrok** 1535 VE

**Wyebroc** 1293 Ipm

**Wethybrok** 1452 FF

‘Withy stream,’ v. broc. “On the banks whereof antiently, as well as now, many Willows have grown” (Dugdale 139).

**Hopsford Hall**

**Apleford** 1086 DB

**Hapseford** c. 1155 (1251) Ch, t. Hy 1 (1397) Pat

**Apesford** 1173 P, **Hapesford** 1260 Ass, 1272 FF, 1291, 1343 Pat

1 “Being there written Apleford, through mistake of the s for an l, and the h omitted; which letter was in antient time indifferently used or let alone in writing, as not being very essential” (Dugdale 141).
Apesford 1187 P, Happe- 1262 Ass, 1313 Cl, Hapford 1375 IpmR, 1535 VE
Hapsford 1224, 1242 Fees
Hoppesford 1285 Ass, 1313 Ipm, 1340 FF, 1400 IpmR, 1428 AD ii, 1441 FF, Happisforth 1298 Ipm, Happysford 1484 Rental
Hoppesford 1389 AD iii, (Happisford al.) 1662 FF

The first element of this name should perhaps be compared with that of Happing and Happisburgh (Nf), which Ekwall (PN in -ing 77) takes to be a pers. name related to OHG Heppo, Hassilo, Hepfilo and to OE gehæp, 'fit.' Wallenberg (PN K 91-2) suggests an alternative possibility, viz. that the first element is OE hæpse, 'hasp,' the reference being to the angle which the stream makes just by the ford. This is possible but one wants more decisive evidence for a toponymic use of hæpse.

Cloudesley Bush and FM is Clowdesleybushe 1576 S, Clowdesley 1721 Recov. College FM (6") is owned by Trinity College, Cambridge. Dole FM. Cf. Davids Dole 1821 G. Fosse FM. Cf. Fossdyk 1595 Trinity. The farm is by the Fosse Way (supra 7).

Wolvey


Woulvey 1445 MinAcct, Woolvey 1656 BM

As the place is surrounded on three sides by streams, the second element is probably eg, not (ge)heg. Hence 'wolf island or marshy land.'

Smockington is Smockinton 1667 HT. The hamlet lies on both sides of Watling Street and the Leicestershire Domesday speaks
of it as Snochantone. Until further forms are noted it would be unwise to attempt to interpret it.

WOLVEY HALL was the home of Geoffrey atte Halle (1327 SR). Foster's Pond (6") and LEICESTER GRANGE are to be associated with the families of John Foster (1797 EnclA) and Thomas de Leycester (1330 Ipms). The latter is so named in 1725 (B).

ABBNEY FM recalls the land in the parish held by Combe Abbey. Cf. the Abbey field 1581 Add. MILEY THORNS (6"). Cf. Milethorn 12th Combe, Miley Thorn Furlong 1797 EnclA. It is one mile from Wolvey. TEMPLE FM. The master of the Templars held land in the parish in 1247 (Ass). There are ruins of the Temple here. Cf. maner de Temple de Woolvey 1691 FF. WOLVEY HEATH is brueria de Wolveia 1206 Cur, the Heath 1667 HT. WOLVEY WOLDS. Cf. Woldweie t. Ed 1 CartMisc, the Wolds 1797 EnclA. v. weald.

(b) MARTON HUNDRED

Mereton(e) 1086 DB, 1174, 1179, 1190 P, Mareton 1178, 1182 ib., Mettone ib., Mertone 1188, 1194 ib., Leta Mertone in Hundr' Knyc' 1327, 1332 SR. The Hundred took its name from Marton infra 140. In the parish of Marton there was once a place called Spelestowe (t. Hy 3 BirmDeed), 'place of speech,' presumably the site of the hundred-moot. Cf. spelstow in the Bourton (Gl) charter (BCS 882). See further under Knightlow Hundred supra 95.

Arley

(axt) Earnlege 1001 KCD 705, Ernele 1199 FF, Arnlege 1221 Ass

1 Isolated from the rest of the Hundred but forming part of it as originally belonging to Long Itchington. This affiliation is recorded in a charter of 1001 (KCD 705) where it is said that seo hid axt earnlege belimpd into yeccantune. This same charter gives us the bounds of Arley. They run from burnan (i.e. Bourne R. supra 2) to holan broc (the nameless stream on the north-west side of the parish), along the brook to huitan lege and so on to the smalan heð and from the heð to the long dic and along the dic to the old veg and thence to the Aspen and so to pocalege broc, this takes us round the north and east of the parish though the exact points are difficult to identify, until we reach the pocalege broc, the nameless stream which forms the eastern half of the southern edge of the parish. Thence we go again to burnan (Bourne R. as before) and so back to holan broc.
Arlei 1086 DB et passim to 1538 LP, with variant spellings -legh, -ley(e), -lege, Araleg’ c. 1200 AD i, Harley ad. Arley 1553 Recov 
Erleia 1196 Cur, Erlee 1201 ib., 1202 FF 

Slowley Hall

Slaelea 1173 P 
Slolege 1221 FF (p), 1232 Ass, Slole ib., -leye 1274 Cl, -legh 1327 Pat, Scoley 1525 FF 
Slohole 1232 Ass 
Slowley(e) 1252 FF, 1322 Pat, 1327 Ipm, 1332 SR, 1380 IpmR, Sloghley 1272 Ass 

This is probably a compound of OE slah, ‘sloe,’ and leah, hence ‘clearing where soes grow.’

Arley Hall was the home of Ralph ad Aulam, atte Halle (1327, 1332 SR). Cf. le Hallemore 1433 AD i.

Ballard’s Green, Clarke’s Fm (6”), Daffern’s Wood1 (6”) and Devitts Green2 are probably to be associated with the families of John Ballarde (1524 SR), Richard Clarke (1667 HT), Geoffrey Delphyn (1327 SR), Richard Dolfyn (1374 Pat) and William Daved (1667 HT).


Chapel Ascote3

Chapel Ascote (6”)

Astanescote c. 1153 Monast, 1208 FF, 1232 Ass, Astonescote ib., Astenescote 1291 Tax, Astinescote c. 1300 Combe, Astunescote 1348 AD iv 
Hastencot 1257 Pat (p) 
Estanescote 1284 ib.

1 Dolfyns 1468 AD i. 2 Devits Green 1725 B. 3 A decayed parish, originally a member of Hodnell (Dugdale 219).
KNIGHTLOW HUNDRED

Ascote 1372 AD iv et freq to 1547 Pat, Ascoty Hodenall 1545 FF, Ascott al. Astonicott 1555 AD iv, Ascote juxta Hodenhull 1656 Dugdale, Chappell Ascott 1667 HT

Possibly ‘Eadstan’s cot(e).’ There was formerly a chapel here (Dugdale 219). Duignan suggests that the name means ‘Aelfstan’s cottages’ and that Aelfstan was the Aelfstan to whom Bishop Oswald granted land in the neighbouring parish of Bishop’s Itchington (KCD 677). This is just possible from the point of view of form, though usually the f or v in Aelf-names remains in the ME forms.

NUNS BUSHES (6") is Nun Bushes 1767 Ladbroke. Cf. also Nun Meadow ib., from the nuns of Nuneaton Priory who owned land in the parish.


Bilton

Bentone 1086 DB
Beltone ib., -ton(e) c. 1155 (1235) CH et freq to 1329 Magdalen, -a c. 1150 Pipewell
Beauton 1221, 1285 Ass, 1227 FF
Bult(h)on 1225 BM, 1262 Ass, 1275 RH, 1329 Magdalen, 1383 IpmR, (in Donesmor) 1329 Ipm
Beulton 1255 FineR, 1304 Ass, 1309 FF, 1317 AD, 1364 Ch, 1378 Cl, 1403 FF, (juxta Donesmor) 1330 Ass, (juxta Rokeby) ib.
Beleton 1285 ib.
Bealton 1291 Tax, 1545 Ct
Beelton 1316 FA, 1386 FF
Beolton 1333 FF, Beolton 1334 Pat
Bilton 1492 Ipm, 1542 LP, Bilton super Donsmore 1608 Recov
Buylton 1535 VE
No certainty is possible with regard to this name. It stands on an unnamed stream and it may be that this bore the same name as the Bell which lies behind Bell (PN Wo 274), going back to OE Beolne (BCS 360). The history of that river-name is uncertain, cf. Ekwall, RN 32–3. An OE Beolnetun might well have given rise to the various later forms.


**Birdingbury**

Byrtingabirig c. 1043 (17th) KCD 916, Burtingbury c. 1045 (17th) ib. 939
Berdingeberie, Derbingerie (sic) 1086 DB
Burthingberi c. 1195 AddCh, Burthebire 1199 FF, -bury 1316 FA, Burthingbire 1221 FF, -bur’ 1247 ib., -bury 1262 Ass, 1279 Nott, 1306 AD, 1312 Ch, 1316 FF, 1325 Cl, -ynge-1317 Ass, 1333 FF, Burthiggeber’ c. 1240 BirmDeed, Burthin(g)bure 1242 Fees, 1291 Tax, -bury 1369 AD vi, Burthingebur’ 1247 Ass
Burdingeberi 1206 Cur, -biri 1221 Pap
Byrthingeberi 1221 FF, Birtthingbury 1288 Ass
Burdingbir(i) 1247, 1265 ib., -bury 1316 Ipm, 1363 AD ii, Burdinggebungy 1330 Ass
Berdyngbury 1260 ib.
Brudyngbury 1313 Ipm, 1380 Cl
Bourdyingbury 1315 Ass, Burdebery 1373 AD vi, 1401 IpmR, Burdurbury 1535 VE, Birdebury 1545 LP
Byrburye 1524 SR, Birdingeberie al. Burberie 1580 FF, Burbury al. Burdingbury 1627 Recov, Birbury 1774 Poll

The first two forms are from late transcripts and are of no value. The later forms leave it uncertain whether the OE form was *Byrdinga-* or *Byrdinga-byrig*. Either is possible, as can be seen from the early interchange of byrđen and byrden, ‘burden.’
Karlström (98) connects the first element with the OGer pers. names Burdo, Burdin (Fürstemann PN 346) and with the pers. name which lies behind the Swedish p.n. Byrdhinge (Hellquist 18). These would suggest an OE pers. name Byrd, hence ‘burh or stronghold of Byrd’s people,’ v. burh. Cf. (in) Byrdingcwican (KCD 764) in the bounds of Elmley (Wo).

Debdale Wood (6") is Deepdale c. 1830 O.S.

**Bourton on Dunsmore**

**Bourton on Dunsmore** [bo'ton]

* Bortone 1086 DB, Boreton super Dounysmore 1552 FF
* Burgton 1232 Ass, Buruhton c. 1242 BirmDeed, Buroton 1275 RH, Boroughton al. Borautton 1291 Tax, Bourghton 1327 SR
* Burton super Dunnesmor 1235 Fees, (Donesmore) 1235 Ass, 1316 Ipm, Burton 1335 ib., 1344 Cl
* Bourton 1298 FF, 1316 FA, 1332 SR, 1410 Pat, (upon Dunnesmore) 1419 AD vi


Draycote is Draicote 1203 FF, Cur, 1327 SR, Dray- 1298, 1312 FF et freq, B(o)urton Draicote 1335–7 Ipm, Dracote 1524 SR. Ekwall (Namnstudie tilägnade Evald Lidén 65) suggests that the dreg here may have reference to the steep hill leading up to Draycote Hill and Draycote Hill Fm. v. cot(e).

**Hill Fm.** Cf. Mikelhul 1247 Dugd 205. v. micel.

**Clifton upon Dunsmore**

Clifton

* Cliptone 1086 DB, Clifton(a) 1169 P et passim, Cliff- 1325 Pat, Clifton super Donesmore 1306 Ass, Clifton super Dunnesmore 1379 FF

v. clif, tun. For Dunsmore v. supra 12. “Standeth upon the top of an indifferent hill…, having its name from the scitation; Cliffe, with the Saxons, signifying not only a rocky place, but any shelving ground” (Dugdale 6).

**Clifton Bridge** is Clifton brigge t. Ed 3 Chalcombe.
Dunchurch

Donecerce 1086 DB, -chir(e)che 1143 Pipewell Reg, 1283 Ch, 1291 Tax, 1343 Pat
Duneschirche c. 1150 Pipewell, 1201, 1207 Cur, -chirice 1247 Ass, Donescherche 1221 ib., Dimescherche (sic) 1223 Bracton, Donischurch 1251 Fees
Dunneschirche, -cherche 1201, 1208 Cur, -chirch 1235, 1242 Fees, Dunnischurch 1251 ib.
Duncherch 1250 Fees, 1260 FF, -chirche 1287 Ipm, 1316 FA, 1375 Ipm
Dunkyrke 1444 BM

The interpretation of this name depends a good deal on the stress to be laid on the genitival forms. If we take the earliest forms as authoritative, then Dugdale (190) is doubtless right in interpreting the name as compounded of "Done or Dune, signifying in our old English, a Hill, and Cerce a Church, which agrees with the situation thereof." If that is so the genitival forms must be explained as due to the influence of the neighbouring Dunsmore (supra 12). If the es is original then church and moor were named after the same man Dunn and s was early lost from the consonant combination nsch.

Cawston FM is Calvestone 1086 DB, Causton 1143 Stowe 931, 12th AD i, c. 1155 (1235) Ch, 1201 FF, Cur, 1275 RH, 1315 Ipm, 1546 LP, (super Dunsmore) 1327 Banco, Cáston 1105 P, Causton 1518 CtRequests, 1619 FF, Causon al. Causton t. Jas 1 ECP. In this district we may well have the OWSScand pers. name Kälfr, as suggested by Ritter (128), hence 'Kalf’s farm,' v. tun.

Potfords Dam is Portford c. 1150 Pipewell, 13th AD ii, Petford 1540 Monast, Potesford Damme 1546 LP. Cf. le Portford (13th) in Alvaston (Db). The ford is over a tiny feeder of the Avon, on the road from Rugby which joins the main road across Dunsmore Heath at Blue Boar Fm. This is an old road, for it is marked on the map of Knightlow Hundred in the 1729 edition of Dugdale. It may have been an old portway. Cf. supra 9.

Toft is Toft 1262 Ass et freq; (juxta Dunchirche) 1302 Ass, 1313 FF, Thoft 1374 AD iv, Taste (sic) 1564 PCC, Tafft 1667 HT.
'Homestead,' v. topt and Introd. xxii. "And had its name originally from some decayed dwelling house; for the word *toft* signifieth a place where a Messuage hath stood, as our Lawyers well know" (Dugdale 194).


Eathorpe¹

Eathorpe is Ethorpe 1232 Ass et freq to 1405 Deed, Eythorpe 1461 IpmR, 1495 FF, Ethorpe 1520 BM, Ethropp t. Hy 8 AD, Ethorpe al. Ethrop 1649, 1656 FF, Eythroppe al. Ethorpe 1649 Recov, Ethrupp 1741 ib. "Hath its name from the situation thereof near the River; Ea in our old English signifying water, and *thorpe* a village or hamlet" (Dugdale 199). v. porp and cf. Nuneaton supra 88. The place lies in a bend of the river Itchen. For the meaning here of *thorp* v. Stoneythorpe infra 134.

Hockley Ho is probably to be associated with Henry de Hockele, taxed in the 1332 SR under Stretton, about three miles distant. The family probably came from Hockley infra 153.

Frankton

Frankton


Franckton upon Dunsmore 1618 Deed

'Franca's farm,' v. tun. Cf. Frankley (PN Wo 346). William de Francketone held the manor in 1235 (Fees).

Lemon's Wood (6") is to be associated with the family of Richard Lemyn (1524 SR). It is Leemans Wood c. 1840 TA.

¹ Originally a township of Wappenbury.
Frankton Fields and Frankton Grounds. *v. supra* 25 and *infra* 335.

**Grandborough**

*Greneburgan* 1043 (17th) KCD 916

*Granesburgh* c. 1045 (17th) KCD 939

*(G)rane-*, *Greneberge* 1086 DB

*Grenebergh* 1199 FF *et passim* to 1547 Monast, with variant spellings *-berge*, *-berwe*, *-burgh*, *-borough*, *Grenebirge* 1221 Pap

*Gernebergh* 1289 Ass

*Greneberge* 1300 1pm, *Grenberow* 1326 ib., *Grenneburgh* 1327 SR, 1373 AD v, *Grenbo(u)rg* 1358 BM, 1360 AD v, 1439 AD i

*Grend(e)burgh* 1390 AD iii, *Grendborowe* 1591 CRequests, *Grenbrogh* 1596 FF


*Gryndborough* 1551 Recov, *Grind-* t. Eliz ChancP

'Green hill,' *v. beorg*, if we take the first form to be eccentric. Cf. Grandborough (PN Bk 134).

*Calcott* Ho is *Caldecote* 1086 DB *et freq* to 1656 Dugdale, *(juxta Grenebergh)* 1293 Ass, *(juxta Napton)* 1320 FF, *Calcote* 1463 AD v, *Cawcot* 1610 Speed, *Calcott* al. *Caldecott* 1649 FF. 'Cold cottages,' *v. cot(e)*. The place is in an exposed position.

*Hulls* Fm is *le Hul(l)* 1336 Coventry, t. Ed 3 Chalcombe, *Hulmylmede* 1336 Coventry and is to be associated with Matilda de la Hull (1293 Ass). 'Hill.' For the modern vowel *v. Introd. xxvi.*

**Walcote End** (c. 1830 O.S.)¹

*Walecote* 1086 DB, *-cot(e)* 1227 FF *et freq* to 1366 FF, *Walescote* 1393 ib.

*Walcote* 1285 FF, *Walcote* 1452 AD iii, *(juxta Wyleybye)* 1297 FF, *Walcote dole* 1336 Magdalen

¹ North-east of Woolscot, near Woolscot Lodge.
Waldecote 1336 Coventry
Waulcote 1597 FF, Wawcott 1627 Sess, Walcote-end 1656
Dugdale, Waulcott al. Walcot 1673 FF, Walcott al. Wawcott
1705 Recov

This is probably OE wēala cote, ‘cottage(s) of the serfs or Britons,’ v. wealh. The Coventry Cartulary form is probably an error. See further Wallon Brook supra 6. For dole v. dal.

WOOLSCOT

Wulscote c. 1235 Magdalen, 1452 AD iii, (fields of) 1245
Magdalen, Wlscote c. 1255 AD v, Wollscote 1447 AD iv,
Wolscote 1511 AD v, Wolsecote 1544 LP
Wullescote 1247 Ass (p), Wollescote 1283 FF, 1547 Monast,
Wiles- 1285 Ass, Woleskote 1285 FF
Wulvescot’ 1336 Coventry
Woscote 1533 FF, Wooscote 1569 PCC, Wooscott 1610 Recov,
1627 Sess, Woscott al. Woolscott 1649 FF, Woscot 1675

Ogilby

According to Dugdale (211), this place was Wulvescote in “old records.” This statement finds support in the form from the Coventry Cartulary which may have been copied from some earlier document, now lost. If this is correct, the meaning is ‘Wulf’s cot(e),’ the first element being the animal-name here used as a pers. name.

Hillmorton

HILLMORTON

Moritona c. 1080 France
Mortone 1086 DB, 1201 Cur, Morton super Dunnesmore 1235
Fees, Mor(e)ton 1242, 1251 ib., 1268 Ipm, 1291 Tax
Elemorton 1187 P, Ellemorton 1208 Cur
chapel of Hulle, Hulle and Morton (lands in) 1247 RegAlb,
Hulle and Morton 1253 FF, Hull super Dunsmore 1334 Dugdale
Hullemortone 1265 Ch et freq to 1357 AD v, Hillemorton super
Dunnesmore 1399 Ass, Hulmorton 1430 FF, Hillmoreton
1537 AD v, Hill Mooreton 1626 Sess

This parish was formed from the at one time distinct vills of Hill and Morton. “Hill, antiently written Hull, conteyning that
part standing on the Bank, andMoreton where the Church is, that below in a moorish ground” (Dugdale 12).

Abbotts1, Cocks Gorse (6"), Russells FM and Watts Lane2 (both 6") are to be associated with the families of Thomas Abbott (1667 HT), John Cock (1803 Survey), Joseph Russell (ib.) and Joshua Watts (ib.).

Browns FM (6"). Cf. Browns Holt 1803 Survey. Featherbed Lane (6") is a common name for a muddy way. Mill Ho. Cf. Mill Field ib. Normandy is so named ib. This is perhaps a name of the type discussed under Nineveh infra 234. Spring Hill is so named ib.

Hodnell3

Hoden(h)elle 1086 DB, Hodenhelle 1195 P, 1197 FF, Odenell 1199 Cur
Hodenhull(e) c. 1160 AddCh, 1196 P, 1208 FF et freg to 1497 Ipm, (Germunde, -te, Osberti) 1235 Fees, (Gurmond) 1401 IpmR, (Brus) ib., Hodinhull(e) 1275 RH, 1316 FA, (Bruiiz) 1371 Dugdale, Hodunhullehaie, -weie c. 1300 Combe, Hodunhull 1385 AD iii
Hodenhill 1200 Cur, 1284 Pat
Hodehull(a) c. 1220 AddCh (p)
Schytgenhodenhull 1232 Ass, Schutenhodenhull 1242 Fees, S(c)hiten Hodenhull 1316 Ipm, 1401 IpmR
Olde Hodenhille 1451 AD iv, 1465 Pat, Old Hodnell 1547 AD vi
Hodynell 1514 AD iv
Hodnall al. Hodenhull 1535 VE, 1555 AD vi, (al. Hoddenhill) 1554 Recov., Hodnall 1592 PCC, Hodnell grounds 1603 Ladbroke
Hodenhill 1540 LP, 1581 AD v

‘Hoda’s hill,’ v. hyll. Germund and Osbert held manors here in 1235 (Fees). Dugdale (218) speaks of that part of Hodnell which belonged to the nuns of Nuneaton as Great Hodenhull. The manor of Schutenholdenhull was held by one Simon de

1 Cf. Abbotts, Abbotts Meadow 1803 Survey.
2 Cf. Watts Close ib.
3 A decayed parish.
KNIGHTLOW HUNDRED

Hodenhull (1242 Fees). For schuten, ‘filthy,’ cf. NED s.v. shitten. Such terms of reproach are not uncommon in local usage but seldom find their way into documents. John de Bruys is mentioned in connection with the place in 1260 (Ass). Cf. le Bruscroft 1353 AD iv.

HILL FM. Cf. Hullemovede 1348 AD iv.

St Helens (6") is Seynt Elens c. 1500 AD, 1554 Recov, St Hellens 1655 FF. This is the name given to the district surrounding the ruined church of Hodnell, dedicated to St Helen.

Hunningham

Hunningehâ 1086 DB, c. 1165 AddCh, Hunningeham 1291 Ch
Hunigham 1185 Templars, Hunningham c. 1203 BM, 1235 Fees, 1236 FF, Honyngham 1288 ib. et freq to 1535 VE, with variant spelling -yng-
Hunningham 1242 Fees
Honingham, Honyngham 1262 Ass, Honyngham 1274 Cl, Honingham 1316 Ipm, 1327 SR
‘ham(m) of Hûna’s people,’ v. ing.

The Hill (6") was the home of Edward del Hil (1247 Ass).

Ashes (6"). Cf. Hunningham Ashes 1679 FF. HUNNINGHAM BRIDGE is Honingham bridge 1636 Sess.

Long Itchington

Long Itchington

set Yceantune 1001 KCD 705

1 KCD 705 gives us the bounds of Long Itchington. They are best traced if we start from swañ ford (i.e. Snowford Bridge infra 134) in the middle of the bounds. Thence we go along the river (i.e. the Itchen) to the elder-stump, thence to hwerfel dice, wellafes wællan and fasan dales hyllæ to the elder-stump, and thence to the pyrned (i.e. thorn-clump) and so to cuppan wællan and holan wællan and stanford. The first elder-stump must be the point (west-south-west of Tithe Fm) where the boundary leaves the Itchen, the other points must carry us round the boundary to a lost ford in the neighbourhood of Southam cement works—the construction of the Warwick-Napton canal here has changed the old water-courses. Thence we go along the sic (i.e. small water-course) to the stan and the ælreman stob (i.e. the elder-stump of the Southam charter infra 144) to the middle of the mere and so
Icketona 1043 (17th) KCD 916, Ikintone 1168 P
Ichenton c. 1045 (17th) KCD 939, 1202 FF, -tona c. 1150
CartMisc, Icentone 1086 DB, Igenton 1301 Cl
Hichendon 1170 (1314) Ch (p)
Longa Hichenton c. 1185 Madox, Lunghichentone 1221 Ass,
Long Ychenton 1277 Cl
Hechinton 1221 Ass
Long Igenton 13th AD iii, Long Igynton 1449 AD ii
Ychinton 1223 FF, Hichinton 1235 Pat, Ichynton 1293 BM,
Long Itchinton 1305, 1336 Ipm, Long Igynton 1449 AD ii,
Longa Ichynton 1535 VE, Upper Itchington 1636 Sess
Long Uchinton 1280 Cl, Huchenden 1285 Pat, Uchynton 1289
FF, Huchynton Longa 1535 VE

‘Farm by the river Itchen’ (supra 3), v. tun. The houses are
set on the two sides of a street a good half-mile long.

Bascote

Bacheota 1174 P (p), Baskecota 1190 ib. (p), 1191 ib., Basche-
cota 1192 ib., Bacecot(e) 1202 FF, 1206 Cur, Bacecoten ib.,
Bascecote ib., 1221 Ass
Bascote 1206 FF et passim, Bascutt 1739 FF
Bassecote 1221 FF (p)
Bassecote 1227 ib., 1272 Ass

Possibly ‘Bacci’s cot(e),’ but the forms are difficult.

Snowford Bridge and Hill. This is the snaw ford of KCD 705
(s.a. 1001), v. supra 133 n. It is Snowford 1776 EnclA. The name
is clearly a compound of OE snāw, ‘snow,’ and ford, but it is
impossible now to guess what incident gave rise to the name.

Stoneythorpe Hall

Torp 1199, 1202 FF, Trop 1248 FF, Thorp(e) 1339 Pat, 1576 S

into the Itchen and along the Itchen to cærssan wyllan. This carries us round
the south-east of the parish to its most southerly point. Thence we go by
another elder-stump to the high oak in the midst of suilliuht grafe, i.e. doubt-
less in the woodland still marked (on high ground) by Ufton Wood (v. Ufton
infra 187) and Long Itchington Wood. From the oak to the withy-bed,
doubtless in the marshy ground by Welsh Road Bridge, and so by the hlaw
and the little hlaw to the haran mere or boundary pool, i.e. the present Dayman
Pool (6") and so by orman ho (i.e. the hill through which the railway-cutting
now goes) to Snowford.
Samsonesthowrp 1220 CartMisc, Thorp Samson 1310 AD i, 1311 FF
Stonythorp 1309 FF, 1354 Ipm, 1401 AD i, Stone Thorpe 1629 FF
v. porp. "This, of a small Hamlet, is now reduc'd to one House, and hath its name from the rocky condition of the ground where it stands" (Dugdale 232). Thomas Sanson held the manor in 1202 (FF).

Hill Ho was probably the home of William del Hull (1327 SR). Cf. Luttelhul 1337 AD ii.


LADBROKE

Hlodbroc 998 Crawf viii
Lodbroc 1086 DB, t. Hy i Kenilworth et passim to 1535 VE with variant spellings -brok(e), -brooke, Lodbruke 1379 IpmR

1 Crawford Charter viii gives us the bounds of Ladbroke and Radbourne, but it is difficult to determine just what ground they cover and the task is not made easier by the presence of the Oxford canal which has led to a good deal of altering of the old stream-courses and the presence here of certain extra-parochial areas. We can start at coxegeyll (Cockbill infra 145) where Southam meets Napton, Ladbroke and Radbourne. We go by the heafdan to the watergefeal (or waterfall) along the stream to stanhaemeford. This last is clearly a ford of the people of Stoneton (Nth). It is probably the ford at the point where Radbourne, Priors Hardwick and Stoneton parishes meet, carrying an old green road from Priors Marston. Thence the boundary goes to wilman ford (cf. the bounds of Wormleighton infra 275 n.) which must be at Watergall Bridge at the north-west corner of Wormleighton. Thence the boundary goes along sealt stret which as in the Wormleighton charter (ib.) would seem to be the Southam-Banbury road. It goes along the sealtstreæt to the 'green way' and thence to wytmanbroc and along that stream and from that stream to hroedbroc and from that stream along fu heafdan to the mere, from the mere to the hlaw on yppeself and from thence to Cockbill. This last stretch is very difficult to follow. hroedbroc is presumably another name for the stream which gave name to Radbourne infra 142, and at the end we are rightly enough on the Southam-Ladbroke border (infra 144), but it is difficult to understand why we have no mention of the Itchen which forms the western boundary of Ladbroke.
Ludeboc 1232 AD i, Ludbroke 1567 AD v
Lotbroc 1235 Fees
Lodebrok(e) 1279 Nott, 1285 FF, 1315 Ipm, Loddebroke 1386 AD ii, 1412 Ch
Ladbrok 1320 AD iii, Ladbrooke 1577 AD iv, (al. Lodbrooke) 1596 Recov
Lydbrook 1576 S, 1675 Ogilby

Ekwall (RN 235) notes that this is a difficult name. He says that the initial \( h \) of the earliest form suggests Germanic origin, but it should be noted that land is spelled hland in the same charter, so that the \( h \) may be inorganic. A further trace of the first element may be found in Lodthweye (t. Hy 3 AD iii) in this parish. At present it seems unsafe to offer any explanation of this name.

Deppers Bridge is pont. de Defford 1285 Ass, Defford brugge 1374 Rental, Defords berde, Defords heech c. 1600, Deffers bridge 1603, Dephsfords bridge 1765 Ladbrooke. Probably 'deep ford,' \( v. \) deep, with assimilation of \( pf \) to \( ff \). For heech \( v. \) infra 335. For berdge \( v. \) Introd. xxvi.

Lady Hill is so named in 1675 (Ladbrooke) and is Lady Leghs hill ground 1639 ib., Ladey Hill 1726 ib. It is named from Lady Katherine, widow of Sir Thomas Leigh, lord of the manor c. 1600 (ib.).


Church Lawford

Lellewoc 1077 (17th) Monast
Leileforde 1086 DB
Ledlefod c. 1090 France
Lelleford 1143 PipewellReg, early 13th BM, Lelesforde 1161–70 France (p)
Lalleford t. Hy 2 BM, (1235) Ch, 1235 Fees, 1272, 1281 Ipm, 1283 Ch, Lallford 1445 MinAct
KNIGHTLOW HUNDRED

Kirkelalleford c. 1204 AD, Chirche Lalkeford 1235 Ch et freq to 1406 AD iii, Chercelallalldford 1272 Ass, Chyrelalldford 1308 BM, Chyrelalford 1388 Cl, Chirche Lalford 1460 AD iv Chirlafford 1336 QW Church Lawford 1535 VE

See also s.n. Little Lawford supra 115 and Long Lawford infra 138. Comparison of the early forms of this name and those for Lawford (PN Ess 342) makes it somewhat doubtful whether the history of the two names is the same. The early forms Ledle-, Leile-, Lelle- (four times), Lille- and Lele-, as against the two forms in Lele- for the Essex name, make derivation from an OE Lealla unlikely. Possibly as for Leybourne (PN Sr 197) we should suggest association with OE lǣl(a), 'twig, withy,' and interpret the name as 'withy-ford.' The chief difficulty in such an interpretation would be the persistent ll in the ME forms.

FULHAM WOOD (6") is probably near the site of Folewelle 12th Combe, 13th AD iii, Folewell 1247 Dugd 205, Fulwell 1699 Buccleuch, Fulwell Spinney c. 1720 ib. Probably 'muddy spring,' v. ful, wielle, though the first element might be OE full, 'full.'

The Stude (c. 1830 O.S.) is (le) Stude 1221 Pap, (capell' de) 1232, 1242 Ass, 1255 Spencer, t. Ed 3 Coventry, le Stede 1262 Ass, le Stode 1411 Coventry, 1547 Monast, The Stude, the Stade 1725 B, Upper, Lower Steads c. 1840 TA, and was the home of Philip del Stude (1327 SR) and Philip del Stede (1332 ib.). This is the OE styde, stede, 'place.' The word is rarely found alone in place-names, but a possible parallel is Stidd (PN La 144). Ekwall (loc. cit.) would take the word there and in the Warwickshire name to mean 'place of worship.' Stidd is an old chapelry and there was at one time a chapel at The Stude (Dugdale 22). The site was a mile south-west of Church Lawford.

BILLINGHAM'S BARN (6") is to be associated with the family of John Billingham (1840 TA).

FOX HILL BARN (6"). Cf. Fox holes meadow 1699 Buccleuch. THE GRANGE. Cf. Northegrange 1553 Pat. Limestone Hall, Ling Hall and Mount Pleasant are so named in 1821 (G). Cf. Ling Close 1840 TA. For the last name v. supra 91. LYNES
Spinney (6") is Lines Spinney ib. Mill Ho. Cf. le Mulnemore 1364 AD. Rookery Hall is Rookrey Hall 1821 G.

Long Lawford

Lelleford 1086 DB, Lungelelleford c. 1310 AD ii
Lilleford 1086 DB
Lalleford 1189 P (p), (Longa) t. John AD, (Long) c. 1204
Madox, c. 1240 AD ii, Longlalford 1542 LP
Longa Lalefort late 12th BM
Long Lawford 1546 LP, (Law-) 1547 BailiffsAccts

v. Church Lawford supra 137. "Longe was doubtless put thereto in respect that it lyes not so round together as many other towns do" (Dugdale 21). Most of the houses stand in one street three-quarters of a mile long. Cf. Long Itchington supra 133-4.

Clay Hill Barn (6"). Cf. Cleyhul(le) c. 1150 Pipewell, 14th AD i. Lawford Heath is so named in 1699 (Buccleuch). Cf. Hethe, Smalehet c. 1150 Pipewell. Lawford Hill is Lallefords-hul 13th AD i. Cf. also Heath Hill 1699 Buccleuch. It is on Lawford Heath. LODGE FM. Cf. message called the Lodge c. 1840 TA. Pedlars Barn (6"). Cf. Pedlars Close ib. Townsend End Lane (6"). Cf. Townsend grounds 1713 Buccleuch. For grounds v. infra 335.

Leamington Hastings

Leamington Hastings

Lunitone 1086 DB
Lementon(a) 1174 P (p), c. 1245 BM, 1304 Ch, Leminton(e) 1198, 1242 Fees, -yn- 1231 RegAlb, -yn- 1289 Ch, 1388 Cl
Estlemyn(g)ton 1221 Ass et freq to 1327 Pat, East Lemington 1675 Ogilby
Lymington 1280 Ch
Lemyngton Hasting 1285 Ass, (-ings) 1488 Pat, 1535 VE, Lemynton Hastang 1375 Cl, Lemington Hastyngs al. East Lemington 1603 FF
'Farm on the river Leam' (supra 4), v. tun. *East* to distinguish from Leamington Spa *infra* 175.

**Beck Hill FM.** In the adjacent parish of Dunchurch we have mention of *Beckemede c. 1150 Pipewell, Beck meadow t. Hy 8 Min.Acct, 1709 Buccleuch.* Beck Hill (first noted in 1830 O.S.) lies just across the Leam, but it is difficult to believe that this stream was ever known as the ‘beck.’ More probably both names alike contain the OE pers. name *Becca.*

**Broadwell [brædal]** is *Bradwell(a) 1130 P (p) et freq to 1379 IpmR, *Brad* 1419 ib., *Bradewelmyne 1375 Ch, Brodwel 1533 FF, Broad- 1625 Recov, Bradwell 1656 Dugdale.* ‘Wide spring,’ v. *brad, welle,* probably in contrast to a lost *Smallwelle*(forlong) 1380 Cl, v. *smæl.* “It taketh its name from the breadth of the spring which riseth here” (Dugdale 215).

**Hill** is *Hille 1086 DB, 1201 Cur, 1252 Ch, 1488 Pat, *Hull(e) 1190 P (p), 1198 FF et freq to 1375 Ch, (justa Lemyngton) 1372 Ass.* “Hath its name from the high situation thereof” (Dugdale 214).

**Kites Hardwick**

*Herdewice 1208 Cur, Herdwic 1236 Cl, Herdewyk justa Lymyn(g)ton 1315 Ass, 1331 FF, Littleherdewyk justa Lymynge 1317 Ass, Hardwic 1464 AD v, Hardwyk Grombold 1518 FF, (Grymbold) 1538 ib. Kytherdewyk 1387 FF, Kytethardwick 1529 Rental, Kytethearde Wyke (sic) 1557 Recov, Kytes Hardwicke al. Hardwicke Grombold 1661 FF*

v. *heordewic.* The reason for the additional prefix *Kites* is uncertain. It does not seem to be a manorial addition, since no family of the name appears in records in connection with the place. Possibly kites were frequently seen near or regularly nested in the vicinity. Cf. *Kyte Hardwick* in *Tysoe infra* 285 and possibly *Puddock* Hardwick (PN BedsHu 258–9). No trace of a *Grombold* or *Grymbold* family can be found in connection with this place. There was a family of *Grimbold* in Arrow (1229 FF, 1327, 1332 SR).

**Gibraltar Ho** is *Gibraltar 1821 G.* See *Nineveh infra* 234.
WARWICKSHIRE

Malvern Hall is Morburn Hill c. 1830 O.S., Morvan Hall (directory), Morburn Hall (map) 1850 White.

Marton

*Mortone* 1086 DB

‘Farm by the pool,’ *v. mere, tun*. Cf. Merton (PN Sr 25).

Burbidge’s FM is to be associated with the family of Joseph Burbidge (1774 Poll).

HANGINGS SPINNEY (6’). Cf. Hanging Furlong 1804 Encl.A. MARTON BRIDGE is *pontem de Merton* 1411 Coventry. MARTON MOOR. Cf. Morefurlong in Martonfield t. Hy 8 Coventry, Moorefurlong c. 1630 Rental.

Napton on the Hill

NAPTON ON THE HILL

*Eptone, Neptone* 1086 DB, *Neptone c.* 1154 AD, 1169, 1176 P

(p)

*Napton(e)* 1173 ib. (p) *et passim, (Boscheri)* 1401 IpmR,

*(super montem)* 1502 AD v, 1535 VE, *Neapton* 1199 FF

*Napertona* 1225 Bracton

*Cnapton* 1235 Fees

The form *Cnapton* (1235 Fees) and the prominent isolated hill here make it clear that Dugdale (223) is right in his comment, “This town stands upon a very eminent ascent, of which originally its name was taken, *cnap* in the British (sic) language signifying the same with *gibbus* or *tuber*, for such we know all Hills are in reference to the plains and flats whereon they stand: neither is the word in that sense yet worn out of use amongst us; for we commonly call the top or highest part of a notable ascent, the *knap* of a hill.” The old name for the inhabitants of Napton, viz. *Cnap-p-hâme*, survives in the minor names Nephemeford, Nepheembroc found in a fine of 1206 in the neighbouring parish of Southam. The brook is clearly the nameless brook which
separates Southam and Napton from Myer Bridge southwards and the ford was probably at the present bridge. Cf. s.u. Stockton, Wormleigh and Kineton infra 146, 275, 282 and cf. further Glimhemwode (1273 RH) for Glimpton Wood (O). Henry Boscher held land in the adjacent parish of Ladbroke c. 1230 (Fees).

How Combe (6") is Hokoumbe c. 1390 Ct, Hocombe c. 1400 Rental, Howcomb 1779 Encl A. The forms are too late for any satisfactory explanation to be offered.

Myer Bridge (6") is le Myrebrigge 1336 Coventry, Meerbridge 1850 White. A late compound of mire, 'swamp' (v. myrr).

Tomlow is Twemlowe, Twemlowefurlong t. Ed 1, Temelouve-furlong 1306, Tomlowsfurlong c. 1520 Shuckburgh, Townlaw 1752 J, -low 1821 G. 'At the two hills or barrows,' v. hlaw. The name is identical in origin with Twemlow (Ch), Twamlow c. 1200, Twomlowe 1266 StWerB. Cf. also Tremelau Hundred infra 247.

Butt Hill. Cf. le Bottes, le Buttes c. 1350 Ct, Butt Hill 1779 Encl A. v. infra 322. Chapel Green is so named in 1779 (ib.) and preserves the memory of the chapel of St Lawrence which stood here (Dugdale 225). Doglane FM (6"). Cf. Dog Lane 1779 Encl A. The Folly (6"). v. infra 382. Grove Lane (6") is so named ib. In Meadow Gate. Cf. Inn Meadow Gap ib.

Napton Fields. Cf. Feldefurfonge 1411 Coventry and the west field of Napton 16th AD vi. v. supra 25. Napton Hill is probably the Mull hull of 1411 Coventry. There is an old mill here. Napton Holt is so named in 1779 (Encl A) but is earlier le Wold (1585 LRMB). It is part of the same wold as Southam Holt infra 146. New Zealand FM (6") is probably a nickname of the type discussed infra 234. It is in a remote corner of the parish. Pillory Green (6") is Pillery Green 1779 Encl A.

Princethorpe

Prandestorpe 1221 Ass, Pransthorpe 1329 FF, 1330 Pat
Prenestorpe 1232, 1247 Ass (p), 1262 FF, -thorpe 1276 RH, 1332 SR, (super Dunnesmore) 1288 Ass

\(^1\) A hamlet of Stretton on Dunsmore.
**WARWICKSHIRE**

*Prennesthorpe* 1348 *FF*

*Dugdale (29) was doubtless on the right track when he wrote “As for the name it proceeds, doubtless, from some antient possessor thereof, the latter sillable, viz. thorpe, signifying a Village or Hamlet, for so in the Saxon time they were called: the Dutch to this day (whose language hath a great affinity with our old English) calling such Villages Droupes, pronouncing d instead of th.” The pers. name involved would seem to be the name *Pram* found as the second name of a Kentish king in ASC (s.a. 796), later *Pren*, for which Ethelweard has the form *Prend.* Cf. Redin 34.*

**BURNT HURST** FM is *Burnydhurst* 1540 *AOMB*. ‘Burnt wood,’ v. hyrst. *Hurst* (1199 *FF*) may also refer to this wood. *PIRREY MILL* (6") is *Purimilne* 1227 *FF*, *Perrie milne* 1608 *LRMB*, *Pirrey Mill* 1656 Dugdale. ‘Mill by the pear tree,’ v. pyrige. *STONEYFORD BARN*. Cf. *Stoney Ford* c. 1830 O.S.

**Radbourne**

*Hreadburna* 998 *Crawf viii*

*Redborne* 1086 *DB*, 1405 *BM*, -*burna, -ne* 1170 *P (p)*, 1242 *Fees*, 1247 *Ass*

*Rodburn(e)* c. 1232 *AD iii*, 1267 *Ipm*, 1275 *RH*, 1290 *Ch*, 1315 *Ipm*, 1354 *AD iv*, 1656 *Dugd*, *Rot-* 1235 *Fees*, -*bourne* 1316 *Ipm*, 1412 *Ch*, -*borne* 1318 *AD v*, 1535 *VE*

*Radborne al. Redborne* 1576 *FF*, *Radborne al. Radborne* 1592 *AD v*, *Radborne grounds* 1603 *Ladbroke*


1 A decayed parish, now represented by Upper and Lower (6") Radbourne farms.
Rugby

_**Rugby**_

_Rocheberie_ 1086 DB  
Rochebi t. Hy 2 BM, Rokebi t. Hy 2 AD et passim to 1627  
PCC, with variant spelling -by  
Roukeby 1373 IpmR, Rukby 1484 AD iv, Ruckeby 1533, 1606  
FF, Rokebie 1579 ib.  
Rugby 1525 LP, (Rokeby al.) 1563 FF, Rugbye al. Ruckbye  
t. Eliz ChancP  
Roughbie al. Rokebye, Roughby al. Rocheby 1557 Recov, Rughbie  
1580 FF  
Rukeby al. Rugby 1563 FF  

This name probably goes back to an OE _Hrocan byrig_,  
_'Hroca's burh,' or (less likely) _hroca byrig_, 'burh of the rooks,'  
the second element being altered to by through Scand influence.  
Cf. Rokeby (PN NRY 301). See further Introd. xxii. The form  
_Rokeby_ survived in the name _Rokeby Fields_ on the Tithe Award  
Map.

**Upper and Lower Shuckburgh**

_Suckburgh (Upper and Lower)_

_Socheberge_ 1086 DB, _Lower Sokeberw_ c. 1236 AD v, _Nethere-  
sockebergh_ 1247 FF  
_Suckeberga_ c. 1154 AD, 1163 BM, _Suce- 12th AD, Suke-  
c. 1154 ib., Sugkebergia c. 1160 (1318) Ch, Suckeberge 1204  
Cur, 1221 FF, 1254 Ipm, Suckeberue Oliver, Osbert 1235  
Fees, Nethersukebergh 1247 Ass  
_Schukeberg_ 1236 Fees, _Schukesburgh_ 1242 Pat, _Overes Shuke-  
bergh_ 1247 FF, _Shukeborough_ 1547 Pat  
_Uvere Shukebergh_ 1247 Ass, _Schuckeberge_ 1305 Ipm, _Schucke-  
burgh al. Schockeburch_ 1313 ib., _Shukkeborgh Inferior_ 1327  
SR, _Overschuckebergh_ 1386 AD iv  
_Shokebergh_ 1270 Ch, _Schokkeberue_ 1273 Ipm, _Schockeburgh  
1313 Cl, Shokesburgh_ 1380 ib.  
_Shughtburgh_ 1318 Pat, _Shugbrough_ 1524 SR, _Shugborough(e)  
1547 Monast  

‘Goblin-haunted hill,’ v. scucca, beorg. Identical in origin
with Shugborough (PN St 137). For the 12th-century association of Osbert de Lemintone and Oliver de Shukborow with the manor of Upper Shuckburgh cf. Dugdale 207.

**Upper Shuckburgh**

**Corbro (local)** is **Caldebergh** t. Ed 1, c. 1400, **Caldeborewe** 1364, -boru t. Ed 4, -burch 1520, **Cawborough** 1797 **Shuckburgh**. ‘Cold hill,’ v. cald, beorg.

**Beacon Hill** is so named in 1781 and 1797. **Goarn Spinney** (6°). Cf. **Great, Little Gourn, Gourn Hill** 1797. This is perhaps the plural of *gara*. Cf. **Goren** 1237 AD ii (Salford), *le Goren* 1309 Dugd 384 (Mollington). **Longegore** (1364) might refer to one of the two gores. **Oatham Spinney** (6°) is the **Oatham** 1797. Cf. also **Otewong** 1364, **Othul** t. Ed 4, v. vangr. **Stewkley Spinney** (6°). **Stewkley** is a name used in the Shuckburgh family.

**Lower Shuckburgh**

**Horse Hill** (6°) is **Horsehill** 1797 and is possibly to be identified with **Horswellefurlong** c. 1400, with common confusion between unstressed ‘hill’ and ‘well.’ **Long Hill Wood**. Cf. *le Longehul* t. Ed 1.

**Southam [sændəm]**

Southam 998 Crawf viii, 1001 KCD 705, **Southam** c. 1045 (17th) KCD 939 et passim to 1327 SR, **Sucha** (sic) 1086 DB

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1 The forms quoted here are all from documents in the possession of Sir Gerald Shuckburgh.

2 Crawford Charter viii gives us the bounds of Southam. They start where *hlodbroc* (Ladbrooke supra 135) falls into *ycænan* (Itchen supra 3), i.e. at the junction of Harbury, Southam and Ladbrooke parishes, then along the Itchen to the *hærdwæcan* (i.e. probably Southam Fields Fm (6°)) where the boundary leaves the Itchen; from there to the *welenstubbe* (i.e. elder-stub) which is probably the second *aetrenan stob* of the Long Itchington charter (supra 133), bringing us to the point where Long Itchington, Southam and Stockton parishes meet; thence to the *mærstæn* or boundary stone and from there to the *gemyde*, i.e. stream-junction, which must be the junction of streams by Myer Bridge (6°) where Stockton, Napton and Southam parishes meet; thence to *beornēcaeades hlæwe* and from there in succession to the *pytt*, the *beanhland*, the *pytt* and *cecebyke* (Cockbill infra 145). The *pytts* are prob-
Southam 1043 (17th) KCD 916, 1316 FA, 1332 SR, Southham 1326 Pat
Sudham c. 1145 (1348) Ch, 1195 P, 1206 Cur (p), Suham 1199 FF, 1206 Cur, 1227 Ch, 1262 FF
Southam 1392 Deed, 1439 AD i, 1449 AD ii

'South ham.' It lies due south of Long Itchington, but there is no other name in ham in the neighbourhood.

Cockbill (lost) is (to) Coccebyle, Corcebyll 998 Crawford viii, Cockesbyle 1252 FF, Cokebilemore 13th Combe. This name is repeated in the form Cockeble in Stretton on Dunsmore (1199 FF). It would seem to be found also in Gogbill in Avon Dassett (EnclA) and in Cockbillock, the name of a field in Priors Hardwick (TA). Cockbill can be located precisely as it is mentioned in the bounds of Southam, in those of Ladbroke and Radbourne, and as being in Radbourne by the road which leads from Priors Marston to Warwick. This fixes it at the south-eastern extremity of Southam where there is a sharp beak-like projection from Southam into Radbourne parish. Gogbill is probably for earlier Cockbill and is the name of three fields in the south-west corner of Avon Dassett where that parish makes a short but sharp projection between Burton Dassett and Ratley parishes. Cockbillock is the name of a field at the north-west corner of Priors Hardwick where it makes a long and sharp projection between Radbourne and Priors Marston parishes. The site of Cockbill in Stretton is unknown. The only feature which the sites seem to have in common is that they are by sharp-pointed boundary projections and one can only hazard the suggestion that our forefathers noted the shape of these projections as formed by the boundary hedges or ditches and nicknamed the ground cock-bill (OE *cocc-bill) or (with diminutive -ock) cockbillock. Such a name has not so far been noted apart from these three Warwickshire examples.

ably pools by the side of the boundary here as it rises up from Myer Bridge and Cockbill is at the extreme south-east corner of the parish. From there we go to yppesce1f, along the heaffdan to hvahheswellan and thence to hlobroc and along the brook to the Itchen. The yppesce1f is the high ridge which here divides Ladbroke from Southam; the boundary touches the Ladbroke stream half a mile north-east of Ladbroke village and so makes its way to the point from which we started. Cf. yppesce1f, fæ wyllan and hlobroc in the Ladbroke bounds supra 135.
Southam Holt is Waldweie 1206 FF, le Waude 1262 Ass, Woldenede 1336 Coventry, le Woldyate 1375 Rental, Sothamwold 1547 Bailiffs Accts, the Wolde feilde, the wolde way, Southam Wold 1603, the Oult 1633, Ye Olt meadow 1684, the Olt Meade 1675 Ladbroke, Southam Holt 1821 G. ‘Wold,’ v. weald. For the dropping of the initial consonant cf. Old (PN Nth 128). See further Napton Holt supra 141.

Bury Orchard (6") is so named in 1761 (EnclA). Cf. also Berycroft 1481 AD iii. Griffins FM (6"). Cf. the Griffin yard 1761 EnclA. Holywell is Hadwellene 1206 FF, Halywell 1336 Coventry, the well called Holy Well 1761 EnclA. Old Ford FM is Oldeford 1336 Coventry, Oldford bridge 1761 EnclA. Salt Spring. Cf. Saltmere 1211 FF, 1336 Coventry. Southam Fields is Sowtham feild 1603 Ladbroke. v. supra 25. Southam-hill FM. Cf. la Hulle 1336 Coventry.

Stockton

Stockton 1272 FF, Stockton 1290 Ch, Stockton 1291 Tax, 1320 AD iii et passim to 1535 VE, with variant spelling Stok-Stoketon 1538 LP

This is OE stocc tān, ‘stump enclosure,’ v. stoc(c), tun. The old name Stocc-hāeme for the inhabitants of Stockton survives in the field-name Stochemehull (1206 FF) in the neighbouring parish of Southam. The hill must be that on the parish border (366 feet) where the Rectory FM (Southam) stands. Cf. s.n. Napton supra 140.

Spiers FM is probably to be associated with the family of Hannah Spyers (1656 FF).

Stretton on Dunsmore

Stretton on Dunsmore

Stretton 1086 DB, c. 1126 Burton, Stratton 1159 P et passim to 1535 VE, (super Dunnesmor) 1262 FF, (on Dunsmore) 1535 VE, -tun 1200 Cur

Stretton(a) c. 1190 BM, 1235 Fees, 1291 Tax, (super Dumnysmore) 1285, 1396 FF, (on Donnes-, Dounesmor) 1313-25

1pm, 1345 BM, 1389 AD i, 1444 AD ii
v. stræt, tun. For Dunsmore v. supra 12. "This Village takes its name from the situation upon that old Roman way called the Fosse...being by the common people called Street" (Dugdale 28).


Thurlaston

Thorlawestone 1086 DB, Thorlawuistone 1199 FF, Torlawestone 1201 RBE, Thurlaweston 1283 Ch
Thurlaweston(e) t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, c. 1155 (1235) Ch, 1184 P, 1221 Ass, 1222 FF, c. 1228 BM, Turlaweston 1175, 1230 P, 1198, 1199 Fees, 1206 Cur, Thurlawestun 1229 Pat, Thurlanston (sic) 1285 QW, 1291 Tax
Thurlariciston 1232 Fees
Thorleston 1251 ib., Thurlaston 1316 FA, 1386 AD iv
Thurlaston 1317 IPm, FF, 1360 IPm, 1447, 1506 AD iv
'Thorlaf's farm,' v. tun. This pers. name is an anglicising of the Scand pers. name Purleifr. v. Introd. xxii.

Foxley FM is Foxlowe(s), Foxlohe, Foxlowegore, -mede c. 1150 Pipewell, Foxley field, furlong, hill c. 1720 Buccleuch. 'Fox barrow or hill,' v. hlaw.

Hensborough Hill is Hingsteborewe, Hincteberge, -berwe, Hinesteburc c. 1150 Pipewell, Hynkesteburgh 1247 Dugd 205, Hensborrow hill 1730 Buccleuch. 'Stallion hill,' v. hengest, beorg.

Musborough Barn (6º) is Museberge, -berwe, -berue, Moseberewe, Longe Museberwe c. 1150 Pipewell, Mosboro furlong, Mousborough 1730 Buccleuch. 'Mouse-hill' or 'mice-hill,' v. beorg. Cf. Mousehill (PN Sr 216).

Biggin Hall (6º) was the home of John de la Byggyng (1315 Ass). It is grange called Bigging 1656 Dugdale, Biggin leys c. 1720 Buccleuch. v. bigging and infra 180. It was a grange of Pipewell Abbey (Nth).

1 Originally part of the parish of Dunchurch.
Leicesters Piece is probably to be associated with the family of Margery Lester of Lawford (1699 Buccleuch). Cf. Leicesters 1730 ib.

Lamboad Lane (6°). Cf. Lambece 13th CartMisc, lamcoat furlong c. 1720 Buccleuch, Lamboad 1730 ib. Thornhill Well (6°) is well called Thornwell 1728 ib. Thurlaston Grange. Cf. grangia sua de Thurlaston c. 1150 Pipewell.

Wappenbury

Wapeberie 1086 DB, Wapentiria c. 1203 BM, 1208 Cur,
-bure c. 1235 Magdalen, -bury 1535 VE

Wappeberi 1200 Cur, Wappenbiri c. 1200 Dane et passim, with variant spellings for the second element -beri, -bure, -bury, -biry, Wappinbure 1275 RH

Wappungbursy 1279 Nott (p), 1325 Pat, Wappingbiry 1297 Ass,
Wappinbiry 1299 Ipm, Wappinghure 1319 BM

Wappenbury al. Wattenbury 1665 Recov

Probably 'Wæppa's burh,' cf. the evidence for such a name given under Wephurst, Wepham and Wappingthorne (PN Sx 108, 167, 237). The burh is the large rectangular entrenchment which encloses the village.

Watergall

Watergall is Watergall 1595, 1603, 1619 Ladbrooke, Watergale style c. 1600 ib., Watergalle 1607 Recov, Wattergale 1667 HT. The second element is the ME galle, noted in PN Nth 263 and used in dialect to denote a barren or unfertile spot in a field and also of sponggy ground. In combination with water we probably have here the latter meaning. Cf. Watergalle 1278 Coventry (Ufton) and Watergall 1450 Ct (Wellesbourne).

Willoughby

Williabyg 956 O.S.Facs iii, Anglesey 1
Wilebe, Wilebec, Wilebene (sic), Wilebere 1086 DB
Wilgabiam c. 1150 Pipewell

1 A small extra-parochial district.
KNIGHTLOW HUNDRED 149

Wilegebi 1176 P (p), 1200 Cur, Wylgeby 1221 Fees, Ass, Wylgeby (sic) ib.
Wilebi 12th AD i (p), 1183 P (p), 1215, c. 1235 Magdalen, -by 1213 Cur et freq to 1400 Magdalen, with variant spellings Wyle- and -by, Wileby Wigani 1235 Fees, (Wygaye) 1269 Magdalen
Wilibi 1198 Fees, 1199 FF, c. 1230 Magdalen, early Hy 3 BM, -be c. 1245 Magdalen, Wilebi c. 1200 France, c. 1215 Magdalen, Wylleby 1226 Fees, 1268 Ipm, Wylibe c. 1240 Magdalen, Wylyby 1312 FF, Wylliby c. 1240 Magdalen, Wylly- 1500 Ipm
Wileby c. 1255, 1298, 1335, Welyby c. 1265, 1316 Magdalen Wylewby 1279 Nott, Wlloubi 1316 Ipm, Wylluby 1345 AD iv Wulubu 1298, Wylubu 1342, 1358, Welyby 1388 Magdalen

"Willow-by," v. wilitig, by. For the spelling byg cf. Cleaxbyg for Claxby (L), ASWills xxxix. "Bye in the old English signifying a Village, as we use it in some sense to this day, calling those orders which are made in a Court-Baron Bye Laws, id est the Town-Laws" (Dugdale 189).

Poor's FM (6") is to be associated with the family of Catherine Poure (1667 HT).

LONGDOWN LANE (6"). Cf. Longedoune c. 1285 Magdalen. WILLOUGHBY FIELDS (6"). Cf. the open fields of Willoughby 1760 Encl.A. v. supra 25.

Wills Pastures

WILLS PASTURES (6") is so named c. 1830 O.S. and may be identical with Hodnell pastures 1603, Wills land otherwise Woollands 1853 Ladbrooke. The name is probably to be associated with the family of John Wille (1637 ib.).

1 A small extra-parochial district.
Wolfhampcote

WOLFHAMPCOTE [waфэнкэт]

Wulfesmecot, Ulfelmescote 1086 DB
Wulfhamescote 1220 FF, 1221 Ass, Wlfham(e)cote 1235 Fees, 1319 AD v, 1385 Pat, Wulfhamcote c. 1245 Magdalen, Wulfhamcote 1262 Ass, Wolfhamcote 1297 Pat, 1327 SR, 1339 Ipm, Wolpham- 1338-1412 AD iv, Wolfamcote 1316 FA, 1327 Pat, Wolframcote 1317, 1335 Ipm, 1344 Cl, Wulfhamcote 1535 VE
Wolfsyncote 1335 Ipm
Wolfencote 1349 Magdalen, 1408 AD v, -coate 1633 Sess, Wolfsyncote 1522 Magdalen
Wolvencote 1539, 1548 FF, Wovencott 1636 Sess, Wolvancote al. Wovencote 1674 Recov
Ovencote 1518 ib., 1639 FF, Wolphamcote vulgarly called Ovencote 1656 Dugdale
Woolham Court 1668 StJ

‘Wulfhelm’s cot(e).’ Dugdale (204) notes that it was vulgarly called Ovencote.

Flecknall 1518 Recov, Fleknowe 1524 SR, Fleknewe, Flekenaw 1535 Monast

Probably ‘Flecca’s hoh.’ There is a well-marked spur of land here. For this pers. name cf. Fleckney (Lei), Flechenie 1086 DB, Flechenet c. 1160 Dane, Flekeenia 1230 P (p).

Nethercote is Nethercote 1221 Ass, 1232 FF, 1353 AD iv, 1459 IpmR, Nethir- 1369, 1432 FF, P‘va Flechenho 1227 FF, 1344 Cl, Nethercote al. Nether Flecknall 1538-44 ECP. ‘Lower cot(e).’ It lies 100 ft. lower than Flecknall supra.
Sawbridge

Salwebrige 1086 DB
Salebrugia c. 1112 Northants Facs, Salubrigge c. 1155 Thorne, Salebrige 1212 Fees, 1247 Ass, -bruge 1262 FF, 1272 Ass, 1316 FA, 1353 AD ii, Salesbruge 1252 Magdalen Salbrugge 1397 Warwick, 1500 KnowleG, -brige 1444 BM, 1539 FF, Saulburuge 1613 PCC, Sawbridge 1628 ib.
Salebrige 1518 Recov, 1522 Magdalen, Sabigge 1644 FF, Sawbridge al. Salbridge 1652 ib.

The DB form makes it almost certain that the first element is the OE sealh, ‘willow.’ It is on the borders of Willoughby supra 148. For -burge v. Introd. xxvi.

Lowkes Ho and Tebbitts Fm (both 6") are probably to be associated with the families of Geoffrey, son of Luke (1332 SR), and Edmunde Tibbutt (t. Chas i Ct).

Wolston

Uluestone, Ulvericetone 1086 DB

‘Wulfrie’s farm,’ v. tun. “And had its appellation originally from some antient possessor thereof in the Saxon time, Wulfricus being a name usall in those days” (Dugdale 22).

Marston is Merston 1043 (17th) KCD 916, Merston juxta avonam c. 1045 (17th) ib. 939, Merston juxta Wolverston 1293 Ass, (super Dunnesmore) 1296 AD iv, (juxta Bretford) 1304
WARWICKSHIRE

Ass, (juxta Braundon) 1322 FF, Mershton 1297 Ass, 1299 Pat. 'Marsh farm,' cf. Marston supra 84–5. "It was antiently called Bretons Mannour, Guido Breton writing himself of this place in 5 and 6 H[enry] 4." (Dugdale 28).

Micklehill FM (6") is Mihlow, Mihlowslade c. 1340 Rental. Possibly 'big hill or tumulus,' v. micel, hlaw, the modern form being for Micklow Hill. Cf. Mucklow Hill (PN Wo 197).

Fosse FM. Cf. Fosseforlong, Fossebrigeforlong c. 1340 Rental. It is by the Fosse Way supra 7, and there is a bridge here over a small stream. Frog Hall is Frogghall 1642 Dugd 58, Frog Hall 1725 B. Lammas Hill. Cf. Lammas ground 1608 LRMB. v. infra 335. Wolston Heath. Cf. Hethslade c. 1340 Rental. v. slæd. Wolston Mill. Cf. upper milne close 1608 LRMB.

(c) STONELEIGH HUNDRED

Stanlei(e) 1086 DB, -lea 1175, -lege 1177, 1179, Stanlega Wapentaco 1190, 1191 P, Hund. de Stanley 1315 Nott, Leta Stonleye in hundr' Knyght 1327 SR. For Stoneleigh v. infra 180. For Wapentaco v. Introd. xxiv, n. The meeting-place of the Hundred was probably at Motstow Hill infra 184.

Allesley

Allesley [ɔ:zli]

Alleslega 1176 P (p) et passim to 1538 AD iii, with variant spellings -ley(e), -lie, -legh(e), -le, Allisleye 1279 Nott, 1325 1pm

Elleslege 1250 Cl

Aleslegh 1251 ib., -leye 1275 RH, 1332 AD vi, -le 13th FW, -lie 1256 Pap, -lee 1325 Cl

Aliesley 1279 Nott, Allesley oth. Aewsley 1782 Recov

Alvesley 1535 VE

Alvisley 1540 Monast

'Ælle's clearing or wood,' v. leah. In 1356 (StoweCh) there is mention of an Allesbrok, a 'rivulus' dividing Allesley parish from Stoneleigh. The same man probably gave name to the brook and the leah and to the neighbouring Alspath (supra 64). Duignan (PN Wa 10) quotes the form Alvisley from the Monasticon
without date and on the basis of that form interprets the name as ‘Ælf’s leah.’ The true date of this form is 1540 (cf. Monast iii, 201) and it can hardly be quoted therefore against the long series of forms from the 12th century onwards which show no trace of a v. Zachrisson (StudNP vi, 42–3) identifies the Aelfricesleage of KCD 724 with Allesley and quotes Duignan’s Alcisley as a ME form in support of this but does not note its true date. The identification is however extremely improbable. All the rest of the land dealt with in KCD 724 is in the neighbourhood of Stratford on Avon and Warwick and it is a far cry from there to Allesley near Coventry. Furthermore, KCD 724 is a grant by Leofsige, bishop of Worcester, while Allesley is in the Coventry-Lichfield diocese.

Eastern Green is Estend grene 1528 Ct, Estend Waste 1582 CtRequests, Eastend 1724 Recov, Eastern Green 1821 G. It is on the west side of the parish and the reason for the name is obscure.

Hawkes End is Hawokestiestrete 1389 Add, Hawkestye 1433, Hawxtye end 1533 Ct, Hawkestend 1724 Recov. ‘Hawk path or ascent,’ v. stig. The later and modern forms are corrupt.

Hockley is Ockele 1279 Nott, Hockeluye 1327 SR, 1332 FF, Hokkeley 1360 IpM (all p). The name Hockley is found six times in the county. Hockley in Tanworth is from earlier Hukkelowe (infra 294) but all the others have forms similar to those for Hockley in Allesley. We have forms going back to the 14th century for Hockley in Nuneaton, in Eathorpe (supra 91–2, 129) and in Brandon (infra 158) but all derive from pers. names. Hockley in Birmingham (supra 40) is not recorded before the 16th century. The probabilities would seem to be that all these places took their name from a family named Hockley(y) and that they are manorial rather than local in origin.

Hollyfast Fm (6") is Holifast, Colgrimesholifast c. 1250 Kenilworth, Holifast, Holynfast 1410 LeetBk, boscus de Holynfast, vastum de Holifast 1411 Coventry. ‘Holly stronghold,’ suggesting some early enclosure made with holly bushes or a place made secure by holly thickets. Cf. wudufæsten (BT) and v.
holegn, fæsten. Cf. The Hollies *infra*. Colgrim is an Anglo-Scand pers. name.

The Hollies and Watery Lane (both 6") were perhaps the homes of John *in ye Holies* (1279 Nott) and Richard *ate Holies* (1299 *Rental*) and John de Waterwey (ib.).

Brown's Lane, Harvest Hill, Muzzards Wood and Pikers Lane (all 6") are to be associated with the families of Nicholas Browne (1524 SR), Roger and Elias Hervey (1327 SR) and Henry Heruy (1332 ib.), William Musard (1324 *Ass*) and John le Pekevere (1299 *Rental*) and Isabel le Pekker (1327 SR).

*Allesley Park* is parcum de *Allesley* 1411 Coventry. Alton Ho. Cf. Alton End 1789 Cary. Castle FM. Cf. Castle Hill c. 1840 TA. There are ruins of a building called a castle, but there is no record of there having been one here. Daddleys Wood (6"). Cf. Dudleyfield 1411 Coventry. Frogmere (6") is Froggemor 1324 BirmDeed, Frogmere Ponds c. 1840 TA. Lady's Wood (6") is Lady Wood ib. North Fields is le Northfelde 1411 Coventry. Oaken End (6") is Oakenend 1675 Add. Pickford and Pickford Green is Pickford 1362 Dugd 696, Pickford Gate 1725 B. Pinketts Booth is Pinkets booth ib. Sandpit FM (6"). Cf. Sandpit lane 1410 LeetBk. Slash Pit FM (6"). Cf. Slash Pit Meadow c. 1840 TA. Stone Ho. Cf. Stone House Pleck ib. Wall Hill is le Walhull, le Wallehull 1338, 1411 Coventry. The reason for the name is no longer apparent. Windmill FM. Cf. Wyndemulnelfeld ib.

**Ashow**

*Aschestot* 1086 DB

Essesho t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, Hessesho c. 1279 AD iii, 
Esses(c)ho ib., t. Ed 1 ib., 1291 Tax 
Essesho 1201 P, 1215 ChR, 1221 Ass 
Assesho 13th AD, 1291 Tax, 1298 AD i, Hassesho 1242 Fees, 
Ascheso 1262 Ass, Assesho 1298 AD i, 1340 FF, Ashyshou 
1299 AD i, Asscheshow 1318 ib.

1 Brown's Lane 1411 Coventry. 
2 Harvest Hill 1531 Ct, 1606 Recov. 
3 Maserdestwood, le Maserdestwood 1411 Coventry. 
4 Cf. Pikers Field c. 1840 TA.
Assehawe 1208 FF, 1230 P (p), Asshawe 1341 AD iii
Axeho, Assheho 1210 Cur
Aisho 1233 FF, 1235 Fees, Ayssho 1459 Ch
Asscho 1315 Ipm, Assheho 1316 ib., 1332 SR, 1335 Ipm,
1344 Cl, Assho 1360 Ipm, 1396, 1427 AD i, Ashoo 1535 VE,
1547 Bailiffs Accts, Asshye 1510 BM
Ahsschawe 1316 AD i
Asshenho 1335 Ipm
‘Æsc’s hill or spur of land,’ v. hoh. There is a steep hill here
and a typical ‘hoe.’ This is probably referred to in a deed of
1248 (AD i) which speaks of “land in le ho.” We also have
la How mede, Homedwe (ib.). For the DB form cf. s.n. Keysoe
(PN BedsHu 14–15).

Bericote Wood is Bericote 1086 DB, Bery- 1547 Monast,
Bricota, -te 1201 P, 1265 Ch, 1285 QW, 1291 Tax, 1327 SR,
Bircote 1201 P, Byry- 1398 AD, Burycote 1400 AD i, Buri- 1547
Pat, Burycote grange 1555 Recov, Bewricott al. Buricott 1679 FF.
‘cot(e) by the burh.’ No trace of any camp or earthworks
remains now. This was formerly a manor but the name is now
preserved only as that of a wood. “Long since depopulated”
(Dugdale 179). At the time of the formation of the name, biri
from OE byrig, dat. sing. of burh, must already have established
itself as the correct form.

Ashow Wood is boscum de Esseho 1202 P. DIAL Ho is so named
in 1821 (G).

Baginton

Baginton [bægintən]

Badechitone 1086 DB, Badekendon 1262 Ass, Bad(e)kynton
1279 Nott, 1285 Ass, 1297 Pat
Badenchenton(a), Badenchintona t. Hy 1 Kenilworth
Batchintun t. Hy 2 Hatton
Bathekinton(a) 1170 (1314) Ch, t. Hy 3 Kenilworth, 1259
Ipm, 1291 Tax, 1316 Cl, 1322 Pat, 1326 Ch, -chin- t. Hy 2
(1478) Pat, -king- 1290 Cl, -kyng- 1316 Ipm, 1401 IpmR
Bahktenton c. 1230 AD iv, Bathkinton 1242 Fees, Bathkynton
1410 FF, Bathkynton al. Baginton 1545 LP, Bathkington
c. 1650 Fee Farm Rents
WARWICKSHIRE

Bakynton 1235, 1285, 1328 Ipms, 1326 Ch
Batheketon 1279 Nott
‘(e)adeca’s farm,’ v. ingtun.

RYTON BRIDGE (olim FINFORD BRIDGE) is Finteford t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, 1221 FF, Finteforthebge 1221 Ass, Finford 1279 Nott, Fyndeford, Fynford medow 1411 Coventry, Finford Bridge c. 1540 L et freq to 1818 Cary. Professor Ekwall suggests that the first element is OE fynihht, ‘fenny,’ which is on record. There is marshland by the bridge. The word repeats itself perhaps in Fynteslond, Fyntesmor (13th Legerbk) in Stoneleigh.

MASON’S BARN (6") is to be associated with the family of Richard Mason (c. 1840 TA).


Binley

Bin

Binle, Bilueie (sic) 1086 DB, Bilneia 1191 P (p)
Bilingheia t. Hy 1 Kenilworth
Bilneye c. 1144 (1348) Ch, Billenei 1221 Pap
Bilneye c. 1155 (1251) Ch et freq to 1424 FF, -ne c. 1185 (1348) Ch, 1199 Cur, 1397 Pat, -eia 1191 P (p), Bylneygrene 1336 Coventry
Binle t. Ric 1 Cur, Bynle 1279 Nott, Bynl(e)y 1486 Pat
Bingley t. Jas 1 Rental

‘Billa’s well-watered land,’ v. eg. The place lies by the Sowe river. The Kenilworth Cartulary spelling, if not corrupt, points to an alternative form with connective ing.
ERNSFORD GRANGE is Ern(e)ford 1199 Cur, 1279 FF (p), 1279 Nott, Ernisford 1262 Ass, Ernes- t. Hy 3 Coventry, 1285 Ass, 1290 Ch, 1291 Tax, 1651 FF, Yarnesford al. jernesford 1544 LP, Yarnesford, Earnesford, jernesford 1669 FF. 'Eagle's ford' or 'ford of a man named Earn(wig),' cf. Eastcote supra 55. In 1262 there is mention of a Robert de Ernesmore, suggesting that there may have been a moor or marsh near by with the same first element, probably in that case a pers. name. v. mor.

BINLEY BRIDGE is Bynley brygge 1540 MinAcct. BINLEY GRANGE. Cf. le Newegraunge 1347 AD. BINLEY MILL is Binley mill t. Jas 1 Rental. LODGE FM (6”). Cf. Lodge close ib.

Brandon and Bretford

Brandon

Brandune 1086 DB, -don(e) t. Hy 1 Kenilworth et passim
Braundon c. 1185 Madox, 1199 FF (p) et freq to 1656 Dugdale,
Brawn- 1612 FF
Bramdon, Brampton 1232 Ass, Brandon 1335 Ipm
Brawne al. Brandon 1614 Recov, Brandon al. Brawne 1654,
1659 FF

The first element might be OE brand, ‘fire,’ but the sense of such a compound is not obvious. Dugdale (29) writes, however, “This being situate at the foot of a Hill, the soyl whereof is sandy and dry, makes me conjecture that it might originally have its name from the effect that the Sun by heat doth oft times produce upon such high ground, or otherwise, because being antiently woody, it was first made fit for tillage by burning the thickets that naturally grew thereon.” Cf. Brandalls Croft infra 361. More likely it was brom dun, ‘broom hill,’ with early assimilation of md to nd and shortening of ō to a. Professor Ekwall notes the parallel of Brandon (Sf), earlier Bromdon 11th. Thorney (Camb. Phil. Soc. Proc. 1903, p. 13).

Bretford

Bretford t. Hy 1 Kenilworth et passim, (super Avene) 1344
Ass
Bredford 1199 FF, 1227 ib. (p), 1306, 1315 Ass
Bretteford 1275 RH, 1293 Ass, Beretford 1279 ib.
Fees, 748 RegAlb, 1236 Pat, 13...
Bobinhill 1371
Bubbenhull 1311 RB, 1242 Fees
Not yet fret', AD iv, AD v
Bub(h)ehull 1458 P", 1586 DB,
Bubnhalle 1086 DB
Bubenhull 1211 RBE, 1242 Fees
Bobenhulle c. 1225 AD iv, 1248 RegAlb, 1279 Nott et freq to
1656 Dugdale, Bobinhull 1236 Pat, 1316 FA, 1382 AD iv,
Bobenhill 1275 RH (p), Bobunhulle 1361, 1375 AD v
Bub(b)ehull 1230, 1231 Cl, Bubenhull 1371 AD iv, Bubbenyll
1458 Pat
Bubnell 1524 SR, 1535 VE, (al. Bubenhulle) 1651 FF
'Bubba's hill,' the name Bubba being well recorded in Old
English. An attempt has been made (StudNP v, 15) to connect
this and other names with a hypothetical OE bubbe meaning
'eminence, hillock,' but no independent evidence has so far
been adduced for any such topographical term at any stage in
the history of English. An element bubban is found compounded
with a word denoting a hill in Bupton (Db), Bubandun KCD
1298 and Bubnell (PN Db 79), but in these two cases and the

1 Cf. Hill close 1715 DKR xli.
Warwickshire name, it is in the gen. form, so that a pers. name is far more likely than a topographical term. In Bucknole (PN D 628) we have the form bubbe and either interpretation is possible from the point of view of form, but in Bibbear (PN D 93) a compound of burh, Bobbingworth (PN Ess 52), Bobbington (PN St 20) and Bubhurst (PN K 325) we have compounds with elements which, except possibly in the last case, have no connection with hills.

Paget's Lane (6") is to be associated with the family of William Paget (1774 Poll).

Bubbenhall Bridge is Bubnell bridge 1633 Sess.

Coundon

Coundon [kəʊndən]

Condone, Condelme 1086 DB
Cundelma 1172 P, -e 1255 Spencer, 1262 FF, Ass
Cundalme c. 1185 (1348) Ch, Cundeaume 1202 FF
Cumdiauim (sic) 1195 Cur, Cundelme, Delme 1221 Pap
Cundulme 1247 Ass, 1257 Ch, 1318 Queen's, Nethercundulme
1304 Ass, Condlume 1279 Nott, 1332 SR, 1436 IpmR
Cundolme 1257 Monast, 1277 Queen's, Cundolme 1272, 1299 Ass
Cundulph 1262 Ass
Cundolme 1282 Queen's, 1299 Ass, Coundholm 1297 FF
Coundulme 1306 Queen's, 1332 Ass, 1339 AD v, 1365 Coventry, 1372 FF, 1409 Cl, 1410 LeetBk, (juxta Coventre) 1318 Ass, Coundulmewode 1336 Coventry, Coundulmefele 1335 ib.
Coundulmen 1367 FF, Coundelme juxta Allesleye 1384 ib.
Coundon 1380 Pat
Cundull 1392 Pat, Coundull 1393 IpmR
Coundon 1411 FF, -den 1542 LP, 1547 Monast, Counden al.
Cunden 1787 Recov
Coulldon 1545 LP
Cowdon 1657 FF

1 Fagersten (PN Do 133) shows that the history of Bucknole (Do) is probably entirely different from that of the Devon name.

2 A township in the parish of Holy Trinity, Coventry.
With respect to this difficult name, it would perhaps be well to adopt Dugdale's attitude (85), "so that, in regard the name at that time is so variously recorded: and altered, out of doubt, by corrupt pronunciation what it first was, I shall not trouble my self to guess at the Etymology thereof." If we do allow ourselves some liberty of guessing, we may note that Coundon stands on a well-marked hill which may have been known as *helm*. Cf. Helm in Felton (PN NbDu 110), from OE *helm*, and The Elms in Ewyas Harold (PN He 68) which may go back to OFr *heaume*. One is on and the other by a well-marked isolated hill. A well-marked hill, though not an isolated one, may similarly have given rise to Helme Park in Wolsingham (PN NbDu loc. cit.). It is difficult to say whether such hills were called 'helm' or, in French 'heaume,' because they were thought to resemble helmets or because they were the top or crown of the land. If that is the second element in Coundon, it is clear that *helm*, largely perhaps because of the influence of the OFr cognate *heau(l)me*, underwent extensive corruption. The first element may be the well-established OE pers. name *Cunda*, found not only by itself but also in the early compound names *Cundwall*, *Cundigeorn*. Hence possibly 'Cunda's hill.'

**NOTE.** le Grenelane, Paynell lane, Pokelane, le Wallane 1411 Coventry.

**BROWNSHILL GREEN** is le Brounsehufelde 1411 Coventry, Bronshilf 1538 LRMB, Brownshall Green 1752 J. It may be that the second element is scyfl, 'ridge.' COUNDON GREEN. Cf. mora voc. le Grene 1411 Coventry. GROVE Ho. Cf. the Grove c. 1840 TA. HIGHFIELD FM is Highfelde 1542 LP. HILL FM (6°). Cf. le Hullane, le Hullplace 1411 Coventry. MOAT HO is the Mothhouse 1539 CovCh.

**Coventry**

_Coventre_ 1043 (17th) KCD 916 *et passim* to 1341 AD iii, with variant Cov-, Coventria c. 1045 (17th) KCD 939, 1158 P, -treu 1086 DB, -treia c. 1160 BM, -trie 1159 P (ex) _Cowentree_ c. 1050 BM

_Cofentreo_ c. 1060 (s.a. 1057 D), Cofantreo c. 1060 (s.a. 1053 C) ASC, Cofentretium c. 1070 BM
KNIGHTLOW HUNDRED

Countr(a) 1151 BM, 1167, 1178, 1182, 1195 P et freq to 1442 AD iii, -tria 1158 P

Coventry c. 1235 AD iv, 1254 Ipm, 1329, 1373 AD iii et passim

Covintre 1249 AD iii, Kovintre 1274 ib.

Covintre 1278 RH, -ynge 1421 Pat

Coventrey 1599 AD vi

'Cofa's tree,' cf. Covington (PN BedsHu 238) and Cobham (PN Sr 87).

COVENTRY STREET-NAMES

Coventry was a walled city (cf. le Wallecroft 1336, Wallforlong, le Walsichelane 1411 Coventry), the walls being constructed during the reign of Edward 3 (Poole 68). The twelve gates were Bastile Gate, le Dernegate 1411 Coventry, the Derne yate called the Bastell 1480 LeetBk. Cf. also the Bastell Milne 1541 ib. The earlier name means 'hidden gate' from OE derne, 'secret, hidden,' cf. Derngate (PN Nth 7). Bastile is the Fr bastille (ME bastel, etc.), 'small fortress or tower, etc.' v. NED s.v.; BISHOP GATE, Bishops Barre 1306 AD ii, the Bishop yate 1432 LeetBk, at the end of Bishop St infra 162; CHEYLESMORE GATE, Cheylesmore yate 1451, 1471 LeetBk, on the way to Cheylesmore infra 165; COOK ST GATE, the Cook strete yate 1421 ib., le Coke strete yate 1495 ib. v. Cook St infra 162. An alternative name was Davy Yate towards Eton (i.e. Nuneaton) 1361 AD v; GOSFORD GATE, Gosfordgate 1446 LeetBk, leading to Gosford infra 166; GRAY FRIARS GATE, the Frer gate 1421, Freregate 1450 ib., by Grey Friars Lane infra 162; HILL GATE, Hill strete yate 1423, Hul strete yate 1451 ib., v. Hill St infra 163; LITTLE PARK GATE, Lyttull parke streitt yate 1421 ib., v. infra 163; NEW GATE, the New yate 1421, Nevegate 1450 ib. This was at the south end of Muchpark St. PRIORY GATE, the Priore yate 1518 ib.; SPON GATE, Spon stretegate 1450 ib., v. infra 167; and WELL ST GATE, the Well strete yate 1421 ib. An alternative name for the last was Bablake yate 1426, (yate) 1451 ib. v. Bablake infra.

ANGLE LANE (lost) is Angeloneslone 1315 CartMisc, Angelslone 1320 AD iii, 1347 AD ii, Anguylones lone 1349 ib., Angles Lane 1413 AD iii, Angylslane 1585 LRMB. Close by (1347 AD ii) was Anglesmulne, the first element being the family name Anguylon. See Addenda 1. BABLAKE is Babelake, Babilake, Babylake 1336 Coventry, Babbelake 1344 ADv, 1359 Pat, Babelak 1359 BPR, Bablake 1470 AD ii. 'Babba'sstream,' v. lacus. Cf. Bablockhithe (PN O 44). BAILEY LANE is le Bayl(l)alone 1300, 1308, 1316 AD iii, le Baillive Lone 1354 AD iv, Bailliveslane 1335 Coventry, in vico de la Bailly c. 1400 Combe, Beylye lane t. Ed 6 Rental, Baylyelane 1656 Dugdale. This clearly contains the common word bailiff, but nothing is known of the history of the street.
Barkers Butts Lane is Barkersbuttes 1496 LeetBk, Barkers Butts Lane 1675 Poole, and is to be associated with the family of Alexander Barker (1424 LeetBk). Butts refers to ancient archery butts. Bishop St is Vicus Episcopi 1315 AD v, Byshopestrete 1372 Ass, Bishops Streete 1656 Dugdale. Broad Gate is le Brodeyate 1359 BPR, lata porta 1362 AD v, 1384 LeetBk, Brodeyate 1388 Cl, vicus voc. Brode yate 1585 LRMB, Broad Gate 1656 Dugdale. It stood where Grey Friars Lane joins High St (Poole 395). The Burgess is the Burges 1842 Poole and is identical with vico qui vocatur inter pontes 1309 AD ii, Biscuene the Brugges 1343 AD iv, and was so called because it lay between St John's Bridge and another bridge near the Free School. For the form burges for bridges v. Introd. xxvi. Butcher Row is la Bocherie t. Ed 2, 1411 Coventry, lytle Bucherye t. Ed 6 Rental, the great Bohery 1585 LRMB. A part was known as le Pultry 1335, 1411 Coventry, cf. Poultry in the City of London, the names referring to the headquarters of the butchers and poulterers. Catesby Lane is Catesbylane 1336 Coventry, 1373 AD iii and is to be associated with the family of William de Catesby (1382 AD iii) which must have come from Catesby (Nth). Cook St is le Cokkestrete t. Ed 2 Coventry, Cokesstrete 1335 ib., in vico Coci 1349 AD iii, vicus Coci 1411 Coventry, Cooke Streete 1656 Dugdale. Cow Lane is le Cowlone 1335 Coventry, Cowe lane t. Ed 6 Rental. Cox St was formerly Earles mill lane 1656 Dugdale from the Erlesmunle 1335 Coventry, Erles mill 1538 LRMB. Cf. Earl St infra. Cross Cheaping is le Croschepyng 1335 Coventry, Forum crucis 1363 AD v, le Croschepynge 1426 AD iii, Crosse Chiping 1656 Dugdale. ‘Market cross,’ v. cieping. There was an ancient cross here (Poole 396). Cross St is so named in 1363 (AD i). Crow Lane is so named in 1423 (LeetBk). Cf. Crownmulne, Crowberne 1335 Coventry. Days Lane is possibly identical with Daisielane ib. Derby Lane is Derbylane t. Ed 2, 1411 Coventry, Darbye lane t. Ed 6 Rental and is probably to be associated with the family of Thomas Derby of Coventry (1475 AD ii). Drapers Hall indicates the site of le Draperye, le Oldedrapery 1335, le Drapory 1411 Coventry, le Drapery 1552 Pat. Cf. Drapery (PN Nth 7). Earl St is Erlestrete by Smithiesford Bridge, in vico Comitis c. 1225 AD iii, Rue le Counte 1351 ib., Ire strete 1471 LeetBk and was a portion of the Earl’s part of the town. Cf. Smithford St infra 163. Fleet St is Fletestrete 1549 Pat. It is near the Sherbourne supra 5, v. fleot. Foleshill Rd leads to Foleshill supra 109. Cf. Folsxhullane 1411 Coventry. Gosford St is strete of Gosford 1271 AD iv, Gosseforde Street 1306 AD v, in vico de Gosford c. 1320 Combe. v. Gosford Green infra 166. Grey Friars Lane is Greyfreilane 1503 Ipim, Gray frears lane t. Ed 6 Rental. It was earlier Cheillesmore lane 1411 Coventry on account of its being the road from the town to Cheylesmore infra 165. The Grey Friars’ monastery was subsequently built on a close given by one of the Earls resident at Cheylesmore Castle. Hay Lane is Heylone 1384 LeetBk, Haylane t. Ed 6 Rental. Cf. also le Heyhouse 1406 AD iii. Hertford St dates from c. 1812 and was named in compliment to the Marquis of Hertford, owner of Coventry Park. High St is in alto vico
1324, 1328 AD iv, *le haute rue* t. Ed 2 Coventry, *le Haulte Rue* 1411 ib., *Magnus Vicus* n.d. AD iv. *Hill Cross* is *Hulcrosse* 1336 Coventry, *Hillcrossestrete* 1542 MinAcct. *Hill St* is *Hullestrete* 1334, 1412 AD vi, *le Hillestrete* 1335, t. Ed 2 Coventry, *Hellestrete* 1354 AD ii, *in vico montis* 1358 Rental. *IRONMONGER Row* is *le Irenrowe* t. Ed 2 Coventry, *Iren chepyng, in foro ferri* 1316 AD iv, *le Irenmongeres rowe* 1332, 1362 AD v, *Irmongersrow, Iremongerrow* 1411 Coventry, *Ironmongers Lane* 1656 Dugdale. Cf. the same street-name in London. *JORDAN WELL* is *le Yorda,* t AD iii, *Jorden welle* 1384 LeetBk, *jurdenwell* 1423 Rental. Either from the common ME pers. name *Jordan* or from the river of that name. *LEICESTER ST* was earlier *Dog; Ass,* 1344 AD v, 1451 LeetBk, *Dogge Lane* 1656 Dugdale. *MILL LANE* is *Mylnelane* 1358 Rental, *le Mulnlone* 1384 LeetBk, *Mullane* 1411 Coventry. *LITTLE PARK St* is *Luttleparkstrete* 1282 FF, *minori vico parco* 1326, 1388 AD iv, *Lytte Parke Strete* t. Ed 6 Rental. *MUCHPARK St* is *in vico parci* c. 1200 CartMisc. *Parkstrete c. 1320 Combe, Mischeparkestrete* 1335 Coventry, *vicus parci majoris* 1384 LeetBk, *Micheparke strete* t. Ed 6 Rental, *Moch park strete* 1585 LRMB. These streets were so called from the park which belonged to the monks. This was divided into *Much* or *Great* (v. micel) and Little Park (Poole 397). *NEW ST* is *le Neustret* 1335 Coventry, *Neustrete* 1542 MinAcct and must have been the first expansion of the city to the east. *PALMER LANE* is *le Palmerstone* t. Ed 2, 1411 Coventry, *Palmers lane* t. Ed 6 Rental and may take its name from the family of William Palmer (14th Covent). It may be, as suggested by Poole (396), that it derives its name from being the road traversed by the *palmers* or mendicants, passing between St John's Hospital and the Monastery and Priory. *PAYNES LANE* may derive from the family of Symon Payn (1424 LeetBk). *PEPPER LANE* is *le Peperlon* 1335 Coventry, *Pepurlane* 1411 ib., a fairly common street-name in old towns, perhaps referring to a street where pepper and other spices were sold. *PRIORY St.* Cf. the *Pryourye Gateestrete* 1545 LP. *RED DIKE* is *rueba fovea* n.d. AD iii, *ruffa fovea* n.d. AD v, fossat. called *le Rededich* 1271 AD iv, *le Reddych* 1336 Coventry. *ROOD LANE* is *Rodelone* 1335 ib., *Rowde lane* t. Ed 6 Rental from ME rode, *roode* (OE rōd), 'cross.' *ST AGNES LANE* is *Agnes lone* t. Ed 2 Coventry, *Agneselane* 1585 LRMB. *ST JOHN ST* is *Seynt Johns strete* 1542 MinAcct, *Seynt John Brigestrete* 1545 LP, *vicus voc.* *Saynt Johns brydge* 1585 LRMB from St John's Church. An earlier name was *le Dedelane* 1336 Coventry, *Dedlane* 1358 Rental, *Dedelane* t. Ed 6 ib., on account of the frightful mortality which prevailed when Coventry was visited by the plague (Poole 397). *ST NICHOLAS ST* is *strete of St Nicholas* 1306 AD iv, *Vicus Sci Nicholai* 1411 Coventry from the church of St Nicholas which formerly stood here. *SANDY LANE* may be identical with *Sandepylane* 1411 Coventry. *SHUT LANE* is so named in 1675 (Poole) and is possibly identical with *Shotteslane* 1384 LeetBk. *SMITHFORD ST* is *Smythfordestrete* 1335, *Smythfordstrete* 1411 Coventry, *vicus de Smythford* 1384 LeetBk, from a place called *bridge of* Smythesforde c. 1225, 1324 AD iii.
Smythesford 1309 ib., Smethefordbregge 1359 BPR, Smithford Bridge 1656 Dugdale. Probably 'smiths' ford' or 'smithy ford.' Spon St is Spannestrete 1332 CovCh, le Sponnestrete t. Ed 2 Coventry, vico de Sponna 1370 AD v, the Sponstrete 1457–60 ECP, leading to Spon End infra 167. Swan Lane is le Swoneslane 1411 Coventry, Swannyslane 1423 LeetBk, probably from an inn of that name. Tenter Close is Tenter close 1748 LeetBk, referring to a place where cloth was stretched. Cf. Stafford St in Birmingham supra 39. Vicar Lane is Vikerlone 1335 Coventry, le Vikerslone 1411 ib., Vycarie lone 1545 LP. Alternative early names were Hundelone, Houndeslane 1335 Coventry, Archidiacones lone, Houndeslone 1411 ib. Warwick Lane is Warr' lane t. Ed 6 Rental. Well St is in vico fontis 1252 Magdalen, 1316 AD ii, Wellestret(e) 1359 BPR, 1411 Coventry, (the) 1585 LRMB. West Garden is Westgardin c. 1235 AD iii, in vasto gardino n.d. AD iv, (in vasto) 1363 ib. West is apparently a corruption of waste. West Orchard is le Westorchard 1323 AD v, le Westorchardlone 1327 ib. West St is le Weststrete 1585 LRMB. White Friars Lane is le Frerelone 1371 AD iii, strete of the fratres minores 1376 ib., le Frerelane 1411 Coventry, vicus fratrum minor' ib., White frere lane ende 1544 LeetBk from the house of the order of the White Friars established here in 1343. See Addenda 1.

Among lost names may be noted: le Bellehous 1385 AD iii; Erles-orchard 1309 AD v (cf. Earl St supra 162); Essex lane t. Ed 6 Rental; le Flesshamels t. Ed 2 Coventry, i.e. 'flesh-shambles,' probably near Butcher Row supra 162; a chamber called le Garet 1385 AD iii (cf. Garrett PN Sr 37); Glovers Roo 1552 Pat; Lewymes lane 1386 ib. (cf. tenement of William Lewymes n.d. AD iv); le Lychelane 1411 Coventry (OE lic, 'corpses'); Mareschaleslone 1307 AD iii, Marshallane 1411 Coventry; Potterisrowe 1310 AD iii, Potteresrowe 1324 AD iv, Potterow 1411 Coventry; le Quarellone 1413 AD i, le Quarelfeld 1411 Coventry and Quarelforlone 1420 AD iii which must have been near a quarry (v. quarrel sb 2 in NED and cf. Harnall-quarells (Dugdale 92) and Alex le quareur in Harnale (1231 FF)); le Saltelon 1336 Coventry; Scolelane ib.; le Sextenry 1411 ib.; Slepers lane t. Ed 6 Rental; Songe-stolelane 1335 Coventry; le Whyte celer 1335 AD iii; Wymondeslone 1334 ib., Whimundeslone 1335 AD v, Wymoundeslone on the water of Schireborne 1361 AD iii, from early owner Wymund (OE Wigmund).

Bisseley (lost)\(^1\) is Bisseleia c. 1144 (1348) Ch, c. 1160 BM, 1166 RBE, -le c. 1185 (1348) Ch, -lege 1251 Pat, Bissele 1247 Ass, Busshele milne 1382 Pat, Bisseleie 1656 Dugdale. Probably 'bush wood or clearing.' Cf. Bisley (PN Sr 103).

Charterhouse (6\(^\circ\)). Cf. le Charterhouse leys 1538 MinAcct, the late Charterhouse beside Coventry 1543, Charterhouse Lez 1545

\(^1\) On the eastern bank of the Sherbourne as it leaves Coventry (Dugdale 130).

CHEYLESMORE (6")

*Cheylesmore 1250 FF et freq to 1656 Dugdale, Cheylesmore grene 1324 CovCh, Cheylesmore(e) 1345, 1346, 1374 Ch, 1358 BPR

*Cheylesmore t. Ed 2 Coventry, -mere 1334 Pat, -mough 1395 IpmR

*Cheylesmore(e) 1378, 1399 Ch

*Chailesmore 1393 Pat, 1421 Cl, Chayles- 1446 Pat

*Chilesmore 1461 IpmR, 1656 Dugdale

*Childesmore 1539 LP, Chylidis- 1596 BM

*Chellesmore 1544 LP

Ekwall (Studies 67) takes the first element of this name to be a word *cegel, found also in Cheal (L), *at Cegle 852 (c. 1200) BCS 464, *Ceila 1086 DB, *Cheila 1167 P, *Cheyle 1243 Fees, etc., from a base *kagila, a derivative of *kaga or *kagi found in Cheam (Sr) (cf. PN Sr 43). The meaning was 'peg, pole, stump,' etc. Ekwall for the Lincolnshire name suggests a possible meaning 'pole or trunk used as a plank bridge,' there being a small stream here. There may have been such a bridge over the little stream at Cheal. He speaks of Cheylesmore as an old manor just south of Coventry on the west bank of the Sherbourne and suggests that here again we have reference to a plank bridge, but this can hardly be the case. Cheylesmore is now represented by a street of that name. It is just south of the old town of Coventry but a good half mile from the Sherbourne¹ and even if we admitted the difficult genitival compound involved, we could not interpret the word as having any reference to a bridge. More probably the word *cegel is here used as a pers. name of the nickname type. Hence 'Cegel's marsh,' v. mor.

DALECOTE (6") is probably to be associated with Dilcoskesmulle 1331 Ass, Dilcochesmulne 1378 Ch, Dilcok mull 1411 Coventry which must take its name from the family of John Dilkot of Coventre (1359 Pat) and John Dilcok (1425 LeetBk).

¹ The full account of the manor (with map) given in Poole, History of Coventry, makes it clear that even in the old manor there can have been no association with the Sherbourne.
EARLSDON is Alsdenfeld 1423 LeetBk, Elsdone 1675 Poole, Elsdon 1841 LeetBk. The forms are too late for interpretation. It is clear that the modern spelling is a quite recent corruption.

GOSFORD GREEN (6") is Gosseforde 1246, 1301 CovCh, Gosforde-grene 1326 Coventry, taking its name from a ford over Goseford brook c. 1185 (1348) Ch. ‘Goose ford.’ The place also gave name to Gosford St supra 162.

GUPHILL FORD FM is Gopille ford 1331 Ass, Gopillesford(e) 1378 Ch, t. Hy 4 Coventry, Gopilleford ib., Gippleford 1675 Poole. Cf. also Gopyleslone 13th LegerBk, Guphil lane 1423, Guppieslle lane 1480 LeetBk, Guphill Lane 1581 ib. These places probably take their name from the family of Robert Gupill (1247 Ass) and Roger Gopyl (1317 AD iv, 1342 AD iii), the surname deriving from the OFr goupil, ‘fox.’

HARNALL LANE (6"). Cf. Harnall c. 1170 Monast, 1450 LeetBk, Harenhall(e) c. 1185 (1348) Ch, 1223 FF, 1304 Ass, 1308 AD iv, Haranhall 1221 Pap, Ernhale 1221 Ass, Arnhal(e) 1262 ib., 1346 Pat, 1656 Dugdale, Harnehale 1289 Ass, Harnhale 1306 AD iv, 1309 FF, 1451 Ch, Harnale 1374 ib., 1381 AD iii, 1480 LeetBk, Pottersharnale, Prioresharnale 1315 Ass, Priors Harnall 1545 LP. The exact site of Harnall is uncertain. Dugdale (129) speaks of it as reduced to one house and gives Harnall-pool as another name for Swanswell Pool infra 168. Harnall Lane runs roughly east and west, about a quarter of a mile north of the old city wall. It seems to be referred to in the bounds of the monastery as described in Dugdale (101) from a charter of 1349, where we have reference to the “high-way leading from the midst of Harnall near to Stoke, as far as the gibbet.” The probabilities are that the name goes back to the OE (ət þæm) hāran hēale, i.e. ‘(at the) boundary nook of land,’ which lay just outside the city walls.

HEARSALL COMMON is Hetheshall(e) 1232 Ass (p), 1317 AD v, Hethesale 1423, Hethsale 1496, Hethsall 1541 LeetBk, Hershale 1433 Ct, Harshall 1542 MinAcct, heathe called Hersall 1581 LeetBk. The forms are late, but it is probable that the name is from OE (ət þæm) hāðes hēale, i.e. ‘at the corner of the heath.’
Horwell (lost) is Hor(e)welle 1279 Nott et freq to 1656 Dugdale, le Horewalle 1279 Nott, Horewell by Anesty 1376 AD, Horewelle 1841 Poole. This may be 'dirty spring or stream,' v. hörn, wielle, or, since it was on the boundary of the old city of Coventry, it may be 'boundary-stream' (Duignan 72), v. har. "Long depopulated" (Dugdale 128).

Hulls Mill (6") is Hulle mulne 1317 AD ii, mill of Hulle 1332 AD i, Hulmulwatur 1417 AD iii, Hill mylne 1440 ib., Hillmell heye 1538 LRMB, Hulles mylne 1541 LeetBk, Hill-mill 1656 Dugdale. Probably 'hill mill,' the s being pseudo-manorial. For the preservation of the u v. Introd. xxvi and cf. Hulls Fm supra 130.

Olney (lost) is Holney 1236 FF, Olneia 1249 Ch, 1250 FF, Onleye 1327, 1332 (both p), Olneye 1656 Dugdale. The forms are too uncertain for any etymology to be suggested.

Pinley

Pinneley c. 1144 (1348) Ch, c. 1185 (1348) ib. et freq to 1371 AD v, with variant spellings Pynne- and -le, -legi, Pinnesle 1251 Pat, Pynneleye juxta Coventre 1293 Ass, Pyninglegh 1272 Ass (p), Pynglegh 1361 Cl, Pyle(e) 1298 Ipm, 1362 BPR, Pynlee juxta Coventre 1366 Cl, Pinley 1374 Ch

'Pinna's clearing or wood,' v. leah. See also Pinley infra 219. For the pers. name cf. Pinton (PN Wo 334) and Pennicott (PN D 416).

Radford is Radefordbroc t. Hy i Kenilworth, Radefordia 1163 BM, Radeford(e) c. 1185 (1348) Ch et freq to 1451 ib., (by Coventre) 1296 Pat, Roddeford 1331 Ass, Raddeford 1354 AD iv, 1382 AD v, le Radeford hoke, Raddefordmulne 1411 Coventry, Redforde 1549 Pat, Radford juxta Whitmore 1585 LRMB. 'Red ford.' The soil here is red.

Spon End

Spanna c. 1144 (1348) Ch, 1213, 1233 FF, Spann' 1213 Cur, la Espanne 1221 Ass, ad Spannam 13th CovCh, Sponne 1250 FF, 1275 RH, 1403 AD i, Sponnestret 13th
This must be OE *spann*, ‘span, hand’s breadth,’ but what sense-development it has undergone it is impossible to say, as we do not know the exact site of Spon. Elsewhere we find this element in Spon Lane in West Bromwich (St), the home of Richard *atte Sponne* (1379 Poll Tax), a place of which it is now impossible clearly to determine the topography, and Span in Ventnor (Wt), *Spanne* (1316 FA). This lies in a deep valley. Cf. also *le Spanne* (t. Hy 8 Add) in Weston by Baldock (Herts). See Addenda I.

**Stripes FM (6")** is *croft. voc. le Strype 1411 Coventry, vie regie voc. le Stripe, le Stripes 1542 MinAcct.* Cf. Stripes supra 63.

**Swanswell Pool (6")** is *Swayneswell pole 1336, Swanneswell, le Swannespole 1411 Coventry, le Swaneswelpole 1542 MinAcct, Swanswell poole 1656 Dugdale.* The forms are not early enough for certainty. If the earliest is correct, the ‘well’ was originally named after a man bearing the Anglo-Scand name *Swein* (*Sveinn*), later altered to ‘swan’ through popular etymology. This pers. name is common in the 14th-century Subsidy Rolls.

**Whitley** is *Witele(y) c. 1144, c. 1185 (1348) Ch, 1334 Ipm, Whitele 1249 AD iii et freq to 1344 Ipm, with variant spellings Whyte- and -ley(e), Wytheley 1252 Ch, Qwytelege 1285 Ass, Whittley 1324 Ipm, 1369 AD ii, 1451 Ch, Whyteleymulne 1331 Ass, Whitley juxta Coventre 1394 ib., Wyttefeld 1411 Coventry, Whetley 1501 Pat. ‘White wood or clearing,’ v. leah. For a possible meaning of *white* cf. Whitefield (PN D 52).

**Whitmore Park** is *Wytemor(e) 1249 Ch, 1258 FF, Whitmore 1332 Pat, Whittemore 1411 Coventry, Whytmore park 1542 MinAcct. ‘White marshy place,’ v. hwit, mor. “This, though it be for the most part woody, yet is in some places so moorish, as that the ground beareth nothing but moss; which being in one place white, gave occasion (doubtless) for its name” (Dugdale 129). It may be noted that there was a place called *Blakemor* in the parish in 1261 (FF).
Green Fm was the home of Richard atte Grene (1327 SR).

Aldermore Fm (6") is so named in 1544 (MinAcct). v. mor. Ashhull Grove (lost) is Asthull 1232 Ass et passim to 1656 Dugdale, Asthill 1275 Ipm, Astehull juxta Coventre 1306 FF, Astull waste 1410 LeetBk, Astell Grove 1672 Dugdale. 'East hill.' "This place, being utterly depopulated is now onely known by a little thicket of trees, called Asthull-grove'" (Dugdale 128). Chapel Fields is Chappell feild 1581 LeetBk. Conduit Springs (6"). Cf. le Cundyt hede t. Ed 6 Rental. Coventry Park. Cf. Greate Parke 1542 MinAcct. Crabmill Fm (6"). Cf. Crabbe mylle ib., perhaps with reference to a mill near a wild apple tree. Grange Fm. Cf. Grangepeeece 1581 LeetBk. Kingfield (6") is Kyngesfeildes 1538 ib. Martin Gutter (6"). Cf. Merdunsiche 1410 ib. v. sic. Newfield (6") is Neufelde 1423 ib. Paradise (6") is so named in 1423 and 1469 (ib.). Shortley (6") is Shortele 1262, 1289 FF. 'Short clearing or wood,' v. leah.

Cubbington

Cobintone 1086 DB, -ton(e) 1235 Fees et passim to 1504 Ipm, with variant spelling Cobyn-
Cubitone 1086 DB, Cubintone ib., -ton(e) 1221 Pap, 1222 AD iii, 1235 Fees, 1265 Ch, -tun t. Hy 3 BM, Cubyngton 1656 Dugdale
Cubbintona 1170 (1314) Ch, Cumbinton 1265 ib., Cumbyng-
tone 1281 FF, Cubbyngton 1535 VE
Cobyngton 1486 Ipm, 1502 AD iii

Probably 'Cubba's farm,' v. into. For the pers. name cf. Cubley (PN Db 101), Cubbewelle (PN Nth 290) and Cubbington (PN Bk 77-8). In the neighbouring Stoneleigh parish there was a Cubbelowe (13th LegerBk). Cubba would be a pet-form of such an OE pers. name as Cūþþeoroht. The relation of this name to the recorded Cuba is uncertain. That is found in Kentish documents of the late 8th and early 9th centuries and is probably an archaic spelling for Cufa.

Cubbington Heath Fm. Cf. le Hethul t. Hy 3 CartMisc, the Heath 1768 Encl.A. Ham Fm is so named in 1821 (G). Cf. Ham
Field 1768 EnclA and Homwey t. Hy 3 CartMisc. v. ham(m). It is in a big bend of the Avon. Hill FM is Hulle 1384 Ct. Lower Grange. Cf. Cobyngton grange 1536 MinAcct. The Runghills (6") is Ringewell 1604 FF. West Hill is Westhull 1221 Ass (p).

Harbury

\(\text{\(\text{(et) Hereburgebyrig 1002 (c. 1100) ASWills, 1004 (c. 1100)}\)\)
KCD 710
Herborbeia c. 1080 France, Herburbiria c. 1165 AddCh
Erburgeberie, Edburberie, Erburberie 1086 DB, Edurbire 1247 Ass
Hereburebiri t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, -buri 1185 Templars
Herberburia 1170 (1314) Ch et freq to 1397 Pat, with variant spellings -biri, -buri, -bire, Herburberie 1200 Cur, -bure 1201 FF et freq to 1484 AD iii, Herbrebury 1279 Nott, Herbury 1535 VE, Hurburburye 1547 Pat
Helburberi, Hertburberi, Hertbereberi 1200 Cur
Herbery 1299 Ipm, Herbur(y) ib., 1334, 1373 AD iv, -byry 1449 AD ii, Herburgh 1428 FA
Harbery al. Harbury 1553 FF, Harbury al. Hungry
Harbury 1740 Recov

The name means 'burh belonging to a woman named Hereburh.' No trace of any camp or fortification remains now. Dugdale (204-5) suspected the presence of a woman's name in this name. For the epithet cf. Hungry Bentley (Db), Hungry Hatton (Sa). 'The land in the parish is poor and unproductive' (Turner, Shakespeare's Land 306).

Stapenhall FM is Stepenhull 1246 RegAlb, c. 1250 Kenilworth, c. 1500 Dugd 247, Stapenhill t. Hy 8 Rental. 'At the steep hill.' Cf. Stepnell (PN Nth 20).

East Fields FM (6"), North Field (6") and Westfield are the East, North, West Field 1780 EnclA. Cf. supra 25. Greenhill FM is Grenehul 1246 RegAlb. Leicester Ho. Part of the manor of Harbury was held by the Earls of Leicester. Temple Ho (6"). Cf. Temple Close 1780 EnclA. Dugdale (285) noted that in 1185 the Templars had land here.
Bishops Itchington

Itchinton 1086 DB, Ichenton(a) 1135 (1348), 1259 Ch, Ychenton 1152 RegAlb
Ichenton Épi 1247 Ass, Hutchenden Ép'i 1535 VE

‘Farm on the river Itchen’ (supra 3), v. tun. The manor was granted to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in 1259 (Ch). It was sold by the Bishop to Thomas Fisher in 1547 (Pat). There were two manors, Itchington-superior and Itchington-inferior within Bishops Itchington itself (Dugdale 232).

Christmas Hill is so named c. 1840 (TA) and is probably identical with Cristemelhull 1246 RegAlb. ‘Hill on which was a cross,’ v. cristelmæl. The hill is much the highest point in the neighbourhood.

Dadglow FM (6") is Dodeslowe 1246 RegAlb. ‘Dodd’s hill or barrow,’ v. hlaw. For the present form cf. the late spellings of Baddesley supra 14.

Cross Green was probably the home of William atte Cros (1326 Ct).

Parsons FM (6") is to be associated with the family of George Parson (1667 HT).

Folly is so named c. 1840 (TA). v. infra 382. Ham Bridge.
**Kenilworth**

*Chinewurde* 1086 DB

*Chenillewurda, Cheningeuruarda, Kinildeworda, Kiningewurda, Chenildeuorda* t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, *Chenildeuorda* t. Hy 1 (1314) Ch

*Kiningewurda* 1122 *Kenilworth, Keningewurda* 1190 P

*Chinedewurdie* early Hy 2 Dane, *Kineldewurdia* t. Hy 2 AD, *Kineldewurth* c. 1160 AC

*Kenildewurda* 1164, 1173 P, *-worth* 1203 Cur, *-wurthe* 1232 Ass

*Chinildewurtha* 1172 P, *-wurda* t. Hy 2 (1314) Ch

*Kenildewurtha* 1172 P, 1208, 1224 FF, *Kinelewurth* t. Hy 2 (1235) Ch


*Kenliwurda, Keneliwurde* 1195, *Keneliwurda* 1197 P

*Kelingworth* 1316 Ipm

*Kenyngworth* 1352 BPR

*Kelyngworth* 1420 Pat


Ogilby

'Farm of a woman named *Cynehild,*' v. worp. Some of the later forms would appear to have been influenced by Kilworth (Lei) olim *Kivelingsworth, Kilingsworth,* etc. The pers. name *Cynehild* must have been common in the West Midlands, for it is found in minor names *Cynildewyrde* (KCD 670) in Whittington (Wo) and *Cynelde weorde* (BCS 1298) in Cudley (Wo). Cf. Duignan 76 *s.n.* It survived as *Cinild* in the 12th century (cf. Templars 34).

**NOTE.** HIGH ST is (in) alta strata t. Hy 8 Ct. In early documents we find also *le Hille strete* 1545 LP, *Boswell lane, Winley lane* 1650 ParlSurv.
CLINTON GREEN (6") is Glynton grene 1538 MinAcct, Clinton greene 1581 LRMB, 1650 ParlSurv and is to be associated with the family of Henry de Clinton (1221 Ass) who was no doubt one of the family who gave name to Baddesley Clinton near by. Dugdale (154) brings them from "Clinton (now vulgarly called Glynton) in Oxfordshire," i.e. Glympton (O).

Crew FM is the Crew 1649 ParlSurv, Crew 1725 B and is to be associated with the family of Thomas de Cruwe (1408 Cl). The name is probably manorial in origin from Crew (Ch).

Kingswood FM is bosc. voc. la Fryd 1262, in bosco del Fryth 1285 Ass, wood called the Frythe, the Frythe wood, the Frythe al. Kingswoode 1581 LRMB. 'Wood,' v. fyrhōe.

Redfern Manor

Wriedefen t. Hy i Kenilworth
Wridefen ib. et freq to 1459 Ch, Wryde- 1262 Ass (p), 1279 Nott, 1291 Tax, 1316 Ipm, Wridfen 1387 IpmR Wredefen t. Hy i Kenilworth

This is a compound of OE wrid(e), wrip(e), 'thicket,' and fenn, 'fen, marsh.'

Roundshill FM and Rouncil Towers (6") is Rounshull 1361 Add, Rownsell lane, woode 1581 LRMB, wood of Rinsell 1656 Dugdale, Rouncil Fd c. 1840 TA, and is probably identical with the DB manor of Rincele which was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Warwick.

Hale's Cottage (6") was probably the home of Robert de Hale (1327 SR). v. healh.

Black Hill Wood (6") may be identical with Blackwell woode c. 1550 AOMB. Bulkington (6"). Cf. Buckingtons grove 1581 LRMB. Castle End is Castlende ib. Chase FM, etc. Cf. The Chase 1576 S, the Chace 1581 LRMB, the Chace coppice
1650 ParlSurv. DUNNS PITS is Dunspytt(e) 1542 MinAcct, 1581 LRMB. FELTS GROVE (6") is Feltes grove ib. FERNHILL FM is Ferne hill ib. GLASSHOUSE SPINNEY (6"). Cf. Glassehouse coppice 1650 ParlSurv. KNOWLE HILL is the Knoll 1581 LRMB. v. cnoll. LINGHAM (6"). Cf. Lingham Parke 1652 ParlSurv. LONG MEADOW FM is Longe medowe 1581 LRMB. MILL END (6"). Cf. Myllfelde 1540 MinAcct. NEWFIELD FM (6") is Newe- feild 1581 LRMB. PARKFIELD. Cf. in parco de Kenilworth 1227 CIR, Parke woode, the newe parke, le abbey parke 1581 LRMB. PLEASANCE FM adjoins the Pleasance, an adjunct to the castle constructed by Henry 8. RED LANE is Redlane ende 1581 LRMB, Redde lane 1650 ParlSurv. STAKES WOOD (6"). Cf. Greate, Litle Steakes, Steakes coppice 1650 ParlSurv. STONYMOOR WOOD is Stonymoore 1545 LP, copic' voc' stonie more 1581 LRMB. THICKTHORN WOOD is Thikthorne 1554 Pat, Thickethorne coppes 1581 LRMB. WHITE MOOR (6") is Whytmore, le Whitemore 1260 Ass. WINDY ARBOUR is Windy Arbor c. 1830 O.S.

Keresley

Keresley [kər'zli]

Kereslea c. 1144 (1348) Ch, -lega 1179 P (p), 1221 Ass, -le c. 1185 (1348) Ch, 1345 FF, -leye 1275 Ipm, 1327 SR, 1451 Ch, Keresley c. 1170 Monast, 1332 FF, 1368 AD, Kerysley 1542 LP

Kersleye 1262 Ass, 1543 LP

Kyresleye 1309 Ass, Kyrsley 1547 Monast

Karesl' 1348 Ch

Carseley 1515 FF, Caresley 1553 Pat, 1625 PCC, 1656 Dugdale

This is a difficult name. Forms and topography alike are against association with OE carse, 'cress.' The OSw Kærer (Lundgren 158) would provide a satisfactory Anglo-Scand name as the first element. For such a hybrid compound with leah cf. Osmotherley (PN NRY 213) and Gunnildeleg (13th Combe) in Radbourne (supra xxiii). For the form Kerus-
v. Introd. xxvii.

1 A township in the parish of St Michael, Coventry but in Brinklow Hundred.
Pikehorne Wood (6") is *le Pykehorne* 1338, *Pikehorne* 1411 Coventry. There is a well-marked projection of land here, *v*. horn.

Thieve Stake (lost) is *le Yvestake* 1336, *Thefestakfelde, Thefeestakfelde* 1411 Coventry, *Thevestake* 1542 LP, *Thieve Stake* 1725 B, *Great, Little Thief Stake* c. 1840 TA. Clearly named from some lost place of execution.

Bennetts Lane (6") is to be associated with the family of John *Benyt* (1335 Coventry). Cf. *Bennetts lease* 1542 LP, *v*. læs.


**Leamington Spa**

**Lamintone** 1086 DB, *t*. Hy 1 Kenilworth, *t*. Hy 2 (1478) Pat, Lamuntuna *ib.*, Lamminton 1170 (1314) Ch Lementona *t*. Hy 1 Kenilworth Leminton(a) *ib.*, 1198, 1232 Fees, 1279 Nott, Lemynton juxta Warrewicum 1316 FA, Lemynton Prioris 1325 AD iv, 1416 AD iii, Lemyngton Priors 1535 VE

‘Farm on the river Leam,’ *v*. tun. *Priors* because granted to Kenilworth Priory *t*. Henry 1 (Dugdale 294) and to distinguish it from Leamington Hastings *supra* 139. Dugdale (*loc. cit.*) mentions “a spring of Salt-water (not above a stones-throw from the river Leame) whereof the inhabitants make much use for seasoning of meat.” The title ‘Royal Leamington Spa’ was granted after a visit of Queen Victoria in 1838.
NEWBOLD COMYN (6”) is Niwebold 1086 DB, Newbalt 1258 Pat, Nuebold 1279 Nott, Neubolde Comyn 1289 Ass, Neubolde Comyn 1327 SR, Comynes Neubold 1385 Spencer, Newbold Comon al. Comyn 1633 Recov. ‘New building,’ v. boðl. The manor was held by John Comyn in 1258 (Pat). “The original occasion of whose name is discovered by the later syllable bold, which in the Saxon language signifies a House” (Dugdale 295).

SYDENHAM FM is Sydenhom c. 1250 AD iii, Sidenham t. Hy 8 Ct. ‘At the wide hamm.’ The place lies low between the Leam and a small tributary.

Lillington

Lillin gon

Lillintone, Illintone 1086 DB, -na t. Hy 2 (1478) Pat, Lilliton 1203 Cur, Lillinton ib. et freq to 1327 SR, Lillyngton 1317, 1335 Ipm, 1344 Cl, 1459 Ch Lilenton 1122 (1314) Ch, Lylington 1401 AD iv Lullyngton 1344 Cl ‘Lilla’s farm,’ v. ingtun.

BLACKDOWN HILL is Blakedune c. 1224 AD, -don 1279 Nott, 1291 Tax, 1316, 1335 Ipm, -den 1337 ib., Blakdon 1387 IpmR, Blagdon 1725 B. “Having originally had its denomination from the dark colour thereof” (Dugdale 204). REDHOUSE FM is Red House 1821 G.

Milverton

MILVERTON

Malvertone 1086 DB Mulverton(a) 1123 Warwick, 1221 Fees, 1316 FA et freq to 1408 Ch, -tun 1210 Cur, Mulwertona 1231 Bracton, Molverton 1314 Ipm, 1315 Cl Miluerton 1210, 1232 FF, 1235 Fees et freq to 1535 VE, with variant transcription -ver-, Milvertone 1242 Fees, Melverton 1293 Ass

This name would seem to be identical in origin with Milverton (So), Milferton, Miluerton c. 1060 (13th) KCD 917, Milvertone 1086 DB, etc., with ME spellings Mil-, Mul-, Mel-. Both names
are probably compounds of *myln*, *ford* and *tun*, i.e. ‘mill-ford farm.’ Cf. Tiverton (PN D 541). A mill is recorded here in DB.

**EDMONDSCOTE alias EMSCOTE**


*Edmundescote* 1279 Nott, 1315 Ipm, 1392 AD iv, *-mondescote* 1486 KnowleG, 1576 S, 1610 Speed, *(Milne)* 1610 PCC

*Edulvescote* 1314 Ipm, 1315 Cl, 1329 Ipm


*Edmundscotebrugge* 1357 Add


*Edenescote* 1408 Ch

The earliest forms point to an OE *Eadhelmes cote*, cf. Edmonton (PN Mx 25), but later there appears to have been confusion with other pers. names *Edulf* and *Edmund*. For similar confusion cf. Edenbridge (KPN 137). It is of course possible that the place was in the possession of owners bearing these different names. The manor lay in Milverton on the east side of the Leam. The place now called Emscote is a suburb of Warwick on the west side of the river and seems to have got its name because it was at the bridge-head of Emscote bridge.

**Offchurch**

*Offechirch* 1139 RegAlb, 1252 FF, 1291 Tax, *-cherich* 1195 P, *-kirke* 1196 ib., *-chireche* 1209 FF (p), *-churche* 1221 Pap, *-cherche* 1225 Bracton, 1257 Ch

*Affechirche* 1221 Ass

*Ofchirche* 1262 Ass et freq to 1386 AD v (p), *Ofechirch* 1267 Ch

‘Offa’s church.’ “This hath been a town of no small note in

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1 Edmondscote Manor, Emscote Bridge, Mills and Rd (6’).
the Saxons time, if we may believe Tradition; for in one part of the Lordship is a place called the Berye, which signifies no less than burgus or curia; and accordingly 'tis said that Offa, K. of Mercia had here a Palace; as also, the Church first, and so consequently the Village, had this name” (Dugdale 290). The ‘Berye’ is Offchurch Bury, earlier Ofchurchebury 1558 AddCh.

BUNKERS HILL FM. Cf. Bunkers Hill c. 1840 TA. This is a fairly common name. It has been suggested that it should be associated with the 18th-century battle of that name (PN Sr 367) but that only carries the problem one stage further back, for presumably the name of the American battle is ultimately of English origin. Bunkers Hill in Little Berkhamsted (Herts) is to be associated with the family of John Bunkere (1429 Ct).

FOXHOLES WOOD (6”). Cf. Fox Holes c. 1840 TA. Welsh Road FM. Cf. Welch Hill ib. This is on the well-known Welsh drovers’ road.

Radford Semele

RADFORD SEMELE [simili]

Redeford 1086 DB
Redeford c. 1154 AD, t. Hy 2 (1478) Pat et freq, Raddefford Simily 1279 Nott, Rad(e)ford Symely 1314 FF, 1336 Pat, 1656 Dugdale, (Seemley) 1619 FF

‘Red ford.’ The soil here is red. Henry de Simely held the manor t. Hy 1 (Dugdale 291).


Ryton on Dunsmore

RYTON ON DUNSMORE

Ruyton c. 1045 (17th) KCD 939 et freq to 1404 AD iv, (super Donnesmor) 1327, 1332 SR, (al. Riton) 1598 BM
Rietone 1086 DB, -ton 1221 Pap
Rugintunia, Ruitonia, Rutunia 13th Thorney
KNIGHTLOW HUNDRED

Ruton 1221 FF, 1274 Ipm, (in Donnesmor) 1286 Pat
Ryton 1535 VE, (Ruton al.) 1600 FF, Reyton 1538 Monast,
Ruyton al. Ruton al. Ryton 1697 Recov

'Rye farm,' v. ryge, tun. The adj. form rygen seems also to have been used as the first element. Cf. s.n. Waddington (PN Sr 46). For Dunsmore v. supra 12. "The soyl here is of a light sandy disposition, and beareth Rye best of any Grain" (Dugdale 31).

KNIGHTLOW HILL is so named in 1656 (Dugdale), Knightly Cross 1675 Ogilby. v. supra 95. RYTON HEATH FM. Cf. Smaleheth t. Ed 1 CartMisc.

Stivichall

STIVICHALL [staitfal]

Stivichall c. 1144 (1348) Ch, Stivycheale 1274, 1280 Ipm, -ych-
1371 AD v, Styvychale 1279 Nott
Stiuethale (sic) 1182 P, Styuecheshale 1262 Ass, 1279 Nott,
Stiuechale 1273 Ipm, 1299 Ass, 1327 SR, 1374 Ch, -hall
1360 Ipm
Stychehale 1421 FF, Stychall 1535 VE, Stichehall 1547
Monast, Stichhale t. Eliz ChancP, Stichall al. Stivechall
1614 Recov, Stichall 1656 Dugdale, Steachell vulgo Stichell
1675 Ogilby

This name is a compound of OE sty c, 'stump,' and health, referring to a corner of land overgrown with stumps and stubs. Cf. Stewkley (PN Bk 72).

STIVICHALL GRANGE. Cf. Graungelaneende c. 1400 Coventry.

Stoke and Biggin

Stoke

Stoca, Stocha c. 1185 (1348) Ch, Stokes 1235 ib., 1250 FF,
Stoke 1279 Nott, (juxta Coventre) 1396 FF
v. stoc(c).

BIGGIN HALL (6") is La Bigging 1247 Ass et freq to 1543 LP, with variant spellings Bygg- and -yng(e), Bugging 1279 Nott,
Bugging(g)e 1327, 1332 SR, Stoke Bygeing 1543 LP, Biginge,
Stoke Bygen 1547 Monast. ‘Building,’ cf. Biggin supra 117. “Antiently written Bygging; which in our old English signifieth the same with domus, and is in the north parts of this Realm still retained in that sense, divers Mannour-houses being there so called” (Dugdale 130).

Stoneleigh

Stoneleigh

Stanlei 1086 DB, -leia 1122 (1314) Ch, t. Hy 2 (1478) Pat, 1227 Cl, (juxta Coventreiam) 1153 BM, -lega 1155 RBE, 1157 P, Stanleia 1204 ChR, Stanelege in Aerdern 1259 Pat, Staunle 1268 Ch, Standleia 1199 FF, Stonlee 1200 CivilPl, Ston(e)ley(e) 1275 RH, 1284 Ch, 1327 SR, 1374 AD iii et freq to 1564 AD v, Stonle 1299 Ipm, 1326 Ch, Stonleye in Arderne(e) 1286 Pat, 1288 Ass, Stonley 1635 Sess

‘Stony clearing or wood,’ v. stan, leah. For Arden v. supra 11. “As for the name there needs not much to be said, in regard 'tis obvious enough, considering that the nature of the soil where the Town stands is rocky” (Dugdale 169).

Bockendon Grange (site of Bockidene Grange)

Botindon 1262 Ass, Bokenden 13th LegerBk, Bogindene 1284 Ch, Buggendon 1285 Ass, -den 13th LegerBk, Bogendon 1291 Tax, Bugindene Medwe 1357 Pat, Briggenden 1285 QW, Brykendens al. Bulkingtons 1547 Monast, Bekenden 1285 Ass, Bokynden 13th LegerBk, 1327, 1332 SR, Bokyngdene 13th LegerBk, Bokyndenegraunge 1381 Pat, Bokendunsmedowe 1536 MinAcct, Bokenden Grange in Hurst 1542 LP, Bukingtons grange t. Hy 8 Rental, Bokendens al. Bulkyngrants grange 1542 MinAcct

Probably ‘at the beech-grown hill or valley,’ v. bocen, dun, denu. In the first form the t is an error for c.
As Canley is on a well-marked hill and not in a hollow, we must take the first element to be the OE pers. name Cana rather than the element canne assumed for various place-names in Devon and elsewhere (PN D 481 s.n. Canna, PN Do 20 s.n. Cann). Hence ‘Cana’s woodland or clearing.’

Cloud Bridge is (Eremit. de) la Clude 1232 Ass, Clowde, Clowe (hermitage) 1279 Nott, la Cloude 13th LegerBk, 1327 SR (p), Cloudebrugge 13th LegerBk, Cloutebriggge inter Coventre et Cubynton 1353 Works, Cloudebriggge 1356 Stowe, del Cloude 1357 Pat (p), atte Cloude 1402 Ct (p), Clowdelane 1433 ib., Clowde 1535 VE, Clowd feild 1650 ParlSurv. Dugdale says of Cloud, “This being now only known by the Bridge over Avon...hath its name from the rock on the southern side thereof, Clude in the Saxon signifying as much” (175). There was a hermitage here. OE clūd, ‘rock.’

Crackley and Crackley Wood. Cf. Crattele 13th, 14th LegerBk, Creteley 14th ib., Crattheley 1318 AD, Cratteleyhulle 1356 Stowe, Crackeley heath 1581 LRMB. This may be a compound of OE crec, ‘cart, waggon,’ etc., and leah in the old sense of woodland, the name referring to a wood which provided timber for carts. Cf. Mounterley (PN Nth 160), Fellow Green (PN Sr 115) and Ekwall, Studies 95 ff. There is the possibility, however, that the first element is identical with the pers. name Cretta, which may be a dialectal variant of Cräitta. For the name v. Redin 90.

Cryfield Grange

Croilesfelda 1154 Monast, 1204 ChR, 13th LegerBk
Cruilefeuld 1232, Cruyllefeld 1285, Cruylefeld 1297 Ass, 1384, 1390 Ct, Cruylfeld 1383 ib.
Creulefeld 1247 Pat
Croylefeuld 1262 Ass, Croylefeld 13th LegerBk
Cruylefeld 1262 Ass, 1284 Ch et freq to 1383 Pat, -fyld 1535 VE
Crullefeld 1268 Ch, 1272 Ass  
Crefelde 1524 SR  
Cryefeld 1536 Monast, Cryefeld al. Crullefeld 1542 MinAcct,  
Crewelfeilde al. Cryefeld 1590 AD v  
Crewelfeld 1540 MinAcct, Cruelfeld Graunge 1545 LP  
Cruelfeld al. Cryefeld 1650 Recov  
Crowellfeild al. Creyfeild 1660 FF  

This is a difficult name but the probabilities are that the first element is the word *creowel*, found in Croughton (PN Nth 51) and perhaps in Crowley’s *infra* 243, denoting a fork. For Croughton we have forms with initial Creuel-, Crouel-, Cruel-. The land is much broken here and we may have reference to the forking valleys at this spot, though the topography is not so obvious as in the case of Croughton. Hence ‘open land by the fork,’ v. feld.

DALLIES (6") DALLIMORE (lost). The first appears in the following forms: (in) bosco de Dalle, (in) Dale, waste of Dalle, Dallefeld, Dalleyfeld, Dalleheth (13th LegerBk), Dolle (1279 Nott), Dalleye (1357 Pat), Dalle(s)heth (1356 Stowe), Dalley heathe (1546 Deed), Dauly, Dawley (1551, 1581 Ct), Upper Dallies, Nether-dalles (1581 LRMB), Dallies (1840 TA), the latter as Dallemor (14th LegerBk), Dallimore in Hurst (c. 1840 TA). It is difficult to make any satisfactory suggestion with regard to these names.

ECHILLS WOOD (6") is Eachelles 1154 Monast, Aceles 1245 FF, Echeles 1284 Ch, 1285 Ass, Eacheles 13th LegerBk, p’cell terre in Stoneley voc’ le Ile de Wyghte jacent’ subtus le Eychell de Stoneley 1542 MinAcct, Eychelles 1547 Monast. For this name v. Nechells *supra* 30. Isle of Wight must have referred to some isolated patch of ground or wood of a particular shape. Cf. PN Sr 371.

FINBURY (6") is Fineberge 1221 FF, 1272 Ass, Fyneburg, Finbarewe 1262 ib., Fynneberwe 1279 Nott (p), Finberge 1327 SR (p), Fymburgh 1372 Ass, Fynnybridge 1535 VE, Fenbybrough land, Fenne Borough 1544 MinAcct, Finborgh 1656 Dugdale. This name is probably identical with Finborough (PN Sf 5-6) and unidentified finbeorh in Upton Lovel (W) (BCS 992). The first element, as suggested by Skeat (*op. cit.*), is OE fin, ‘heap.’ He
noted that there is a tumulus called the Devil’s Hill near Great Finborough Hill and doubtless Finborough there is the name of the tumulus. The probabilities are that in the Wiltshire place we have reference also to a barrow, for the countryside there is sown thick with barrows. Whether we have a hill or a barrow in Finbury is quite uncertain and the matter is not made easier by the existence just on the other side of the Sowe of

FINHAM. The early forms of this name are Finham, Fyn- 1202 FF et freq to 1544 LP, Finneham 1268 Ch, Fyncham 1535 VE, Fingam 1674 FF, Finham al. Fincham 1676 ib. It is difficult to see how Finham and Finbury can take their name from the same object and it may be just a chance that the names apparently contain the same first element. Finham may derive from OE fina, ‘wood-pecker,’ and such is also possible for Finbury, or it may be that Finham is for earlier Finbeorgham from a second fin-beorg on the other side of the river from Finbury. At a later stage in the history of the name there was confusion with the common bird-name finch.

FLETCHAMSTEAD HALL

Flighamsted 1185 Templars, 1200 ChR, Flighemamstud’ 1200 FineR

Flechham(e)stede 1190, 1191, Flechamsteda 1192 P, Flechamstdede 1288 Misc, -hamstude 1327 SR, Overfletchehamstede 1394 Ass, Flechamsted 1502 Ipm, Flechehamstede 1505 Pat Flechamstede 1197 P

Flechamstede 1201 Cur, Flich(h)amsted 1221, 1232 Ass, -stude early Hy 3 CartMisc, Flicheham(p)stede 1232, 1330, Flichampstede 1394 Ass, Flicchamsted c. 1250 Kenilworth v. hamstede. The first element may be the OE flitch, ‘flitch of bacon.’ Names in stede nearly always have a descriptive epithet as first element and in a great many cases this refers to the product of a farm (cf. IPN 55).

STONELEIGH GRANGE (olim HOME GRANGE) is (le) Homgra(u)nge 13th LegerBk, 1262 Ass, 1384 Ct, le Homegrange 1279 CartMisc, Homgrange 1284 Ch, Homigraunge (sic) 1285 QW, Homgrave (sic) 1291 Tax, Hom(e)gra(u)nge mulne 1367 Pat, 1384 Ct, Homegrange 1538 MinAcct, Home c. 1550 AOMB, Stoneley Grange 1656
Dugdale. ‘Grange or barn near the home or manor house.’ This gives an early example of the use of the word *home* noted in PN Sr 271 *s.n.* Holmwood.

**King’s Hill olim Helenhull**

*Helinhull* 1232 Ass (p), 1332 SR, *Helum* 1291 Tax
*grangia de Helewinne* (sic) 1262 Ass, *Helewenen* 13th Stowe
795, -in 13th Deed
*Helenehull* 1277 LegerBk
*Helinhull* 1279 Nott, *Helunhall* 1284 Ch, -hull 13th LegerBk
*Holwenhull* 1285 QW, *Holuenhull* 1285 Ass, 13th LegerBk
*Kynggeshull* 1343 Pat, *Hullinghill in Kingshill* 1542 LP
*Kyngeshull* 1400 AD i, 1535 VE, *Kyngyshyll* 1539 LP
*Kingshill* 1676 ib., *Helynghull al. Helenhull* 1739 Recov

The first element in this ancient name must remain an unsolved problem.

**Millburn Grange** is *Melleburn* 1213 FF, *Mel(e)borne, -burne* 1247 Ass et freq to 1550 AOMB, *Melbornebrok* 13th LegerBk, (grange) 1538 LP, *Milborne grange* 1547 Monast. Probably ‘mill-burn’ (cf. Dugdale 177), but it is surprising that we have no forms *milne, mulne.*

**Motslow (sic) Hill** is *la Mustowe in bosc. de Dalle* 1260 LegerBk, *la Mostow(e)* 1268 Ch, 1279 Nott, 1306 Ass, 1327 SR, *montem de Motstowehull, ideo sic dictum quia ibi placitabant* c. 1310 LegerBk. According to Dugdale (169) this was the meeting-place of the King’s court “held for this manour upon a hill, then and yet, called the *Motstow-hill* …having that appellation because of the pleadings there; the word *Mote* being to this day used in that sense by our Lawyers.” It may also have been used as the Hundred meeting-place. *v. supra* 152 and (ge)not and stow. Cf. Mutlow (PN Ess lxii, 543). There is an artificial mound here 300 yards south-south-west of the church.

Starton 1679 FF. The name is identical in origin with Staverton (PN Nth 28), the first element being OE *staef*, 'pole,' etc., and the compound denoting a tun made with or marked by a pole or poles. See also Moerman in NGN (vii, 42) for the use of this word in Dutch place-names.

Stare Bridge is Starbrugge 13th LegerBk, *pons de Starton* 1353 Works, Starebrydge 1542 MinAcct. This place is only about half a mile from Staverton and close by was a Starhull 13th LegerBk, Starehildiche (1433 Ct). The probability is that the original names of these places were Staretonbrigg and Staretonhildich respectively, and that later the *ton* was dropped for simplicity. Cf. Ritter (88 ff.) for this phenomenon of the loss of a medial element. Formerly Kingsbrigg (Dugdale 175).

Tocil Ho is *bosc. de Taselhulle, medwe de Tosall, Tosale* 14th LegerBk, Toshale 1433 Ct, Toashill c. 1840 TA. It is tempting to associate this name with a lost OE *tāsel*, a variant of *tēsel*, 'teazle,' but it is very difficult to relate the later compounds to the first one.

Waverley FM and Wood is *bruille de Wethele* 1204 ChR, 14th LegerBk, *(wood of)* 1245 FF, *(bruera de)* 1279 Nott, Wethele 1284 Ch, 1656 Dugdale, *Wetheleye* 1611 WillsWo, Waveley c. 1830 O.S., c. 1840 TA. For further forms v. Weston under Wetherley infra 189. Professor Ekwall suggests that the first element in this name is a lost OE *wāde*, 'hunting,' derived from *wādan*, 'to hunt.' This would be cognate with OE *wād* which is on record. For *bruille* cf. Broyle (PN Sx 70).

Westley Bridge is *Wolseyesbrygge, Wolfesbrugge* 13th LegerBk, Wolsee bridge 1546 Deed, Wolce bridge 1547 Ct, Worsley Bridge c. 1840 TA. This was originally 'bridge of a woman named Wulfgiefu,' the name suffering various corruptions at a later date. In 1547 there is mention of 'land between Wolce bridge and Port bridge.' The latter must be the old name for the bridge a mile to the east, which carries the road from Stoneleigh to Gibbet Hill on the Coventry-Kenilworth road. v. port.

Whoberley Hall is *Watburleia* c. 1144 (1348) Ch, -le c. 1185 (1348) ib., 1279 Nott, -ley c. 1265, 1315 AD iii, Watberchelle
1208 FF, Whatburele 1232 Ass, Wadberleye 1275 Ipm, Waberley 1279 Nott, Quatburle 1285 Ass, Waburley t. Ed i Coventry, Whadburle, Whaburle 1313 AD iii, Whaberleye 1343 AD iv, 1359 BPR, 1451 Ch, 1725 B, Whaburley 1656 Dugdale. ‘Wood or clearing belonging to a woman named Hwætburh,’ v. leah.

Arnold’s Cottage, Broadwells Wood and Pipe’s Mill (all 6") are to be associated with the families of William Arnold (1650 ParlSurv), Adam de Bradewelle (1279 Nott) and Thomas Pipe (1524 SR).


Ufton

Hulhtune 1043 (17th) KCD 916
Ulfton 1043 (1267) Ch, 1352 Pat, Ulfetone 1457–60 ECP, Wilfetone 1444 AD i
This is a difficult name. It should be noted that the first form is of no authority and the same is true of the early forms in Ulf- and Oluf-. We cannot make any attempt to explain this name unless we take the DB form Ulchetone to be the earliest that is of any value and explain the f forms as due to the same development of spirant [x] which we find in [inAf] for inogh, 'enough.' A clue to the solution of this name-puzzle is however almost certainly to be found in the Long Itchington charter supra 134 n.). It was noted there that wulluht graf corresponds in site with Ufton Wood on the edge of Long Itchington parish. There can be little doubt that the first element wulluht in this Long Itchington name is the same as that found in Ufton. DB Ulchetone is for earlier Wulluhtun and initial w has been lost before a back vowel as in Umborne for Womborne (PN D 15, 624), Odle for Wodhull (ib. 642). If that is so we have an element wulluht compounded with graf and with tun. No explanation of this element, clearly English in origin, can be offered on the basis of its being a significant noun or adjective. It may well however be a late OE form for an earlier Wulfwiht. This name is not actually on record but both elements are used in OE compound names. For loss of f
we may compare OE wulfafes weallan for wulflafes weallan in this same charter, Wlwahrd for Wulfweard, DB Wluuara for Wulfwaru, Wluuold for Wulfweald, Wluuard for Wulfweard, Wlwí for Wulfwig. The reduction of wiht to uht has its parallels in the OE pers. name Ceoluht for Ceolwiht and the form nanuht for earlier nanwiht. In Ufton, earlier Wuluhtuin, and in Wuluhtgraf the pers. name would, as is sometimes the case, seem to have been prefixed in the nominative rather than in the genitive form. It is of course possible that the early form of Ufton was Wulluhtingtin, with connective ing, rather than simple Wuluhtun. Hence, ‘Wulfwiht’s farm,’ v. tun.


Walsgrave on Sowe

Walsgrave on Sowe

\textbf{Sowe} 1043 (17th) KCD 916 \textit{et passim} to 1850 White, \textit{Sowa} 1086 DB, \textit{Sow} c. 1045 (17th) KCD 939, (\textit{juxta Anesty}) 1293 \textit{Ass}

\textit{Sogh} 1200 Cur, 1232 \textit{Ass}, \textit{Sohe} 1203 Cur

\textit{Showe} 1247 \textit{Ass}, \textit{Souhe} 1274 Salt vi, \textit{Souwe} 1279 Nott

Until late in the 19th century the parish was always known as \textit{Sow(e)} from the river on which it stands (\textit{supra} 5). Kelly’s Directory for 1855 states that the place was originally known as Walsgrave on Sowe, but that statement is omitted from the 1892 edition. The name \textbf{WALSGRAVE HILL} is marked on the 1" map, but this is Marker Hill on the 1830 O.S. map. However, the name is old, since there is mention of a place in the parish called \textbf{Woldegrove} in 1411 Coventry, Walgrove 1576 S. It must be a compound of weald and graf.

\textbf{NOTE.} \textit{Ladylane} 1411 Coventry.

\textbf{ATTOXHALL (lost)} is \textit{Hastokeshale} c. 1350 Rental, 1366 \textit{FF}, Harstokeshale, Hartokeshale 1358 BPR, Attokeshale 1364 \textit{FF}, Attoxhale 1411 Coventry, 1656 Dugdale, -hall 1541 MinAcct. The forms are too late and uncertain for any etymology to be possible.

\textbf{HAWKSBURY} is \textit{Haukesbury} 1350 Ass, 1352 AD iii, 1411 Coventry,
Knighlow Hundred

1543 LP, Hawkes - 1411 Coventry, Hakesbiri c. 1540 L, Hakesby 1547 Monast. 'burh of the hawk, or of a man named Heafoc.'

Wrautam (6") is Wrotholme 1304 AD, Wrotholm 1305 AD ii, Wrotholme, Wrotholme, le Wrotham 1356 Stowe, Wrotholm, Wroughthom 1411 Coventry. It would seem that the first element here must be the OE wroht, 'accusation, crime, strife,' found in wrothangra, a boundary-mark in an OE charter of Wootton by Sunningwell (Berks) KCD 1283. wrothangra was clearly on a boundary, and Wrautam is on the boundary of Walsgrave parish. This holm was probably at one time a subject of dispute. Cf. Wroughthull (1406 Ct) in Ashwell (Herts) and Wrochthausen, 10th-century Wrothhuson (Förstemann, ON ii, 1428). v. holmr.

Cook's Barn (6") is to be associated with the family of Roger Cocus (1327 SR) and Richard Cok (1350 Ass).

High Bridge is le Hiebrigge 1323 AD ii. Moat Ho is Moat House Green c. 1840 TA. Potter's Green is le Pottergrene 1411 Coventry. Cf. Potter Street (PN Ess 37). Sow Common. Cf. boscus de Sohe 1203 Cur and vastum de Sowe 1411 Coventry. Woodway Lane (6") is Woldeweye, Wodewege c. 1350 Rental.

Weston under Wetherley

Weston under Wetherley

Westone 1086 DB, -ton(e) 1173 P et passim, (juxta Cobynton) 1309 Ass, (by Honingham) 1336 Pat, Netherweston juxta Wapenbury 1297 Ass
Weston juxta Wethele(ye) 1327, 1332 SR, 1333 FF, (sub, subtus Wethele(y)) 1354 BPR, 1372 FF, 1656 Dugdale, (Weathley) 1604 FF, 1622 Deed, (under Wetherly) 1695 Morden, (subtus Wethley) 1725 B
Weston under Wetherley oth. Weston under Waverley 1764 Recov
'West farm,' v. tun. For Wetherley v. Waverley supra 185.
Whitnash

Whitenessia, Whiteness 1086 DB, Witenasche 1222 FF, -asse t. Hy 3 Kenilworth, -ash 1316 FA, Whitenashe 1235 Fees, Whitenasshe 1327 SR, 1428 FA, 1458 AD iii, Whitnash 1535 VE
Whitenessea, Whitenes 1 Hy 1 Kenilworth, Whitenes t. Hy 2 (1314) Ch, Witenesse 1223 Bracton
Wythinhash, Wythynhas 1236 Ipm
Whitnyche al. Whitenashe 1606 FF, Whitnash al. Whitnish 1666 ib.

'At the white ash,' v. hwit, æsc.

Willenhall

Willenhala 1221 Pap, Ass, c. 1236 AD ii, -hall 1221 Pap, Wylenhal 1241 FF, 1279 Nott, Wylynhal 1327 SR
Willhale 1195 P
Wilnhal(e) 1236 Fees, 1291 Tax, 1334 Ipm, Wyl(n)e)hal(e) 1262 Ass, 1302 AD iii, 1332 SR, 1334 Ipm, Wylnale 1369 Pat
Wynhale 1291 Tax, Wynnall 1535 VE, (juxta Coventre) 1542 MinAcct, Winnall 1656 Dugdale, Willenhall al. Winnall 1668 Recov, Wynald, Winnall 1675 Ogilby
Willenhale 1356 AD iv, 1360 BPR, Wyllenhall 1535 VE

Probably ‘willow-corner’ from a lost OE *wilegn, ‘willow,’ standing in the same relation to welig as ifegn to ifig, ‘ivy.’ Cf. Sallings (PN Wo 42) and Thornwood (PN Ess 86). The early forms with single l differentiate it from Willenhall (PN St 173).

Willenhall Bridge is Willenhall bridge 1636 Sess, Winnall bridge 1725 B, and was the home of Walter atte Brugge (1332 SR).

Leek Wootton

Wttuna 1 t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, Wottona 1222 (1314) Ch, -tone 1203, 1204 Cur et freq to 1459 Ch, (juxta Kenilworth) 1419 FF, Wutton 1235, 1242 Fees, 1259 Ipm, 1320 Ch

1 Now included in Holy Trinity, Coventry.
KNIGHTLOW HUNDRED

Witona 1170 (1314) Ch, Wittone 1200 Cur
Leckwotton 1285 Ass, Leekwotton 1306 ib., Lekewotton al.
Crosse grange 1541 LP, Lykewotton 1551 FF
Wotton Sa(u)vage 1285 Ass, 1324 FF
Wooton 1316 FA

‘Farm by the wood,’ v. wudu, tun. In the possession of Geoffrey Salvage t. Hy 1 (Dugdale 180). No light can be thrown on the added element Leek. Was it famous for its leeks and distinguished by them from the numerous other Wootons?

BLACKLOW HILL (6") is Blakelowe 14th John de Trokelowe¹, Blacklow hill 1656 Dugdale. This is the spot where Piers Gaveston was beheaded by the Earl of Warwick and other barons in 1312 and the reputed spot is still marked by GAVESTON'S CROSS, so named in 1725 (B). The name Blacklow means ‘black hill or barrow,’ v. hlaw.

CHESFORD BRIDGE is pont. de Chesford 1279 Nott, pont. de Chefforde 1285 Ass, Chestford 1291 CartMisc, pons de Chestford, de ponte de Chesterford 1370 Works, Chesfordbrugge 1427 AD i. The first element is probably OE ceast, ME cheste, ‘strife, contention, quarrelling.’ The right to use the ford may have been the occasion of some forgotten quarrel. The single Chester-form is probably an error due to the influence of the common element ceaster.

Hill Wootton is Hulle 1248 FF, 1259 Ipm, Wotton Hulle 1315 ib., Hulle by Wotton 1326 Ch, Hullwotton 1327 SR, Hill Wotton 1541 LP. So named to distinguish it from Hill in Leamington Hastings and in Stoneleigh.

Woodcote is Widecote 1086 DB, Wdecote t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, Wudicota 1173 P, 1190 AC, Wudecota 1190 P, Wudecotes 1212 FF, Wodecote 1221 Ass et freq to 1457 FF, Woodycote 1605 ib. ‘Cottage(s) by the wood,’ v. cot(e). Once divided into Woodcote-inferior and Woodcote-superior (Dugdale 182).

THE LUNCH. v. infra 336. WOOTTON GRANGE is Grangia de Cruce 1279 Nott, 1291 Tax, Lekewotton al. Crosse Grange 1541 LP.

¹ See Annales Edwardi 123 (ed. Hearne).
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Wyken

(la) Wycha 12th Combe, la Wicha 1175 to 1190 P, (la) Wyke 1232 Ass et freq to 1305 Pat, Wick 1144 (1348) Ch
Wyken 1249 Ch et freq to 1547 Monast, Wykyn 1299 Ass, 1416 AD iii, Wykne 1309 FF, Wykene 1327 SR, 1372 Cl, 1451 Ch, la Wiken 1362 BPR

‘Dairy farm,’ v. wic. The later forms go back to the OE dat. pl. (set þæm) wicum. Cf. Wicken (PN Nth 108), Wykin (Lei), Wich p. 1186, Wiken c. 1200 Dane, and Wicken (PN C 75) with the same history.

Caludon Ho

Calwedon 1239 Pap, 1292 Ch, 1325 Abbr, 1451 Ch, Calewe- 1279 Nott, 1327 SR, 1353 Ipm
Kaludon 1262 FF, Calu- 1307 Ass, 1332 SR, Calve- 1275 Ipm, Calue- 1359 BPR
Cauledon 1265 Misc
Caloudo(u)n 1317 Pat, 1326 Ipm, 1401 Pat, Calawdon 1404 IpmR, Calowdon (waste) 1411 Coventry, Callow downe 1617 Ct
Calughdon 1385, C(h)aloughton 1461 IpmR, 1491 FF, Calloughdon 1538 LRMB
Callidon 1625 PCC


Hungerley Hall Fm and Ungley Ho. Cf. Hungerley meadowe, Hungerley corner 1581 LeetBk, Hungerley 1725 B. The forms are too late for any certainty. Possibly this is one of the common ‘hunger’ names, used to indicate dissatisfaction with the soil or situation. Hungerley and Ungley are probably the same name, the latter showing a local pronunciation. v. leah.

Wyken Green was probably the home of Edyth atte Grene (1327 SR).
III. BARIICHWAY HUNDRED

Barlichewehund’ 1174, 1178, Barlingeweihund’ 1175 to 1179 P, Barligwei 1189, 1191 P, Barliche(s)weye 1232, 1251 Fees, 1275 RH, 1306 Ass, Barlike(s)weye, Barlichewey Wapentac 1232 ib., Barlycwey 1285 ib., 1327 SR, Barlycheweye 1306 Ass. This is OE bærlc weg, ‘road along which barley was carted’ (PN BedsHu 52 and Anderson 137). The meeting-place was near Barley Leys infra 212. According to Dugdale (487) “the Hundred took its name from a plot of ground about eight yards square, now inclosed with a Hedge, and situate upon the top of a Hill in the way between Haselor and Binton and about half a mile from Temple Grafton, which is reputed to be the very place where these three Parishes do meet.” This points to the meeting-place being actually on the crest of Haselor Hill. For Wapentac, v. Introd. xxiv, n. The Hundred was formed in the 12th century by the union of the two DB Hundreds of Ferncumbe and Pathlow.

(a) FERNCUMBE HUNDRED

This appears as Fernecumbe, Fernecube Hund in DB, no further mention of it occurring. The meaning of the name is clear, v. fearn, cumb, but the site is unknown.

Alcester

Alcester [ɔˈlstə]

Alencestre 1138 (1340) Ch, 1165 to 1189 P et freq to 1316 FA, Alin- 1262, 1274, 1329 Ipm, Alyn- 1275 Wigorn, 1392 FF, Alyng- 1344 Ass, Allencester 1312 RegAlb

Alnecestria t. Hy 2 AD

Alcestre 1205 ChR, 1292, 1305 Ch, 1298, 1318 Pat, Ali- 1291 Tax, 1320 Ipm, Aylecestre 1318 Ass

Aucestre 1318 Wigorn

Alcestre 1349 Ipm et freq to 1505 AD ii, Alincester al. Alcester 1564 FF, Alcester al. Aulcester 1794 Recov

Asettor 1421 Fine, Alcetur 1478 Pat, Alceter c. 1500 Harl, 1537 Recov, Aucytor 1538 LP, Alcettor 1547 Monast, 1553
Pat, Alceter al. Alcester 1576 FF, Alcetter al. Awcestre 1584 Recov

‘The ceaster (or Roman settlement) on the river Alne’ (supra 1). See VCH ii, 237. The Icknield St passes through the town.

NOTE. ABBEY LANE. Cf. in vico Abatie 13th, Abbacie strete 14th, le Abbeylone 1350 WaDeed. BLEACHFIELD St is Blechefeuld 1232 Ass, Blachefelde 14th, le Blachesfeld 1321, Blachefeld 1377, street called Blechefeld 1489 WaDeed, le Blechefeld c. 1500 Harl. Probably a field used for bleaching or whitening linen. Cf. bleachfield s.v. bleach sb. 4 (NED) where the earliest example is dated 1753. BUTTER St is Butter-markett street 1607 Survey. HIGH St is mentioned c. 1350 WaDeed. MALT MILL LANE is Maultmill lane 1607 Survey. PRIORY ROAD. Cf. Priory street ib. SEGS LANE is Seggeslone 1368 WaDeed. In early records we find also Sheteris lane, Schiteslone 14th ib., Hornidelone ib., Shoprowe, Shopperewe, Tibbott lane c. 1500 Harl.

BEAUCHAMP COURT is Beachamps Court c. 1500 Harl, Bewchampescourte 1544 LP, Beuchamcourte t. Hy 8 Rental, Beacham Court 1561 AD v, Bewchamcourt t. Chas i Rental, the place taking its name from the family of Walter de Beauchamp (1272 Dugdale). The original spelling has now been restored, but the 16th- and 17th-century forms noted above show the usual developments, cf. Bewdley (PN Wo 40) and Beachy Head (PN Sx 426).

ALCESTER MILL. Cf. Mullemede, le Mullecrofte, Mullelone 1446–8 WaDeed. BUNKERS BARN (6") is Bunkers Hill Barn 1830 O.S. v. supra 178. KINGS CUGHTON is Kyngescoketon 1262, 1306 Ass, Kingscoughton 1653 FF. See further Coughton infra 207. Alcester was a royal manor. THE MOORS (6") is le More 1466 WaDeed. THREE OAK HILL WOOD is so named c. 1830 (O.S.).

Great Alne [571]

Alne 1086 DB, Alna c. 1086 (1190) Evesham, 1165 P (p), Awnede 1546 SR, 1575 FF, Awné 1576 S
Ruenale 1169 P, Rugenhelle 1221 Ass (p), Ruanhall ib., Ruenhalle 1247 ib., Rugenhall 1285 ib.
Rowenalne 1247 SR, 1285 Ass, 1332 SR, Ruwenalne 1251 Ch, Rowan(e)alne 1262, 1272 Ass, Rowehalne 1292 Wigorn, Rowe Alne 1327 SR

The place takes its name from the river on which it stands, v. supra i. Great to distinguish it from Little Alne infra 198. It seems also to have been distinguished as ‘rough,’ ru(w)en being the ME inflected dative form of that adjective. The reason for the name is unknown. This later became rown(d)e and was then confused with the common adjective round.

Collisters Hill (6”). This is Colesters (1662 Coughton) and is probably to be associated with the place called Colehurst 1220, c. 1350, Collehurste 1435 Winchcombe, the home of Walter de Col(e)hurst (1327, 1332 SR), the modern form being corrupt. This is a well-marked hill. The interpretation of the name is uncertain; it is probably ‘charcoal wood.’ v. hyrst.

Woodhouse FM (6”) is Woedhouse (sic) al. Woodhouse 1610 FF and was probably the home of Robert de Bosco (1247 Ass).

Carmore Hill (6”) is possibly identical with Kitmore hill 1662 Coughton. Newlands Wood (6”). Cf. Newlands ib. Whernalls is probably identical with Hornell yate 1609 ib.

### Arrow

[Arosætna 11th BCS 297]
Arne (sic) 710 (14th) BCS 127, Arue 1086 DB, 1230 P
Arwe c. 1086 (1190) Evesham, Aruue 1070–77 ChronEve,
Arwe 1194 Cur et freq to 1275 FF, Arewe 1220 FF et freq
to 1390 AD iii
Arowe 1233 Cl, 1327 Ch, 1428 FA, Arrowe 1535 VE
Arue(e) 1275 RH, 1316 FA, 1344 Ass

The place takes its name from the river on which it stands (supra 1). For the doubtful first form v. Introd. xviii, n. 2.

Kingley is Kyngleyam 1160–91 ChronEve, Kinglelea 1221 FF, Kyngleagh 1262 Ass, -ley(e) 1318 Ass (p), 1329 Pat, 1350 BM, Kyngesle 1285 Ass, Kynleye 1315 AD i, Kyngleye 1307 Ass (p),
WARWICKSHIRE

Kyngge- 1319 AD I, Kyngleye 1416 IpmR. This would seem to be 'King's clearing or wood,' v. leah, but no connection of the place with a king is known.

Ragley Hall

Rageleia 710 (14th) BCS 127, c. 1138 (1340) Ch, Ragel' c. 1086 (1190) Evesham, -leg(a) 1179, 1199 P, -leghe 1247 Ass (p), -le 1279 Nott (p), 1381 Pat
Raggeleia c. 1155 Monast, 1173, 1175 P (p) et passim to 1477 StratGild, with variant spellings -le(ye)

The OE form is of no authority. The first element may from the point of view of form be the ME word ragge noted in the pers. name ate Ragge in 1332 in Wonersh (Sr) (PN Sr 364) and in some modern field-names in the same county. This is probably the word rag (of unknown etymology) used to describe a coarse hard stone. Enquiry does not, however, suggest any particular reason for such a name in the Ragley area.

Professor Ekwall suggests another possibility. We have in OE twigge side by side with OE twig (pl. twigu), and he suggests that there may similarly have been an OE ragge side by side with the recorded ragu, 'moss, lichen.' If so the name would mean 'moss clearing,' v. leah.

Cockerhams Wood (6") is Cockrams Wood 1840 TA. Cold-comfort FM is Cold Comfort 1821 G. Grunt Hill is North, South Grunt Hill ib. Cf. Gronteswey, Gruneswey 1311 Coughton. Old Park Wood is so named in 1821 (G). Thornhill FM. Cf. Thorn Hill Wood ib.

Aston Cantlow

Aston Cantilupe' 1232 Ass, (Cantelou) 1273 Ipm, (Cauntelou) 1274 Pat, (Cantilupe) 1277 Wigorn, 1285 QW, (Cantilu) 1297 Cl (p), (Kauntelowe) 1313 Ipm, (Kauntelowe al. Cantelo) 1327 ib., (Caunteloup) 1379 Madox Ystoncantelup 1289 Pap
'East farm,' v. tun. "By reason of its Eastern site from Alcester" (Dugdale 613). John de Cantilupe obtained the manor in 1205 (ib.). The same man is mentioned in connection with Newnham *infra* in 1221 (*Ass*).

**Newnham** is *Nevehā* 1086 DB, *Newenham* 1316 FA, *Newnham* 1327 SR, *Newnam* 1525 SR. 'New ham.' "As for the name of this place, it proceeded originally (without doubt) from the first habitation fixed thereat; whether it were one Single House, or more, the syllable *Ham* with our Ancestors the Saxons, not merely signifying a House, but a neighbourhood of divers dwellings, as we may observe by the many towns that terminate in *Ham*" (Dugdale 417).

**Pathlow** is *Pathelawe* c. 1200 AD, 1236 FF, *Patthelauwe* 1250 AD, (ad furcas de) *Pathhelowe* 13th CartMisc, *Potelowe* 1320 Ipm, *Pathlowe* 1375 IpmR. See Pathlow Hundred *infra* 230. "The place which gave name to this Hundred or Liberty, is a *Tumulus*, or heap of earth situate in a lane on the top of an Hill, upon the left hand the road leading from *Wotton Wawen* to *Stratford super Avon* (about the midway betwixt these two towns, and about a Bow-shoot from the said road) in the very way betwixt Warwick and *Alcester*; which High way thwarteth the other road; nere unto it being certain inclosed grounds that lie within the Parish of Aston Cantlow and bearing the name of *Pathlows* to this day" (Dugdale 488). The lane is the footpath which once formed part of the old Alcester-Warwick road and still leads on to that road at Gospel Oak where the parishes of Aston Cantlow, Bearley and Snitterfield in Ferncumbe Hundred meet the parish of Old Stratford in Pathlow Liberty. The tumulus stood at the top of a well-marked hill and doubtless took its name from the path leading up to it. The *furcas* are the Bishop's gallows (cf. *infra* 231).

**Sheffield** is *Shelfhulle* 1221 *Ass* (p), 1313 Ipm, 1397 Cl, 1436 IpmR, *Schelf-* 13th Winchcombe, 1262 FF, 1322 BM, *Scelef- hull* 1328 Ch, *Shefelf* 1547 Monast, 1602 PCC, *Shelfylde* 1547 Ct, *Sheffield* 1623 Recov, *Shelfull* 1656 Dugdale, 1725 B. 'Shelf hill,' v. scylf, hyll. The place extends along the side of a hill which slopes from 400 to 200 feet with an average gradient of 1 in 40.
WILMCOTE [wimkət]

Wilmundicoten gemære 1016 (18th) KCD 724, Wilmundecot 1274 Cl, 1285 Ass, Willemondecot 1274 Ipm
Wilmecote 1228 Pat, 1262 Ass, 1316 Ch, Wylmecote 1295 ib.
Wilmedecot 1274 Ipm
Wynncote 1295 FF, Wilmecote al. Wmecott 1657 ib.
‘Wilmund’s cottage(s)’ with connective ing. v. cot(e) and cf. Wilncote supra 27.

BENGRAVES WOOD (6") is to be associated with the family of Robert de Benegrave (1318 FF).

ALNE HILLS is Alnehulle t. Ed 2 Coughton. Little Alne is Parva Alna 1221 Ass, Luttelalne 1315 ib., Litel Alne 1320 Ipm, Little Aulne 1540 LP, Paroa Awne 1638 FF. Little in distinction from Great Alne supra 194. ASTON MILL. Cf. Mylmedewe 1554 Pat. BROADLOW COTTAGE (6") is possibly identical with Brodelys ib. CLAYHILL FM (6") is Cleyhill t. Hy 7 MinAcct. GIPSY HALL FM is Gypsie Hall 1821 G. HARDWICK FM is le Herdewyke t. Ric 2 Coughton. v. heordewic. HILL FM is la Hulle t. Ed 3 Coughton.

Bearley

BEARLEY [bɪˈəli]

Burlei 1086 DB, -lei(a) 12th, t. Hy 2, c. 1190 AD, -lea 1168 P, -lega 1175, 1193 P et freq to 1430 BM, with variant spellings -ley(e), -lege, Burle Episcopi 1316 FA
Burgelei c. 1150 ReadingA et freq to 1200, Burghele(i)a c. 1200 ib., Burgele 1232 Ass
Buryleye 1316 FF
Buyrleye 1318 AD, 1334 FF
Bureleye 1375 AD iii, 1453 StratGild
Bereley 1493 FF, Byrley al. Bureley al. Bereley 1549 FF
Bearley 1594 SR, 1656 Dugdale, -lie 1638 FF, Beareley 1629 Sess, Bareley 1662 FF
Beerley al. Bureley al. Bireley 1640 Recov

This is a difficult name but comparison with the forms of
Burghley (PN Nth 243), Barley Ho (PN Wo 141), Burleigh (Herts), Burley (R) suggests that this is a compound of OE burh and leah. Later the name has undergone an entirely irregular phonological development which has its parallel in Bierton (PN Bk 146), pronounced [biˈətən]. The history of that name is equally difficult. No record has been found of any association with the Bishop (of Worcester).

Bearley Bushes is so named in 1830 (O.S.). It may be the wood referred to as Burleye grove (1318 Dugd 467).

Beaudesert

Beaudesert olim [bjuˈdəsət]

(Castellum) de Bello Deserto 1141 (17th) Geoffrey de Mandeville
Bealdesert 1175 P, Beaudesert(e) 1221 Ass et freq to 1584 FF, Beau- 1589 PCC
Beldesert 1180 ChancR, 1202 FF et freq to 1656 Dugdale, Beudesert 1199 FF, 1262 Ass, 1356 AD iii, 1376 BM Beadesert 1227 CIR
in Bello Deserto 1242 FF, 1296, 1495 Ipm, Belloderco 1328 Ch
Belteserd 1282 AD iii, Beltesert 1291 AD iv
Baudesert 1368 Wigorn
Bewdesert(e) 1429 AD iv, -desarde 1546 SR, Bewdesert al. Belsert 1618 FF, (al. Belsart) 1629 Recov, Bewdsart 1633 Sess
Belserte 1447 AD v, Beltesert t. Hy 8 MinAcct, Belzert 1587 FF, Belsert al. Beaudesert 1655 FF
‘Beautiful waste (land),’ a Norman French name, v. Introd. xxiv. Cf. Beaudesert (St) and IPN i, 115. It is the name of the Norman French castle held by Thurstan de Montfort in the reign of Stephen (Round, Geoffrey de Mandeville 65).

Buckley Green is Buckelye 1226 FF et freq to 1450 AD iii, with variant spellings Bukke- and -ley(e), Bockeleye 1327 SR, le Bukley 1445 AD iv, le Bucley 1508 ib. Either ‘Bucca’s leah’ or
‘lea of the bucks.’ The definite article in some of the later forms favours the latter alternative.

CROCKET'S FM and MOBBS FM (6") are perhaps to be associated with the families of Richard Craket of Ipsley (1327 SR) and George Mobbs (1762 Cooper).

CAMP HILL. There are slight remains of entrenchments here (VCH i, 357). LIVERIDGE HILL is Lericheshull 1282 AD iii. ‘Leofric's hill.’ PINKS FM (6") is Close called Penkes 14th AD iv. POTTERY (6") is la Poterie de Beaudesert 1221 Ass.

Beausale

Beausale [bju:sal], [bouseil]
Beoshelle 1086 DB, Beushale 1288 Ass (p)
Beausala 12th BM, c. 1235 AD v, -sale 1316 FA, 1322 Pat,
Biaushall 1252 Ch, Beausalle 1297 Ass, (al. Beausale)
1316 Ipm
Beusale 1242 Fees, 1262 Ass, 1301 Ipm, 1327 SR, Beushale
1288 Ass (p), Beusale 1512 Ch, Beweshalle 1547 Monast, 1588
AD vi, 1774 Poll
Bausale 1308 AD v, Belesale 1315 Cl, Beusale 1366 Pat

The first element in this name is most probably the same as that found in Beauxfield and Buesborough (KPN 52, PN K 556-56), for the forms are closely similar. Wallenberg (loc. cit.) connects these names—the places are close to one another—with OE bēaw, 'gad-fly,' used as a significant word, or, more probably, as a nickname. The second element is heath. Cf. further Bowcombe (PN D 284).

BROWNLEY GREEN (6") is Brunele c. 1298 AD iv (p), Brownleye
1306 AD v, v. leah. Hill FM. Cf. Hill ground c. 1840 TA.

KINGSTANDING FM. Cf. Great, Little Kingstanding Close ib. and Kings Standing Oak (PN Nth 102). Standing is a common term for a hunter’s station from which to shoot game. KITESNEST FM is Kites nest c. 1830 O.S. OLD FOLLY (6") is Folly Meadow and Piece c. 1840 TA and infra 382. WASTE GREEN is so named c. 1830 (O.S.).

1 Originally a chapelry of Hatton.
Bickmarsh

(at) Bicanmersce 967 (11th) BCS 1201
Bikemersc 11th Heming et freq to 1327 SR, with variant
spellings -mersh, -merch, -mers, Bichemerse 1086 DB
Bigemers 1235 Fees, Byggmersche 1535 VE, Bugmershe al.
Bykemersh 1544 LP, Bugmarsh 1547 Monast
Bekemershe 1319 FF
Bickemershe al. Birkemershe 1608 Recov

'Bica's marsh or marshy land.' Cf. Bickenhill supra 59.

Little Dorsington (6") is Litteledersyngton 1368 FF, Lytel-
dersyngton 1408 Pat. Dorsington is in Gloucestershire. The early
forms (PN Gl 54) make it clear that this is 'Dêorsige's farm,'
v. ingtun.

Clay Hall is Clayhole c. 1830 O.S. The Leasow. v. supra 23.

Bidford

Budiford(e) 710 (14th) BCS 127, 1155–6 RBE, 1163–79 P,
1217 CIR et freq to 1327 SR, -fort 1170 (1314) Ch, Budyford
1361 Pat
Bedeford 1086 DB, 1155–62 P
Bedifort 1123 Warwick, -forth 1155 P, -ford 1156–9 ib.
Bideford 1141 BM, t. Hy 2 AD, 1246 Pap
Budefordia c. 1178 BM, -ford 1291 Tax, 1316 FA, 1316, 1321
Pat, 1318 Ass, 1425 Warwick, 1454 AD iv
Bidiforde 1230 P
Bidford 1371 AD i, Bydforde al. Bytфорde 1579 FF

The early forms agree with those for Bideford (PN D 87).
There it is suggested that the OE form may have been Byding-
ford, 'Byda's ford' with connective ing as in Peddimore supra
50.

1 A hamlet in that part of the parish of Welford (Gl) which lies in Warwick-
shire.
2 BCS 1201 gives us the bounds of Bickmarsh. Except for turfhleo, which
seems to be identical with turfhlawan (infra 202 n.) in the bounds of Bidford
and the double reference to bucgan strett, i.e. Buckle Street, it is impossible
to correlate the ancient and the modern bounds. This may arise from the fact
that the bounds include a lost suthtun.
Broom, King’s Broom

Brome 710 (14th) BCS 127, 1086 DB, t. Hy 2 AD (p), Broma 1155 (1340) Ch, Kings Brome 1285 FF, 1306 Pat, (juxta Bideford) 1303 FF, Kyggesbrome 1305 BM
Lutlebrome 1315 Ipm, P’va Brome 1344 FF
Bromeburnell 1436 FF, Burnell Brome 1525 SR, Burwelles Brome 1545 PCC, Burnell’s Brome 1656 Dugdale
Browme 1546 SR

‘Place where broom grows,’ v. brom. The manor was for a short time in the King’s hands as successor to Odo of Bayeux who took it from Evesham (Dugdale 545). A part of the original manor was bought by Bishop Burnell in 1280 (ib.). In 1327 it was held of the lady of Burnel (Ipm), domina Alina (SR). Cf. Broom (PN Wo 278).

Marlcliff

Maran clive, mearnan clyfe 872 (11th) BCS 537
Cliva 12th AD i (p), Clyve 1315 Ipm, 1316 FA, 1332 SR (p)
Marleclive 1275 RH, 1501 Ipm, -clyve 1289 Ass, Marlecleve 1439 AD vi, Marcleve 1524, 1599 Recov, Marclive 1656 Dugdale

This is a difficult name and the parallel Marnhull (PN Do 42) and the existence of quarries at both places have suggested to some previous investigators the possibility that we have some significant word descriptive of the soil of the hill or cliff from which the stone is quarried. Hutchins, History of Dorset (iv, 305),

1 BCS 537 gives the bounds of Marlcliff and it would seem that they cover the present parish of Bidford, south of the Avon. Certain points in them coincide with the bounds of Bickmarsh. The boundary points are from turflawan or turf-mounds (turflleo or turf-shelter in the Bickmarsh charter supra 201 n., i.e. probably the most southerly point of Bidford parish) to the holm weg (the road from Cleeve to Marlcliff, still marked by Holloway Ho infra 203), thence to the Avon and so up the Avon to above pearroes yge (i.e. probably the island in the river by Bidford Grange), so up on to the little hlaw and from there to the mdric and from the mdric to the broad weg along the way within the sic, along the sic to the pyrpyt, from there to within pidewallan, from there along the weg to the upper heads, along the heads back to the turf-mounds. It is impossible to correlate these points with the present bounds.

2 It may be that we have a further form for this name in marana clive (KCD 714) which was then in the possession of Eynsham, but this is somewhat doubtful. Cf. Stevenson’s note in Eynsham Cartulary, i, 21.
says that the soil at Marnhull is a white marle or clay which hardens into a freestone used for building in that neighbourhood. Nash, *History of Worcestershire* (i, 236), says of Marlcliff "here are quarries of very good stone...some of it bears a very fine polish, like Derbyshire marble," but the stone used in the village for walls, etc. and quarried locally, is softer and flakes much more easily, and it is somewhat doubtful if the same adjective could be used of the stone in both places. It should be noted further that Marnham (Nt) by the Trent has forms with an identical first element and no quarries. It is therefore exceedingly doubtful whether we are justified in assuming a significant adjective *mearn* and it may well be that the suggestion in PN Wo (314) that we have a lost pers. name *Mearna* found in its OGer form in *Marningum* (Förstemann ON ii, 214) is still the correct one.

**Marriage Hill** is *Marugge* 1460 AD ii, *Marrige hill* 1662 *Coughton*. 'Boundary ridge,' v. (ge)mære, hrycg. It lies by the Arrow, which here forms the parish boundary. Cf. Marriage (PN K 386).

**Bidford Bridge** was by the home of Richard *atte Brugge* (1332 SR).

**Barton** is *Berton(a)* t. Hy 2 AD i (p), 1315 Ipm, *Berton upon the Hill* 13th AD i, *Barton* 1349 AD vi. v. beretun. **Bell Court** (6") is *Bellyncourt* 1501 Ipm. **Bidford Grange** is so named in 1650 (FF). **Brookfields FM** and **Brook Leys** (both 6"). Cf. *Brooke furlong* 1662 *Coughton* and *Brook Lays* 1830 O.S. **Holloway Ho** (6") stands on the *holen weg* of the Marlcliff charter (*supra* 202 n.). **Hungar Harbour** (6") is *Hungar Arbour* 1830 O.S. Probably a term of contempt, v. *supra* 192. **Sandhills** (6") is *Sondhulle* 1460 AD ii. **Staple Hill** and **Summer Hill** are so named in 1830 (O.S.). Cf. *Sumer leasow* 1662 *Coughton*.

**Billesley**

*Billes leah* 704–9 (11th) BCS 123
*Billeslei* 1086 DB *et passim*, with variant spellings *-ley(e)*, *
*legh(e)*

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**Billesley**

*Billes leah* 704–9 (11th) BCS 123
*Billeslei* 1086 DB *et passim*, with variant spellings *-ley(e)*,
*legh(e)*

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**Billesley**
Bileslega, -lea 1157, 1158 P, 1158 RBE
Bellesleye 1291 Tax

‘Clearing or wood of Bill.’ For the pers. name cf. Billesley Fm (PN Wo 232), Bilsborough (PN Sx 220), Billeshurst (PN Sr 328).

Binton

Bynningtun c. 1005 KCD 898
Buninton(e) 710 (14th) BCS 127, 1215 AD i, 1235, 1242 Fees, -ynton 1288 Wigorn, 1325 BM, 1327 SR, 1427 StratGild, -ington 1232 Ass, Bunington(a) 12th, c. 1250 AD i, 1277 Misc Beninton 1086 DB, 1194 Cur (p), -ington 1227 FF, 1416 StratGild Benitone 1086 DB, 1199 FF, 1288 Wigorn, Benynton juxta Grafton 1304 Ass, Bevynyon 1468 StratGild, 1476 AD iv Bivinton c. 1200 Evesham, Bininton 1221 FF, Binigton 1262, 1285 Ass, Bynyon 1291 Tax, 1316 FA, Bynton 1312 Ipm Bunyton 1221, 1232 Ass, 1313 Ipm, Bunington juxta Templegrafton 1331 Ass, Buvyonjuxta Temple Grafton 1363 AD ii, Bonynton 1428 FA, Bunyngton 1347 FF Buynton 1351 AD, Bynto c. 1384 AD i, 1447 AD iii, 1544 LP, Bunton 1391 AD iv, Over, Nether Bynton 1609 FF

The forms with v are probably transcription errors for n. ‘Byni’s (or Bynna’s) farm,’ v. ingtun.

Binton Bridge. Cf. ultra pontem de Benigton 1285 Ass. An alternative name seems to have been Wlvebrugge (t. Hy 3 CartMisc), i.e. ‘wolves’ bridge.’ Red Hill is Redehull 1269 Deed, Red Hills 1655 ib.

Budbrooke

Budebroc 1086 DB, t. Hy 2 Warwick, 1190 P, 1205 ChR, -brok 1253 Ch, 1282 Wigorn Buddebroc t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, -brok c. 1200 Warwick, 1235 Fees, 1275 RH, 1295 Ipm

1 Karlström (78) takes it that the Wulfric at Bynningtune of this document came from Binton. As the document deals with land at Inkberrow, only a few miles to the west, the identification is almost certainly correct.
Boudebrok c. 1185 Madox
Budibrock dene 1200 FF, Bodibrok 1273 Wigorn
Bodelbroc 1316 FA, Bodebrok 1329 BM
Boddebrok 1317 Ipm
Bod(e)broke 1335 ib., Budbrook 1487 AD v
‘Bud(d)a’s brook,’ v. broc. Cf. Budleigh (PN D 582).

Cutt Mill (6") is molend. q. voc. Cutte Mill 1537 Rental. This is a further example of a ‘cut’ mill, i.e. one with an artificial cut for the conveyance of water. Cf. PN Wo 91, PN Nth 103, PN Sr 77, PN K 144.

Grove Park is la Grave c. 1185 Madox, 1285 FF, la Grove 1320 Ipm, 1359 Cl, la Grave Curly 1321 FF, Grove Curly 1342 Pat, Kurlyesgrove 14th AD iv, Grove Park 1614 Depositions. For the manorial addition v. Norton Curlieu infra.

Hampton on the Hill is Hamtone t. Hy 2 Warwick, Hampton Curly 1275 RH et freq to 1501 AD iii, (Kerdley) 1499 AD iii, (Curlewe) 1535 VE, (Curlewe al. Budbroke) 1547 Monast, Hampton super montem 1443 KnowleG, (uppon the Hill) t. Hy 7 MinAcct, (Curlewe al. super montem) 1649 FF. v. hamtun. The place stands on a decided hill. For the manorial addition v. infra.

Norton Curlieu is Nortone 1275 RH, (Scurly) 1303 FF, ( CURL(e)y) 1316, 1428 FA, (Curlun) 1505 MinAcct, (Curlife) 1506 KnowleG, (Kyrley) 1544 MinAcct, Nether Norton 1377 AD iv, Norton Curlewe al. Nether Norton 1650 FF, Norton-Curli al. Norton inferior 1656 Dugdale. ‘North farm,’ v. tun. It is in the south part of the parish, but may have been so named because north of Stratford on Avon. William de Curly held the manor in 1235 (Fees).

Whitehill Wood is to be associated with the family of Hugh de Wichthulle (c. 1250 AD vi) and Hugh de Wihthull (1318 Ass), which probably came from Whitehill (PN O 219).


Claverdon

Claverdon [kla'ðan]

Clavendone 1086 DB
Claverdona, -e 1123 Warwick et freq to 1547 Pat, Clavirdon 1328 Ipm
Chalverdon 1269 Ch
Claverdon 1487 AD v, Clayerdon 1576 S


Cophill Fm is Cuppehulle c. 1225 AD i, Cuphull 1538 MinAcct, Cophull 1547 Monast. There is no hollow in the hill which suggests any resemblance to a cup and the name can hardly be a descriptive one. The first element may be a pers. name Cuppa of which the extended form Cupping is on record. Cf. cuppan weellan (KCD 705) in Long Itchington (Wa).

Cutshill Fm (6°)

Curdeshale 1190 Deed, 13th AD i, 1317 Ass, -hall 1272 ib. (p), Curteshal’ c. 1200 ReadingB
Curteshal’ 13th AD i (p)
Crudeshal(e) 1235 Deed, 1297 HMC x App 6, 1335 FF, 1344 Ass
Crudeshal(e) 1252 RowRec (p), 1262 Ass, 1327 SR
Crudeshale t. Ed 2 CartMisc (p)
Crudales in Rowington 1492 RowRec
Crudesall 1608 LRMB

This is 'the nook or corner (v. healh) of a man named Crud (OE) or Crudde (ME).'' For such an OE name v. Critchet (PN Sr 213). Wallenberg (PN K 534) now accepts the possibility of such a name for Curlswood (K) and gives interesting ME examples of a pers. name Crudde.

Gannaway Gate. Cf. Gannoweslande 1505 MinAcct. This may
be a compound of *gannow* from OE *gamen-hōh(e)*, ‘game-hill,’ already discussed under Gannow Green (PN Wo 291). The compound seems to be a west country one. We may have a similar compound of *gamen* and *ac* in Gannock (Herts), *atte Gannok* 1287 Ass (p), *Gannok* 1348 Cl.

**Kington Grange** is *Cintone* 1086 DB, *Chintona*, *Kintona* c. 1150 ReadingA (p) et freq to 1195, *Kington* 1168 AD i, 1316 Ipm, 1545 LP, *Kinton* c. 1235 AD i, c. 1248 AD ii, 1275 RH, *Kinton Farm* 1573 Dugdale, *Kyngeton* 1535 VE. The first element would seem to be either the OE *cyning*, ‘king’ or *cyne*, ‘royal,’ but there is no record of any royal connection with the place. Cf. Kineton infra 282.

**Lye Green** was the home of John de *la Legh* (1272 Ass). It is *Lye Green* 1821 G. v. leah.

**Hercules FM** (6") is possibly to be associated with the family of William and Thomas *Arculus* of Lapworth near by (c. 1840 TA). Cf. *Hercules Meadow* ib. (Claverdon).

**Barnmoor Green** is *Bernemore*, *Burnmore* 1411 Coventry, *Barn(e)more* 1552 WillsWo, 1624 Recov. *Bonehill Wood* is *Bone Hill* 1830 O.S. *Breach FM* is so named in 1850 (White). v. bræc. *Foxhole Wood* (6"). Cf. *Foxhale* (sic) 1302 AD i. *Hillkitchen Coppice* (6") is *Hell Kitchen Coppice* c. 1840 TA. v. *infra* 337. *Ossett Hole Lane* (6"). Cf. *Assett Hole Meadow* c. 1840 TA. *Saddlebow Cottage* (6") is *Saddlebow Farm* 1830 O.S. *Starve Hall Cottage* (6"). v. *infra* 337. *Yarningale Common* is *Yarningale* 1668 FF.

**Coughton**

*Coughton* [koutən]

*Coctune* 1086 DB, -*tun* 1122 ChronEve, -*ton(a)* 1168, 1230 P, 1268 Ipm, 1327 Monast, (*juxta Stodleye*) 1293 Ass, *Cokton* 1294 FF, 1316 Ipm, 1428 FA, *Cockton* 1317 Wigorn, *Cokton juxta Sperenouere* 1344 Ass

*Cattone* 1199 Cur

Cochton 1221 Ass
Coughton 1336 Monast, 1469 KnowleG, 1525 SR, Coughton 1472–8 StratGild, 1509 AD v et freq, Coughton 1547 Pat

This must be ‘cock farm,’ v. tun, the development being similar to that of names like Boughton. Cock might refer to some wild bird such as the woodcock rather than to the domestic fowl. Cf. Cokemershe t. Steph BM, Cokemershe in Cokton 1311 Coughton. The topography makes OE cocc, ‘heap, hill,’ very unlikely. The church lies low. See Spernall infra 225.


Wike (lost) is Wike 1222 FF, 1725 B, la Wyke 1226 FF, 1262 Ass (p), la Wyk de Cokton 1285 FF, 1328 Ch. ‘Dairy farm,’ v. wic. The place is not on the present-day map, but the site is in the park, to the west of the church (cf. Dugdale 564).

The Moors was the home of John atte More, in le More (1327, 1332 SR). v. mor.

Billingsborough Wood (6") is Billingsborrowe 1645 Coughton.
Windmill Hill is le Wyndmulnehull t. Ed 2 ib.

Exhall (juxta Alcester)

Ecclesahale 710 (14th) BCS 127, 1235 Fees, 1262 Ass, 1292 Wigorn, -hala c. 1086 (1190) Evesham
Ecleschelle 1086 DB
Eclesahale 1194 Cur, 1242 Fees, 1268 Ipm, 1291 Tax, 1316 FA, Ecklesahale 1297 Ipm, Ecclesale 1418 Cl
Eckeleshal 1232 Ass
Eg(g)lesahale 1291 Tax
Ecchelshale 13th AD i (p)
Eccheshal juxta Grafton 1306 Ass
Exhall 1535 VE, (juxta Oversley) 1656 Dugdale

For the etymology v. Exhall supra 108. Grafton is Temple Grafton infra 209.

Little Britain is so named c. 1830 O.S. It is probably a name of the jesting type. Cf. supra 84. Prior Hackins Wood (6") is le Pryours Hacking 1544 LP, waste called Hockings 1544 Monast.
The Prior is presumably the Prior of Kenilworth who had lands in this parish. What a hacking is we do not know. It may have been a woodland term for a patch of wood where there has been hacking or chopping. Cf. Hackwood (PN Nth 20) and Hakked-wod (1384 DBAS xxii) in Baslow (Db).

**Fulbrook**

Fulebroc 1086 DB, 1123 Warwick, 1175 P, 1198 FF, Fulbroche 1174 P, Folebroke 1242 Fees, 1275 RH, 1285 FF
Full(e)brok 1241, 1254 FF, 1315 Ipm
Foulebrok(e) 1293 Ass, 1368 IpmR
‘Foul or muddy stream,’ v. ful, broc.

Northbrook is Northbroke 1368 Warwick, -brokes 1545 LP, Norbroke 1540 LRMB, Northbrookes al. Norbrookes heath 1658 Recov, Norbrooke 1774 Poll. This must refer to Sherborne Brook which forms the north-west boundary of Fulbrook parish.

**Temple Grafton**

Grafton(e) 710 (14th) BCS 127, c. 1086 (1190) Evesham, 1189 BM, 1242 Fees, 1275 RH, Grafton Major c. 1200 Evesham, (hospitellarium) 1306 Ass, Over Grafton 1344 FF, Temple Grafton 1363 AD v, Temple Grafton al. Ardens Grafton 1609 Recov
Grefione 962 (14th) BCS 1092, -tun t. Hy 3 CartMisc, -ton 1232 Ass
Grastone 1086 DB
Graffeton n.d. AD ii

‘Farm by the pit or trench’ (v. græf, tun), the reference being perhaps to the well-marked valley here. The place is not known to have been held by the Templars, but the Hospitallers had an estate here in 1189 (Dugdale 541). Major and Over in distinction from Ardens Grafton infra.

Ardens Grafton is alia Graftun 1070–7 ChronEve, Graston 1086 DB, Grafton 1208 BM, (Minor) c. 1200 Evesham, (Nethere)
1289 Ipm, (Inferior) 1316 FA, Ardens Grafton, Hardynes Grafton. 1565 WillsWo. The Arden family had land here as early as c. 1200 (Dugdale 541).

**HILLBOROUGH**


Hildebereurde, Hildeborde 1086 DB

Hilburgeworth 1166 (1266) Ch, Hylberworth 1235 Fees, Hylberwurthe 1298 Ipm

Heldburgworth 1249 FF, Hylborworth 1544 FF

Hyldberewere 1312 Ipm, Hildeburgworth 1436 IpmR, Hilborowe 1540 AOMB, Hilbarow 1611 PCC, Hillborough 1656 Dugdale

'The farm of a woman named Hildeburh,' v. worp. For the dropping of the second element cf. Layston (PN Herts 46), Berechurch (PN Ess 372) and Dowde's Church (PN K 102). Hillborough (Nf), DB Hildeburhwella, furnishes a close parallel.

**WASEN EILL** is Waresdon 13th AD i, -dune t. Hy 3 CartMisc, Warsdune, Warsdoneslade 1251 ib., Wason Hill 1815 EnclA. This is probably 'Wær's dun' with the same pers. name Wær which is found in Waresley (PN Wo 246) and Warsop (PN Nt 146).

**BLACK CLIFF COTTAGE (6")**. Cf. Black Clift (sic) 1815 EnclA. Cranhill is Craunhull t. Hy 3 CartMisc. 'Crane or heron hill.'

**MAWKESBURY PLANTATION (6")**. Cf. Maughesbury Hill 1815 EnclA.

**HASELEY**

*Haselaia* 1086 DB, -lea 1195 P, -lega 1208 FF, 1235 Fees, -leye 1275 RH et freq to 1535 VE, Hasleya 1298 Wigorn

Haseley 1272 Ass, Heselaye 1280 Ch, Hesel' 1285 ib., Heselee 1297 Ass

Hasseley 1291 Tax, 1547 Pat

'Hazel clearing or wood,' v. leah. Cf. Haseley (PN O 122).
CLATTYLAND WOOD (6") is Clotty Land Wood 1830 O.S. Cf. Clotlond 13th Combe (Combe Abbey) and Claty lands 1732 Buccleuch (Newbold on Avon). These names probably contain ME clot, 'lump of earth' (v. clot sb. in NED), and the adjective clotty, with dialectal variant clatty.

HASELEY GREEN was the home of William atte Grene (t. Ed 3 Ct). Possibly it is identical with Edrichesgrene t. Ed 1 Add, i.e. 'Eadric's grene.'

CHENEY'S FM (6") is to be associated with the family of Chesneye (1221 Ass), Chesney, Cheinney (1232 ib.). Cf. Chenies (PN Bk 221). CHINN'S WOOD. The surname Chinn occurs from 1647 in the adjacent parish of Rowington (RowRec).

HASELEY KNOB is so named c. 1840 (TA). PALEFIELD COPSE (6") is Pale Field Plantation ib.

Haselor

Haselour [hæzələr]

*Haseloue*1 1086 DB

*Haseloura* 1150 Monast (p), -oure 12th AD i, *Heselloure* 1201 Cur

*Haselovere* t. Hy 2 Warwick, 1235 Fees, 1272 Ass et freq to 1397 Pat, Haselhour 1221 Ass, -our 1233 Cl (p), 1284 ipm, 1316 FA, Aselover 1247 SR

*Hasolare* 1291 Tax et freq to 1535 VE, Haslor 1418 Cl, Haseler 1549 Pat, Hasler 1633 Recov, Haisler, Haseler 1675 Ogilby

'Hazel bank,' v. ofer. Cf. Haselor (PN Wo 106) and Haselour (PN St 76).

ALCOCKS ARBOUR (6") is Alcokes Arbour 1480 WaDeed, Auckocks Arbor 1637 Coughton. In the former document one John Alkok is mentioned from whose family the Arbour probably took its name. Dugdale (619) thus describes it, "southwards from Haselor is a coppice wood, and in it a notable Hill, which is of such a steep and equall ascent from every side, as if it had been

1 "the stroke over the v through the transcribers neglect, being omitted" (Dugdale 617).
artificially made... and by the common people called Alcocks Arbour. Towards the foot whereof is a hole, now almost filled up, being the entrance into a Cave, as the Inhabitants report: of which Cave there is an old wives story, that passes for current, that one Alcock, a great Robber used to lodge there.”

Barley Leys FM is (apud) Barlecheweye t. Hy 2 Kenilworth, Barlike Weye 1232 Ass, Barlichway (Farm) c. 1830 O.S., 1850 White. This was the Hundred meeting-place, v. supra 193. The present form appears to be a fairly recent corruption.

Upton is Optone 1086 DB, Upton 1232 Ass et freq, Opton juxta Haseloure 1315 Ass. ‘Higher farm,’ v. uppe, tun.

Walcot is Walcote 1235 Fees, 1279 Nott (p), Walcote juxta Haselore 1445 FF, Wolcote 1596 PCC. ‘Cottage(s) of the serfs,’ v. wealh, cot(e).

Westgrove Wood (6") is westgraf 704–9 (11th) BCS 123, Westgrove 1695 Recov. v. graf. It is on the east side of the parish so it must be called west in relation to Stratford.

Hoo Mill (6") is Hooe mill 1609 Coughton. v. hoh. Rollswood FM is Rose Wood 1850 White. Shroud Hill Copse (6") is Shrowd hill 1637 Coughton. Trench Lane (6”). Cf. le Trench 1280 ib. and PN Wo 143. Withycombe Wood is Widecumbe t. Hy 2, Withicome 1397 Warwick. ‘Withy valley,’ v. cumb.

Hatton

Hatone 1086 DB, 1187 P
Hectona 1150 ReadingA, Hatton 1203 ChR
Hatton c. 1154 France, Hatton al. Hayton 1607 FF
Hat(t)un 12th France, Hatton(a) 1163 BM et passim, -tun p. 1250 ib., (in le Wodelond) 1272 FF, 1428 AD iv, (juxta Warr’) 1285 FF, (al. Haddon) 1681 ib.

Probably ‘heath farm,’ v. haep, tun, the earliest spellings being errors. “The place having its first denomination from the Heath near which it was situate” (Dugdale 495). The additions are used to distinguish it from Hatton infra 234.
BARLICHWAY HUNDRED

Yew Green may have been the home of Hugh *atte Grene* (1309 Ass). It is *Ewe Green* c. 1830 O.S., *Yew Green* c. 1840 TA.

Smith's Covert (6") is to be associated with the family of Thomas Smith (c. 1840 TA).


Honiley

Honiley [hanili:]

*Hunilege* 1208 FF, Cur, 1221 Ass, -leg t. John BM, Honile(ye) 1276 Ipm et freq to 1588 AD vi, Honyley 1316 FA
*Hunnilege* 1221 Ass
*Honeleye* 1275 RH, 1503 Pat, (al. Honyley) 1532 Recov
*Honingle(y)* 1275 RH, 1535 VE
*Honneley* 1542 LP, Honyley al. Hunneley 1656 FF, Hunnely 1667 StJ

'Honey-clearing,' i.e. where bees are numerous, or 'Hūna's clearing,' with early reduction of connective ing as in Bodymore supra 16. v. leah.

Heath's FM (6") is to be associated with the family of Thomas Heath (c. 1840 TA).

Featherstone's Grove, Poors Wood, Thorny Coppice and Turtle Hill Coppice (all 6") appear as Featherstone Grove, Poors Wood, Thorney Coppice and Turtle Hill Wood c. 1840 TA. For Poors Wood v. infra 337.

Ipsley

Ipsley 1086 DB
*Yppeslea* 1189 P et passim to 1535 VE, with variant spellings Ippes- and -leg(e), -legh(e), -ley(e), Ippusley t. Ed 3 CartMisc, 1441-4 StratGild, Ippisley al. Ippusley 1655 FF
Ypeslea 1190 P (p), Hipesle 1203 Cur, Ypesley 1249 AD ii, 
Ipesleye 1313 Cl
Ypelea 1193 P, Yppele 1215 CIR, Ippelege 1242 Fees, -leye 
1247 SR, Hyppele 1285 QW
Ypesleia 1203 FF
Uppesleg 13th AD ii

In 1252 (FF) we have mention of a Hippeswell in the parish 
which must contain the same first element. Cf. also Ippesford in 
Yardley (Wo) 1316 Ipm. There was no doubt an OE pers. name 
Ip(p)a as evidenced by the forms Ippanbeorge (BCS 917), 
Ipanlea (KCD 1281), the names cited under Ipplesborough 
(PN Wo 319) and Ipthorne and Iping (PN Sx 13, 22). Corre-
responding to the weak Ippa there must have been a strong form 
*Ippe. Hence ‘Ippe’s leah.’

CRABBs CROSS is Crabs Cross 1725 B and is possibly to be asso-
ciated with the family of Matthew Crabb, mentioned in con-
nection with Alcester in 1663 (FF). The family name occurs 
also in Bromsgrove (cf. PN Wo 319).

BROAD GROUND COTTAGE (6’’), CRABTREE FM, GREENLAND FM, 
GREEN LANE, IPSLEY MILL, OAKENSASH (6’’), SHAKESPEARE FM 
(6’’), WIREHILL WOOD and WOODROW FM. Cf. Broad Ground, 
Crabtree Hill, Greenslands, Green Lane Piece, Mill Hill, Mill Tail 
Meadow, Oakenshaw, Shakespeare’s Ground, Wire Hill Wood, 
Great Woodrow c. 1840 TA.

Kinwarton

Kinwarton [kinatən]

Kinewarton 714 (16th) BCS 130, Kinewarton 1168 P, 1272 
Wigorn, 1291 Tax, 1316 FA
Chenewertone 1086 DB, Kenewarton 1199 FF, P, Cur, 1201 
P (p), 1251 Cl
Kynewardeton 1262 Ass
Kinwardton 1272 Ass, Kynwarton 1285 QW, Kynnerton 1438 
StratGild, Kinnerton al. Kinwarton 1716 Recov

‘Cyneweard’s farm,’ v. tun. “This (doubtless) had its name 
originally from some possessor of it in the Saxons time, Kin-
ward being an appellation in those days not unusuall” (Dugdale
BARLICHWAY HUNDRED

Langley

Langley is Longelei 1086 DB, c. 1168 AD ii, -le c. 1176 ib., 1316 FA, Langeleia c. 1140 Madox, -lege c. 1168 AD i et freq to 1535 VE, with variant spellings -le, -leye, Langeneye 1291 Tax, Longley 1545 LP. ‘Long clearing,’ v. leah.

SONGAR GRANGE [SAG]

Sudhangra 12th HMC x App 6, -gre c. 1140 Madox, c. 1176 AD ii, Suthongre 1151 BM, Suhanger c. 1154 HMC x App 6, -gre 13th AD, Suthhangra, -hongra 1156 (1266) Ch, Suthanger 1297 HMC x App 6

Songre 1352 Wollaton, Songor 1415, Songer 1453, Sunger 1468 StratGild, Sunger 1656 Dugdale, 1850 White

‘South hangra or hill-slope.’ For the development cf. Clinger and Saniger (PN Gl 44, 135).

HILL FM (6") was probably the home of William de Hull (1327 SR).

Morton Bagot

Morton Bagot

Mortone 1086 DB, -ton(e) 1224 FF et passim, (Bagod) 1262 Ass, (Bagot) 1282 FF, Morthone in Arden 1280 For, Mooreton 1626 Sess

‘Farm by the moor or marshy land,’ v. mor. William Bagod is associated with the manor t. Hy 2 (Dugdale 566).

Greenhill FM was the home of Henry de Grenehulle (1327 SR). It is Grenhull de Morton 1262 Ass.

Stapenhill Wood (6") is Stepenhull 1311 Coughton. ‘Steep hill,’ cf. Stapenhall supra 170.

1 Originally part of the parish of Claverdon.
Norton Lindsey

Norton(e) c. 1080 France et passim, Nortonelyndeseye 1288 Ass, Norton Lyndeseye 1316 FA, 1321 FF, (Lymsey) 1316 NomVill, (Lynsey) 1506 KnowleG, 1634 Sess, (Lymsey) 1535 VE, (Linsley) 1634 Sess, (Limesi) 1656 Dugdale Mortone (sic) 1086 DB

'North farm,' v. tun. It is the most northern of the group, Alveston, Clopton, Hampton, Norton, Tiddington, Wasperton, Wolverton. The origin of the addition to the name is unknown. Dugdale (499) speaks of Norton Limesi al. Norton Superior.

WARD'S HILL is probably to be associated with the family of le Warde, found in Shrewley and in Fulbrook, both near by, in 1332 (SR).

Oversley¹

Oversley Green

Oveslei 1086 DB
Ouersleia 1140 Monast, c. 1155 (1340) Ch, -legra 1199 P,
Ouersleia c. 1140 BM, Oversleeye 1284 Ipm, 1327 SR, 1365 AD iv, -legh 1226 CIR, 1262 Ass, 1292 Pat, -le(e) 1287 Ipm, 1316 FA, 1416 IpmR
Overlia c. 1140 Monast, Overleigh 1330 FA, 1361 CI
Oseley 1450 Pat, Oversley al. Oseley 1540 LP, Osley 1545 ib.,
Overley al. Owseley 1553 Pat, Oversley al. Owsley 1740 Recov
Oversleygrene c. 1500 Harl

This is a difficult name. It is probable that the r is not original. Cf. the history of Silverstone and Overstone (PN Nth 43, 134) which show similar early intrusive r. The name, like Overstone, probably contains the OE pers. name Ofe with early popular association with ofer, 'bank,' and ufera, 'upper, over.' v. leah. Otherwise we must take it to be a genitival compound oferesleage, i.e. 'woodland belonging to the ofer or bank.' "On a notable ascent" (Dugdale 627).

¹ A township in the parish of Arrow.
Gunnings Bridge (6") is Gunnylds Bridge, the bridge Gunnilde 14th, Gunnelles brugge 1480 WaDeed, Gonell bridge c. 1500 Harl, Gonnells Bridge 1542 LP, Gunolds bridge 1607 Survey. Gunnilde is a common surname in the Subsidy Rolls for Wa and Wo. It is ultimately of Scandinavian origin. Cf. Gun Hole (PN Nth 97).

Knowle Barn (6") is la Knolle 1311 Coughton. v. cnoll.

Rosehall FM. Cf. Rossell furlonge 1662 ib. Thornhill FM is so named c. 1830 O.S.

Preston Bagot

Prestetone 1086 DB
Preston c. 1185 France et passim, (Bagot) 1263 FF, Bagotes Preston 1304 Ass, Preston in Wodeland 1311 Wigorn, Preston Whyteleye 1327 SR

'TFarm of or belonging to the priests,' v. preost, tun. Symon Bagoth held the manor in 1235 (Fees). The manor was held (t. Hy 2) by Ingeram Bagot (Dugdale 590). It is near Whitley infra 245.

Hazelwood Green (6") is Heselholt 1221 Ass (p), Haselholt(e) 1262 ib., 1414 IpmR, 1519 FF, (juxta Preston Bagot) 1304 Ass, Hesilholt 1301 Ipm, Esulholt 1361 IpmR, Hasuhlolt 1483 ib.

'Hazel wood,' v. holt. "Having had its name from the situation, holt in our antient English importing a Grove of Trees standing on high" (Dugdale 591). For the later change of suffix cf. Wormwood Scrubbs (Mx), Wermeholt 1198 Cur, Wormholt 1294 Ass to 1535 VE, Wormewood 1654 DKR xl.

Hill FM (6") and Preston Green were probably the homes of Nicholas atte Hull and John atte Grene (1332 SR).

Kite Green is Kites Green 1786 Cooper. Parsonsfields (6"). Cf. Parsons Leys c. 1840 TA. v. læs.

Rowington [raudition]

Rochintone 1086 DB, 1180 P, Rokinton c. 1130 Reading A, 1133, 1141, 1160 RowRec, 1179 P, 1203 (1227) Ch, 1206 Cur, 1256 FF, 1291 Tax, Rokintun 1157 BM, Rothincona (sic) c. 1200 France
WARWICKSHIRE

Ruchin(g)ton 1221, 1262 Ass, Rutthington (sic) ib.
Ruhinton 1221 Ass, 1227 FF
Ruginton 1232 Ass, Rogynton 1307 ib.
Rowintone 1275 RH, 1286 AD iv, 1291 Tax, Rou(w)hinton
1291 Tax, 1327 SR, 1345 AD iii, Rouenton 1313 ib.,
Rowghynton 1315 Ass, Roughynton 1317 ib., Rowyngton
1526 AD v
Roghenton 1284 RowRec, Rughenton 1285 Ass
Rounton 1451 AD iv, 1462 KnowleG, Rowenton 1614 FF,
Rowington vulgarly Rownton 1656 Dugdale, Rowenton al.
Rowington 1670 FF

The earliest forms point to an OE Hröcingtun, 'Hrōca's farm,'
v. ingtun and cf. Rugby supra 143. For the development cf.
Roehampton (PN Sr 28).

NOTE. Buck lane 1562 RowRec, Kinges lane, Symmes lane 1608
LRMB.

Broxtonfield (lost) is Brocsturnefeld t. Ed 1, Brockesthurneveld
1295, Broxtonfield 1413, 1502, -field 1848 RowRec. This must
be OE brocces pyrne, 'badger's thorn-clump,' v. pyrn, feld.

Colley Irons (6") is identical with Caudell Hern, Cawdewell
Heron 1546 RowRec. Cf. Caudel Herne, vulgarly called Colley
Irons 1848 ib. 'Cold spring corner,' v. cald, wielle, hyrne.

Finwood is Inwode 1252 ReadingB, 1297 Deed, 1327 SR,
Inw(o)od end(e) 1548 Rental, 1706 RowRec, Finwood c. 1800 ib.
Inwood, or 'home' wood, as opposed to Outwood (cf. PN Sr
286). The modern form may be due to mistaken division of the
name 'Of Inwood.'

Lowsonford. Cf. Lowston ford 1496 RowRec, Lowston end(e)
ib., 1561 Rental, Loston end, Lowston hill, Loson end, Lowson end,
Loeson end 1608 LRMB, Losen end 1649 FF, Lowson ford 1682
RowRec. The forms are not early enough for any etymology to
be possible.

The Lyons (6"). Cf. Lyounce c. 1550, 1558 RowRec, 1561
Rental, Lyannce ib., past. voc. the Lyons 1608 LRMB.

Mousley End is Molsowe end 1549 Rental, Mowsley ende 1561
ib., Mowesley End 1562 Ct, Mowsloe end, Mounsloe greene 1608
LRMB and took its name from the family of Alan de Moulesho (1288 Ass) which may have come from Moulsoe (PN Bk 36) or Mulsoe (PN BedsHu 262).

Pinley Abbey is Pileneie c. 1140 Reading A, Pineleia c. 1160 Monast, Pinnelei t. Ric 1 BM, -leya 1186 (1229) Ch, Pynesleg 1195 RowRec, Pinesle 1236 FF, Pyninglegh 1272 Ass, Pynle 1287 Ipms, 1291 Tax, Pynleeye 1301 Pat, Pynneleeye 1326, 1367 Ch, Pynleruddynge, Pinley Wodde 1481 RowRec, Pindley greene, slade 1608 LRMB. ‘Pinna’s clearing.’ Cf. Pinley in Coventry supra 167 and for the first form Binley supra 156.

Poundley End (6") is Ponday End 1548 Rental, Poundyaye end 1561 ib., Punley end, Pondley, Poundley end 1608 LRMB and was the home of Rannulf de Pundeie (1202 P), John de Pundeye (1297, 1315 Ass), John de Pundey (n.d. AD iii) and Stephen de Pondeye (1332 SR). This is probably a compound of ME pund, ‘pound, cattle enclosure,’ and eg. ‘low-lying well-watered land,’ etc. The l in the modern form is intrusive.

Moorhills⁴ and Rowington Green² were probably the homes of Robert de la More (1297 HMC x App 6) and William atte Grene (1297 Ass). v. mor.

Cryer’s Oak³ (6") and Turners Green⁴ are to be associated with the families of William Cryer (1506 KnowleG) and John le Turnur (1288 Ass).

Brookfurlong FM (6"). Cf. Brokforlonge 1574 RowRec, Brook-furlonge, Brooke meadow 1608 LRMB. v. broc, furlang. High Cross is Hie crosse 1561 Rental, Highcrosse 1608 LRMB. High House FM (6") is so named c. 1840 (TA). Holywell is Holewell 1284 RowRec, 1288 Ass (p), Hollwell 1608 LRMB, Holywell 1744 RowRec. Kingswood Brook is so named in 1666 (RowRec). The hamlet takes its name from the stream here. Old-field FM is so named in 1671 (RowRec). Peacock FM (6") is so named in 1830 (O.S.). Pits FM (6") is Pitts House Farm

¹ Morehyll, Morelande 1561 Rental, Moore hill c. 1630 ib.
² Rowyngton Grene 1502 RowRec.
³ Cryers Oke 1608 LRMB.
⁴ Turners grene 1554 RowRec, Turners end, greene 1608 LRMB, 1650 ParlSurv.

**Salford Priors**

*Salford Priors* [sɔːfɔːd]

*Salford major* 714 (16th) BCS 130, *Saltfordia* c. 1086 (1190) 
*Evesham, Salford* c. 1170 (1314) Ch, c. 1200 *Evesham*, 1291 Tax, 1459 Ch, 1546 LP, *(prioris)* 1221 *Ass* 
*Salford* 1086 DB, -fort 1122 (1314) Ch, altera *Salford* c. 1200 *Evesham, Salford Priors* 1505 AD ii 
*Salford* 1218 FF, 1262 Ipm, *Sawford* 1576 S, *Priours Sawford* 1628 Sess 
*Curchesalforde* 1546 SR, *Salford Pryors al. Church Salford* 1697 Recov

The name must have referred to a ford where an ancient salt-way passed¹. Cf. Salford (PN O 177, PN Wo 7). There was probably a salt-way from Abbots Morton which passed through the Arrow at Salford and proceeded to Hillborough and Binton. The manor was granted to Kenilworth Priory in 1122 (Ch).

**Abbots Salford** is *Abbot Saldford* 1314 FF, *Saltford Abbot* 1327 SR, *Salford Abbot* 1439 KnowleG, *Abbotts Sawforde* 1546 SR, *Abbots Salford al. Littleton Salford* 1651 FF. Land in Salford was granted to Evesham Abbey in the 8th century. *Littleton* from the fact that this angle of Salford parish touches the parish of Littleton (GI).

**Bevington, Cock and Wood** [bevɪŋton]

*Biuuintona* c. 1086 (1190) *Evesham, Biuington* 1262 For, 
*Beuynton* 1332 SR

¹ Dugdale (633) gives another explanation: “And had its name originally from a Salt spring that hath been there, as the Inhabitants doe observe from the accesse of Pidgeons to the place where it was, which is now choakt up.”
Copped Byuyngton 1306 Ass, Coppedebeuyntone 1320 Wigorn, Copped Bevyntone (sic) 1327 SR
Wode Benynton (sic) ib., Woode Beuington 1547 Monast
Beovyn-ton 1361 AD iv, 1364 AD iii
Copebevyn-ton 1525 SR, Cobbevynston 1542 MinAcct, Cob Bevington 1545 Ct
Cokebevington 1547 Bailiffs Accts, Coke Bevington 1634 Depositions, Cooke Bevington 1672 FF

Probably ‘Beofa’s farm,’ v. ingtun. Cf. Bevendean, Bevingford (PN Sx 308, 390) and Ritter 114. In PN Wo (331) a pers. name Bifa was suggested for this name, but the fuller forms now available make Beofa, which is on record, more likely. Copped may mean ‘peaked’ or ‘pollarded’ in ME, but its application to a village is obscure.

DUNNINGTON is Donyngton 1315 Ass (p), 1343 ib., 1545 Ct, Donigton 1321 Pat, Donynston 1332 SR, Donnington Hethe 1547 Bailiffs Accts. Probably ‘Dunna’s farm,’ v. ingtun.

POPHILLS (6") is Popihull 1262 FF, Ass, 1318 ib. (p), 1327 SR, 1436 FF, Popyhull 1293 Ass, Pophull 1315 ib., 1332 SR (both p), Popuhulle 1321 Pat (p), Popehyll 1505 AD ii, Pophills 1566 Dugdale. Probably ‘poppy hill’ from OE popig and hyll.

SALFORD BRIDGE was by the home of Adam ad pontem (1293 Ass) and Walter atte Brugge (1327 SR).

BERRY COPPICE (6") is Burye copyes, Bury close 1542 MinAcct. Chapel Oak is on land which was part of the endowment of Abbots Salford chapel. The Moors (6"). Cf. le More 1536 MinAcct, v. mor. Mudwalls FM is Mudwall Farm c. 1840 TA. The Orchards. Cf. Upper, Lower Orchard ib. Pitchill is Pichell 1656 Dugdale, Pitch Hill 1830 O.S. Rough Hill is Rowehull 1467 WaDeed, Roughhill (sic) 1577 Depositions. v. ruh. Rush Ford is Rushford 1725 B. WHITEFIELD BARN (6"). Cf. Long Whitfield c. 1840 TA.

Sambourn

SAMBOURN is Samburne 714 (16th) BCS 130, -borne 1547 Monast, Sandburne 1086 DB, -burna c. 1086 (1190) Evesham, Saundburne

1 Originally in the parish of Coughton.
222 WARWICKSHIRE

1221, 1232 Ass, 1274 FF, Sombo(u)rne 1316 FA, 1327 SR, 1535 VE. ‘Sand stream,’ v. burna. “Having its originall denomination from that little Sandy brook nigh unto which it stands” (Dugdale 564).

OAK FM. Cf. the Sambourne Oak 1656 Dugdale. PERRYMILL FM (6") is so named in 1746 (Coughton). v. pirige. SAMBOURN REINS (6"). Cf. Great, Little Reine Ground ib. THE SLOUGH (6") is la Slow t. Ed 3 Dugd 324. OE sloh, ‘slough, mire.’

Sherborne

SHERBORNE

Scireburne 1086 DB, Sireburna 1123 Warwick, Shireburne 1221 Ass et freq to 1327 SR, with variant spellings Schir- and -bourne, Shirburne 1315 Cl

Shurborne 1474 StratGild, -burne 1550 SR

Sherborne 1535 VE

‘Clear stream,’ v. scir, burna. “Which had its name originally from the said brook Scireburne, in our old English signifying a clear running stream, for so is this” (Dugdale 507).

COPLOW HILL is Coppelowe 1438 Ct. The coppe is presumably the rounded end of this rather long hill, v. hlaw. HOOKNELL is Hokenall 1540 AOMB.

Shrewley¹

Shrewley

Seruelei 1086 DB

Scraueleia 1150 ReadingA, Sravesle c. 1150, Scravele 12th Monast, Schraueleee t. Ed 1 CartMisc, S(c)hraueleye 1300 For, 1320 Ipm

Shreveleg 1198, 1242 Fees, 1239 FF et freq to 1332 SR, with variant spellings Sch- and -ley(e), Screu(e)le(y) 1236 FF, t. Hy 3 Ipm, c. 1250 AD iv, 1330 Misc

Shreveleg 1289 Ass, Shrewley 1518 AD v, Shrewleyhethe 1404 Ct

Shreweleye 1307 Abbr, Shireueleye 1327 SR, Shirrevesleye 1349 Pat, 1354 Ipm, 1364 IpmR, Shyreueslye 1365 AD v

¹ Originally in the parish of Hatton.
Shrawley 1518–29 ECP, 1544 LP, Shirrevesley al. Shrawley 1561 Recov
Shroley 1535 VE, Shrowley 1628 Sess

This would seem to be a compound of OE *scæf*, ‘cave, pit’ (gen. pl. form), and leah. Cf. Johnston (PN EW 443). In later times there has been confusion through popular etymology with ‘shrew’ and ‘sheriff.’

SHAKESPEARES (6") is to be associated with the family of William Shakespere (1505 CartMisc). The family first occurs in RowRec in 1485.

MOONPIECE BARNS (6"). Cf. Moon feild, Moon close 1713 Ryland, Moon Piece Copy c. 1840 TA. NEWLAND Fm is Newland 1492 HMC x App 6. OAKSLADE Fm. Cf. Oak Slade Meadow and Close c. 1840 TA. v. slæd. POOL Fm (6"). Cf. Shrewley Pool ib.

Snitterfield

Snitefeld 1086 DB, 1225 Bracton, Esnitevele c. 1140 France, Snitesfeld 1275 RH
Snitenefelt 1123 Warwick, -feld c. 1150 Madox, c. 1200 AD, 1247 SR, 1267 Ipm, Snitenesfeld 1154 France (p), 1291 Tax, Snytenefeud 1257 Ch, -feld 1327 Pat
Snitenfel t. Hy 2 AD, -feud 1257 Ch, 1282 Wigorn, Snytnefeld 1288 Ass, Snytenfeld 1324 Ipm, Ch
Sniterfelde 1242 Fees, 1299 Wigorn, Sniteresfeld al. Snyterfeld 1316 Ipm
Smetelfeld 1297 Ass
Snetirfeld 1468 Pat
Snyttfylde 1507 StratGild, Sniifeild 1656 Dugdale, Snitfeild al. Snitterfeld 1677 Recov

‘Open land haunted by snipe’ from OE *snitena* (gen. pl. of *snite*, ‘snipe’) and feld. Confusion between *n*, *r* and *l* is common.

GRISWOLDS FM

Grumeswold 1227 FF, Grimeswold ib. (p)
Grusewald t. Hy 3 CartMisc (p)
Groswold 1280, 1324 Dugd 466, Grosewolde 1322 ib., 1438 Ct
Professor Ekwall suggests that this may be a compound of OE *grēosn*, ‘gravel’ and *weald*.


**Marraway** is *la Morwehay* 1368 Warwick, 1461 Pat, *le Morghey* 1438 Ct, *Morowehaye* 1544 MinAcct. This is probably a compound of OE *morgen-giefu*, ‘morning gift,’ i.e. the gift given the morning after marriage by the husband to the wife, and *(ge)hæg*, ‘enclosure,’ etc. Cf. Morrif *infra* 354. For the early shortening of the triple compound cf. Moor Fm (PN Ess 276).

**The Wolds** (6") is *Wald* 1240 FF, *la Waude* 1250 ib., *Walda* 1322 FF, *la Wolde* 1262 Ass, 1335 FF, 1447 StratGild, *(juxta Snyterfeld)* 1375 WAM. ‘Forest or wood land,’ v. *weald*. Probably so named in contrast to Heath End *infra* in the same parish. The names are mentioned together in 1322 (FF).

**Copt Heath** (6") and **The Green** were the homes of Adam *atte Coppe* (1394 Ass), i.e. at the top or summit, from OE *copp*, and Thomas *atte Grene* (1315 ib.).

**Comyns** Fm\(^1\) and Steele’s Fm (6") are to be associated with the families of John *Comyn* (1327 SR) and Richard *Steel* (1766 ParReg).

**Briery Land** is so named in 1725 (B). **Caldwell Spring Wood** (6") is *boscus voc. Coldwelhull, Coldewelhill* 1306 Ass, *Caldewelle* 1322 Deed. ‘Cold spring,’ v. *wielle*. **Frogmore Ho** (6") is *Froggemere* ib., i.e. ‘frog pool,’ v. *mere*. **Galleys Hill** is *Galowe-hulfeld* 1438 Ct, i.e. ‘gallows hill.’ **Heath End** is *Hethe* 1322 FF, *Heethe* 1563 ib., *Heathen End* 1821 G. **Hollow Meadow** is *pastura voc. Hollow meadow* 1655 Deed. **Lingey**

\(^1\) *Comynes place* 1595 MinAcct. Cf. *Comynesoke* 1438 Ct.

Sternall

Spennore 1086 DB, 1301 Wigorn, 1316 FA, 1378 Pat, 1391 AD iv, Spennore 1291 Tax
Spenerouri 1173, 1175, 1201 P, 1227 FF, 1330 AD iv, Northeresperenore, Sperenovera 1344 Ass
Spennovera 1272 Wigorn, 1328 Ipm, Ch
Spennhall 1469 KnowleG, Spennall(l)e 1470, 1504 StratGild, 1535 VE, Spearnall 1625 Sess, 1675 FF

The second element in this name is clearly OE over, 'bank.' The first is quite uncertain.

Romells Hill Pit (6") is Rom(m)eshull 1262 Ass, Romishall c. 1550 AOMB. This is probably 'ram's hill,' with West Midland rom(m) for ram(m).

Morgrove Copse. Cf. la Mergrave t. Ed i Coughton. As the wood is near the parish boundary the 13th-century spelling is probably the correct one, v. (ge)mære, grafa. Spennall Park is Spearnall parke 1662 Coughton.

Studley

Stodeli 1086 DB, -leia 1130 P, t. Hy 2 AD, 1166 RBE et passim to 1507 StratGild, with variant spellings -lege, -leigh, -leye
Stotleia 1130 P, -lege 1242 Fees
Stodleye juxta Alyncestre 1289 Ass, Stodley Corbison 1326 FF
Studeley 1453 StratGild, Studleigh 1548 Pat, Stoodeley 1555 FF

'Clearing for stud or herd of horses,' v. stod, leah. William fil. Corbucion held the manor in 1086 (DB), and the manor continued in the same family (Corbizon, etc.) until c. 1360 (Dugdale 553-4). Cf. Studley (PN O 199).

Note. Kebelstrete 1538 MinAcct.
Gorcott Hill is **Gorcote 1183**, **1190 P**, **1383 HMC x App 6**, **Gorcota 1189–92 P**, **Gorcotehulle c. 1470 AD iv.** ‘Muddy cottage(s),’ v. gor, cot(e) and cf. Ritter 122. The place lies partly in Worcestershire, cf. PN Wo 187.

**HOLT FM.** Cf. *Holtes weg* 963 (11th) BCS 1111, *la Holte* 1289 Ass, 1327 SR (both p). ‘Wood (way),’ v. holt.

**MAPPLEBOROUGH GREEN** is *Mepelesbarwe* 848 (14th) BCS 453, *Mapelberge* 1086 DB, -*berga* 13th AD iii (p), -*berewe* 1262 Ass (p), *Mapellesborghe* c. 1200 Evesham, *Mabelberwe* 1272 Ass (p), *Mapleborough Green* formerly called *Haywood* 1656 Dugdale. In the boundaries of Beoley (Wo) there is mention of *Mapoldreu* 972 (1050) BCS 1282, which is identical with the place called *Mapeldreborch* c. 1200 Evesham. The original name of the Warwickshire place must have been ‘maple-tree hill’ (v. *mapuldor*), later replaced by the simple ‘maple hill’ (OE *mapel*).


**SKILTS** is *Skyllus Grange* t. Hy 6 Dugdale, *Skylles* 1549 Pat, *Skyll* 1560 FF, *Skiltes* 1576 S, *Skilts Park* 1641 Depositions, and is to be associated with the family variously spelt *Skyl* (1297 Ass, Coleshill), (1315, 1344 Ass, Stratford), (1327, 1332 SR, Dosthill, Halford, Rowington, Tamworth, Lea Marston), (1383, 1387 Pat, Aston), *Skille* (1457 Pat, Coventry). No actual connection of this widespread family with Studley has been noted. The introduction of the *t* would seem to be a late corruption.

**CLARKE’S GREEN and WATTS LANE** (6") are to be associated with the families of Thomas *Clericus* (1327 SR) and John *Clark* (1667 HT) and John *Watts* (c. 1840 TA).

**THE BREACHES** (6") is so named c. 1840 TA. v. *bræc*. **CONDUIT COPPICE** (6"). Cf. *Conduit Field* ib. **CRACKNUT HILL** is so named (ib.). **GATTOX FM** is *Gattax* 1783 Recov. **GROVE FM.** Cf. *The Grove* c. 1840 TA. **HARDWICK HO** is *Herdewic* in

Weethley

Withelea 714 (16th) BCS 130, -lega c. 1086 (1190) Evesham, 1173 P (p), 1262 Ass, -leia c. 1200 Evesham, -leigh 1227 FF, Withelega 1175 P (p), Wytheley(y) 1271 For, 1297 Ass, 1316 Evesham, 1350 BM, Wythley 1345 Evesham

Wilelei 1086 DB

Witeleye 1316 FA

Wythyleye 1392 IpmR, 1517 StratGild

Waythley 1525 SR

Wetheley 1535 VE, Whetheley 1603 FF

‘Withy-clearing or wood,’ v. wiðig, leah.

Wixford

Wihtlachesforde 962 (14th) BCS 1092

Witelavesford 1086 DB

Wichlakesford c. 1086 (1190) Evesham, 1155 (1340) Ch, -lages- c. 1200 Evesham, 1221 FF, Wyhtlathesford 1279 Nott, Wihtlaxford 1287 Ipm, Wythlaxford 1313 Wigorn

Witlakesford 1200 Evesham, 1232 Ass, c. 1250 Kenilworth, 1251 Fees, Whilagesford 1221 Ass, Wytlaxford 1275 RH, 1535 VE, Whitlaxford 1286 Ipm

Wykesford 1262 Ass, Wigsford 1610 Speed, Wicksford 1656 Dugdale

Wightlokesford 1286 Pat, Whitloxford 1320 Ipm
Wiklaxford 1416 IpmR, (al. Wyckelsford) 1459 Pat, Wyklysford 1436 StratGild, -les- 1448 Pat, Wigglesford, Wiculsford 1506 PCC, Wixelford 1593 AD


Aspley (lost) is Aspeleye 1344 Cl, Aspley 1725 B, 1793 Cary.

‘Aspen wood or clearing,’ v. leah. It was half a mile south of Wixford church. Moor Hall is le Mor 1324 Ipm, Morehall 1434, 1453 Pat, Mourehall 1505 AD ii, le Moores c. 1550 AOMB and was the home of Geoffrey atte Morhalle (1332 SR). v. mor. It lies low by the Arrow river.

Wolverton

Ulwarditone 1086 DB, Wlwarditune 12th France, Wlwardinton’ 12th AD i, Wull(le)wardinton e 1221 Ass, 1242 Fees, Wolwardinthon 1247 SR, Wlwardinton 1248 AD ii, Wolwardyn(g)ton 1273 Cl, 1283 Wigorn, 1291 Tax, 1335 Ipm

Wlfordin c. 1125 Hatton

Wlfwardinton c. 1200 CartMisc

Wollardinton 1316 FA

Wolverdyngton 1336 FF et freq to 1632 WillsWo, Wolverdington al. Wolverton 1545 LP, Wolverton al. Wolverdington 1617 Recov

Wolfhardington 1353 Ass, Wluwardington 1576 S, Wlfwardington 1579 WillsWo

‘Farm of Wulfweard,’ v. ingtun. Near by must have been Wolwardinghul, Wuluardingulle 13th AD i. “The originall denomination thereof proceeded from some antient possessor that it had in the Saxons time” (Dugdale 506).

Blacon FM is Bleaken 1830 O.S. Longdon Field is Longdon ib.

Wroxall

Wroches(s)ale 1157, 1161 P, 1163 Bracton, 1167 (1327) Ch, Werocheshala 1163 BM, Wrockishale 1178 P, Wrocheshale 1242 AD, Wro(c)keshale 1178, 1187 P, 1198 Fees et freq to 1275 RH, Wрокselle 1251 Ipm, Wrokishale, -a 1259 Ch, Wrokeshale 1259 Pat
The series of place-names with initial \textit{Wrocc-} presents a difficult problem. In addition to Wroxall (Wa), which lies at the head of a valley, we have five other examples of a compound of \textit{Wrocces} and \textit{heale} (from \textit{heath}). They are Wroxall (Wt), KCD 768 \textit{Wroccesheale}, on the side of a deep valley. Wraxall (PN Do 243), high up a valley, North Wraxhall (PN W 18o) on a hill near the head of a valley, South Wraxhall (ib.) on a hill between two valleys, Wraxall (So) on the side of the valley of the Yeo, Wraxhall near Castle Cary (So), below a hill in a broad valley. The same element is compounded with \textit{hyll} in Roxhill (PN BedsHu 8o), which stands on the spur of a well-marked hill, with \textit{stan} in Wroxton (PN O 229) at the head of a valley near the top of a hill, and with \textit{ham} in Wroxham (Nf) in the broad valley of the Bure. In all these names alike, with the possible exception of Wroxton, in which the forms are ambiguous, the first element is in the genitive case. Zachrisson suggested in \textit{Some English Place-name Etymologies} (12, 29) that these names were a compound of a pers. name \textit{*Wrocc}, related by gradation to OE \textit{Wraca}, which is on record. Since then he has rejected that solution in favour of a word \textit{*wroc}, ‘fold, escarpment, hillside,’ related to OE \textit{wrecan}, ‘to drive’ (StudNP v, 6o). We may note further that an element \textit{wrok} is found in \textit{wrokcumb} (BCS 717), a ME version of an OE charter from Wiltshire, and this is clearly in favour of a significant if not necessarily a toponymical element\footnote{In BCS 8o1 we have a place called \textit{w roccena stybbe}. This may contain this same word, more probably it is an error for \textit{wreccena stybbe}, ‘outlaws’ stump.’}. The main difficulties in accepting a toponymical term are (1) that of finding any common topographical link between all these places, more especially between Wroxham and the others, (2) the almost universal use of this element, if it be such, in genitival compounds.
Professor Ekwall suggests that the right solution of the problem is to be found in a lost OE *wrocc, probably a name for the buzzard, which could also be used as a pers. name of the nickname type. There is in Swedish a word vråk, 'buzzard,' going back to a stem wrac, connected with OE wrecan, 'to pursue,' which would aptly describe the predatory habits of the buzzard (cf. Hellquist s.v. vråk). OE wrōc cannot be derived from the same grade but there may have been an OE wrōc side by side with the Swedish vråk in the same way that OE hrōc exists side by side with ON hrár. In Wroxham we must have this word used as a pers. name, in the others the probabilities are in favour of the word being used in its significant sense. Hence 'buzzard's nook,' v. healh.

KILCOTE (lost) is Killecota 1160 (1327) Ch, 1163 BM, Kil(e)cote 1327, 1332 SR (p), Kyllecotefeld 1404 Ct, Kylcote 1538 MinAcct, Kilcott meadow 1713 Ryland. 'Cylla's cot(e).’ For the pers. name v. PN Sr 190, s.n. Killinghurst.

NUNLEY FM is Nuneleia 1150 Reading A, Noneleia 12th France, c. 1155 (1327) Ch, Nuneleia 1163 BM, Nunnele 1272 Ass, Nonele 1285 Ch, Nunleygate, Nuneleyfeld 1404 Ct. This is 'clearing or wood of the nuns' (v. leah), with reference to the nuns of Wroxall. Cf. also Nunewode 1537 Monast in this parish.

GRIZZEL'S COPSE (6") is to be associated with the family of Grisall, Grisold, Gresswold (1664 Ryland) which must have taken its name from Griswold's Fm supra 223.

BREACH WOOD (6"). Cf. Brych 1542 MinAcct, le Breche 1557 Ryland. Five Ways, at the meeting of five roads, is so named in 1836 (Ryland). WARREN FM is so named in 1752 (ib.). WATT PIT FM (6"). Cf. Wattpitt close 1713 ib. WROXALL COMMON was earlier vast. de Shortwode t. Ed 1 Add, Shortwood 1512 Ch.

(b) PATHLOW HUNDRED

Patelau 1086 DB, Pathelawa 1173, Pat(t)elawa 1174, 1175 P, Pathelowe 1232 Fees, 1262 Ass, Patelowe t. Hy 3 RBE, Pathelowe 1240 Wigorn, 1247, 1262, 1306 Ass, Pathlowe ib. It is called a hundred down to 1316 (FA), libertas de Pathelowe 1327, 1332
BARLICHWAY HUNDRED

SR. The name is taken from Pathlow in Aston Cantlow supra 197, a small part of which parish lay originally within the hundred. The liberty included certain lands granted by the Crown to the Bishop of Worcester. In the Hundred Roll for 1276 we read “Hundredum de Patelow est Episcopi Wigorn: a quo tempore et Quo Warranto Juratores nesciunt.... Dicunt quod Episcopus Wigorn habet Returna Brevium, placita Namii vetiti, Furcas, Assisam Panis et Cervisie per totum Hundredum istud” (Dugdale 487).

Alveston

Alveston 1086 DB et passim, with variant spelling Alu-, Alueston 1168 P
Alfestun 1089 BM, Alvestona t. Wm 1 (1313) Ch
Ealuestune 1090, 1093, selfestune 11th, Alfestun p. t. Ed 1
Heming
Eluestone 1221 Ass
All(e)ston 1469-1515 StratGild, Auulston 1547 Bailiffs Accts,
Alveston al. Anston 1595 Recov, Alveston al. Aulston al.
Aulston 1603, 1661 FF, Aulston al. Auston 1605 FF, Auston
al. Alveston 1615 Recov, Auson al. Alveston 1629 Depositions,
Allaston 1652 Cai

“In that Grant, bearing date DCCCLXVI (sic) it is written Eanulfestune, which shows that the name originally sprung from some ancient possessor thereof, Eanulfus having been an appella-

1 KCD 651 gives the bounds of Alveston and Tiddington. The points are as follows: Doddanford (i.e. the ford on the Avon at the extreme north of the parish) to cyngesbroc and along cyngesbroc (the tributary of the Avon running south past Alveston Fm, cf. supra 4) to the dic and from the dic to the hlaw and from the hlaw to the weg and from the weg to the bounds of the locsetene (the dic is the boundary road which diverges at Alveston Fm, the weg is probably Hunscoate Lane, the point on the bounds of Loxley is probably Oldborough Fm), thence to the hrycgweg (i.e. the Loxley-Stratford road), from that within westbroc and from westbroc to saltmare (i.e. the brook forming the north-western boundary of Alderminster to the salt mere, i.e. perhaps the pool at the south-east corner of the parish), from saltmare to clegbroc and along clegbroc to the stræt (i.e. along the little stream which here forms the boundary of the south-west corner of Stratford flowing round Claydons (infra 232) to the Banbury-Stratford road), then along the stræt to stratford (i.e. Stratford itself), up along the stream (i.e. Avon) to Doddanford.
tion very frequent in those elder times” (Dugdale 511).

‘Ean(w)ulf’s farm,’ v. tun. For a similar reduction cf. Alton (PN Wo 70), Eanulfintun (KCD 738), Aelfingtun (Heming).

TIDDINGTON

at Tidinctune 969 (10th) BCS 1232, Tidantun 985 (11th) KCD 651, Tidingtun 1016 (18th) KCD 724

Tidinton 1200 Cur et freq to 1318 Pat, Tydinton 1268 Pat, Tidyngton 1306 Ass, 1440–91 StratGild, Tydyntone 1325 FF, Tedyn(g)ton 1421–1506 StratGild, 1547 Bailiffs Accts Tiddenton al. Tiddington 1629 DKR xxxix

‘Tida’s farm,’ v. ingtun.

ALVESTON HILL may have been the home of William and Peter de hulle (1327 SR).

CLAYDONS (6”). No early forms for this name have been discovered but it is almost surrounded by clæghroc (supra 231 n.).

Bushwood

BUSHWOOD, BUSHWOOD HALL

Bissopeswude 1197 P, Bischopeswode 1299 RBW, Biss(h)opeswode 1319 Ch, 1338 AD iii, 1374 AD iv, (in Stretforde super Avene) 1404 BM

Bishopewude 1247 Ass, Byssopwode 1288 ib.

Bisspetwode 1323 AD iii, 1339 AD v, 1345 AD iii, Bispwode 1349 BM, 1385 AD

Bissheywode 1374 AD iii, Byshewod 1475 Rental

Bushewode(o)d(e) 1486 BM, 1504 Ip, Bushwood al. Bishopswood 1655 FF

Bushwoodhall 1591 AD v

‘The bishop’s wood.’ The manor belonged to the Bishop of Worcester. Cf. Bushmead (PN BedsHu 56), Bushton (PN W 44), Bushbury (PN St 29) and Ritter 119.

1 Formerly a detached hamlet of Old Stratford. Now attached ecclesiastically to Lapworth in Fexhole Hundred infra 288.
HAMPTON LUCY

_Homtune_ 781 (11th) BCS 239–41, _Hantone_ 1086 DB, 11th Heming

_Hamitone_ 1251 Fees, _Hampton Episcopi_ 1270 Wigorn _et freq_ to 1535 VE, _Hampton super Avene_ 1290 Wigorn, _Bishopeshampton_ 1315 Ass, _Busshopheshampton_ 1492 PCC, 1552 Pat, _Bushopps Hampton al. Hampton Lucy_ 1606 Recov, _Hampton super Avon_ 1656 Dugdale

The earliest form suggests that the first element in this name is _hamm_ not _ham_. If so, we have an example of _hamm_, as in _Ham_ (PN Sr 57), denoting a river-bend, as the village lies within a large bend of the Avon, _v. tun_. The Bishops of Worcester held the manor till 1556 when it came into the possession of the Lucys (Dugdale 510)

HUNSCOTE

_Vnestonescota_ 1175 P (p), _Onestonescota_ (sic) 1176 P
_Hunestanescote_ t. Ric 1 AD (p), 1207 Cur, _Hunstan(e)scote_ 1201 Cur _et freq_ to 1307 FF, _Hon(e)stanescote_ 1315, 1335 Ipm, _Hunstanscote_ 1316 FA, _Hunstancote_ 1335 Ipm
_Hunestanestok_’ 1206 FineR, _Hunestanestuna_ 1230 Bracton
_Hunstunescote_ 1247 Ass, _Honstenescote_ 1275 Misc, _Hounstonescote_ 1306 Ass
_Huntescote_ 1306 Ass, _Huntscott_ 1649 FF
_Honyscote_ 1424 StratGild, _Hunscote_ 1492 Ipm, _Hunscote al. Hunstancote_ 1543 FF

‘Hūnstan’s cot(e).’ Cf. Hunstanton (Nf).

INGON GRANGE

_Ingin_ 704–9 (17th) BCS 122
_Inge_ 1199 FF, 1208 Fees, 1262 FF _et freq_ to 1725 B, _Hyng_ 1232 Ass
_Inggene juxta Stratford_ 1315 Ass, _Hyngene_ 1353 ib., _Yngen_ 1348 Pat
_Yngham_ 1535 VE
The forms of this name are difficult. One might be inclined to reject the first form because of the lateness of the cartulary, but the formulas of the Charter are old and such archaisms as Coenred and Ædilheard are preserved in the names of the signatories. There is therefore a strong presumption that the form Ingin is correct; the later Ing(g)en would be a natural weakening of it and the development of forms in Inge can be explained as due to the influence of such names as Lyndon supra 71 where we get regular fluctuation between dat. sg. linde and dat. pl. linden. Its ultimate etymology is obscure.

Nineveh is so named in 1830 (O.S.). This type of name is to be found in nearly all English counties. In Warwickshire we have New York, Canada, Bermuda, Labrador, Newfoundland, New Zealand (v. Index). In other parts of England we find Egypt, Nova Scotia, Georgia, Pennsylvania, America and the very common Botany Bay. Many of these were originally field-names. Very few are on record before the 18th, and the majority not earlier than the 19th century. It is possible that in one or two instances the names in question may have been given by returned emigrants from these places, but in the majority of cases it seems likely that, as suggested in PN Ess 599–600, the names were originally given in jest to remote or out-of-the-way places.

Grove Field Fm was the home of John atte Grove (1332 SR). It is la Grave 1311 Wigorn, Grovefeld c. 1400 EcclVar. v. grafa.

Black Hill is so named in 1655 (Deed) and Daisy Hill in 1821 (G). Copdock Hill is so named in 1830 (O.S.), Cobduck Hill c. 1840 TA. Probably ‘copped or pollarded oak,’ cf. Copdock (PN Sf 121). Green Hill is Greenhill ib. Hatton Bank and Rock is Hatton super Avene 1285 FF, 1427 StratGild, Hatton in Pathlowe 1327 SR. ‘Heath farm,’ cf. Hatton supra 212. Mount Pleasant is so named in 1821 (G). v. supra 91. Packsaddle Hill is Pack Saddle Hill c. 1840 TA. Rhine Hill (6") is Ryne hyll 1536 MinAcct, Ryon Hill 1830 O.S. Cf. the same name supra 135. Sandbarn Fm (6") is so named c. 1840 (TA). Scar Bank (6"). Cf. Scar Ground, Hill, Meadow ib. Tile Barn Fm (6"). Cf. Tiled Barn Ground ib.
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Loxley

Loxley

Locsetena gemwre 985 (11th) KCD 651
Lockeslea, Loccheslega 11th Heming
Locheshā, Locheslei 1086 DB, Lochamweia 1249 Madox
Lochesle t. Hy i Kenilworth et passim to 1428 FA, with variant
spellings Lockes-, Lokkes- and -leh, -ley(e)
Lokele 1196 Cur, 1232 FF, Lockley 1542 LP
Loxley 1535 VE

‘Loce’s clearing or wood,’ v. leah. Cf. Loxley (PN St 98),
Loxbeare (PN D 540) and Loxley (PN Sr 236). The first form
occurs in the bounds of Alveston and Tiddington and shows the
OE gemwre, ‘boundary,’ added, as usual in such cases, to the
first element of the place-name compounded with sæte,
inhabitants.’ Cf. s.n. Broadwas, PN Wo 103–4.

Meerhill was the home of John de Merhull (1332 SR). As this
is near the parish boundary the first element is probably OE
(ge)mære.

Blackwells Coppice (6”). Cf. terra in Blakwell 1343 FF. The
s is probably pseudo-manorial. Oakham Fm is Hookham 1725 B.

Luddington

Luddington is (sēt) Ludintune 11th BCS 1318, Ludingtun 11th
Heming, Luditone 1086 DB, Ludinton(a) 1166 RBE, 1202 FF,
1235 Fees, 1267 Ipm, 1274 Cl, Ludington(a) 1228 Bracton, 1232
Fees, Lodin(g)ton 1242 ib., 1316 Ipm, 1414–1504 StratGild,
Lodynton 1274 Cl. ‘Luda’s farm,’ v. ingtun. “Having its originall
appellation from the name of some antient possessor thereof, as
I guess” (Dugdale 528). Identical in origin with Lutton (PN
Nth 204).

Doddwell is Doddewell 1221, 1255 FF, 1274 Ipm, Doddewell 1312
ib. ‘Dodda’s well or spring,’ v. wielle.

Sandfield Fm is Sand feild 1647 Deed.

1 A township of Old Stratford.
Warwickshire

MILCOTE, UPPER and LOWER

*Milecote* 710 (14th) BCS 127 et freq to 1325 FF, *alia Milecote* early 13th *Evesham, (super Avene)* 1245 Cl, *super Estoure* ib., 1285 QW, *Milecote* 1280 Ipm, 1316 FA, 1377 Pat, (on *Avene*) 1361 Pat, (Over, Nether) 1374 IpmR

*Mulecote* et *alia Mulecote* 1070–7, *Milecote et alia Milecote* 1072–85 ChronEve

*Mylecote* 11th Heming, *Milecota* c. 1086 (1190) *Evesham, Mylecote* 1285 Ass, *Myllcote* 1558 AD v


*Over, Nether Mulecote* 1373 IpmR

This is probably OE *myln cot(e), ‘mill-cottage(s),’ though the early and persistent disappearance of the *n* is remarkable.

Stratford on Avon

*Stratford on Avon*

*æt Stretfordæ* 691 (18th) BCS 76, *æt Stretforda* 781 (11th) BCS 241, *Ufera Stretford bi Eafene* 845 (11th) BCS 450

*Stretforda* 714 (16th) BCS 130

*æt Uferanstretforda* 966 (11th) BCS 1182, on *Strætford* 985 (11th) KCD 651, *innan Stretforda* 988 (11th) KCD 667

*Stradforde* 1086 DB, *Stratford* 1221 Ass et passim, (super *Avene*) 1247 Ass

*Strafford* 1239–55 Ch

*Stretford* 1251 Fees, (on *Avene*) 1304 Ipm, 1309 Cl, *(upon Aven)* 1564 Recov, *Stredford t. Hy 3 CartMisc* *Stretsted on Avon* 1297 Pat

‘Ford where the (Roman) road crosses,’ *v. stræt.* The reference here is to an important cross road, which ran from the Ryknild Street at Alcester to Stratford.

1 A hamlet containing that part of Weston on Avon) Gl) which is in Warwickshire.
STRATFORD ON AVON STREET-NAMES

ARDEN ST is a modern name. BANCROFT GARDENS is le Bancroft 1350 Deed, Bancroft t. Ed 6 Rental, the Bancroft 1554 Minutes, Banckecroft 1592 MinAcct and was probably originally a field-name, 'bean croft,' v. infra 323. Alternatively, if the name is a late one, the first element may be the ME banke, of Scandinavian origin, the place lying by the Avon. BRIDGE ST is le Brugge strete 1309 Deed, Bruggestret(e) 1345 CartMisc, 1451 AD, Bruggestrete 1525 SR, Burgestrete t. Ed 6 Rental, Burgstret 1561 Minutes, leading to Clopton Bridge, called the Stone Bridge in 1591 (Minutes). For the form burge, v. Introd. xxvi. BULL ST is le Bullane 1591 Minutes.

CHAPEL LANE is le Chappelane 1468 Deed, Walkers streete al. the Chapell lane 1707, Dead Lane or Chappell Lane or Walkers Street 1758 ib. from the Guild Chapel. The alternative early names appear as (le) Dedelone 1309, 1411 Deed, Deydlan 1537 ib., Dede Lane 1561 Minutes, of obscure origin, and Walcarestrete 1311, Walkere strete 1339, Walkerestrete 1440 Deed, i.e. 'street of the walkers or fullers,' cf. Walkers Lane in Warwick infra xxvi.

CHAPEL ST is Chap(p)ell strete 1498 Ipm, le Capell streat 1562 FF, Chapell Street 1582 Minutes, with reference to the Guild chapel. An earlier name was le Cornestrete t. Ed 3 Rental. CHURCH ST was Cherchestrete 1309 Deed, Cherchestrete 1385 Deed, Churchstrete 1498 Ipm. It leads through Old Town, infra 238, to Holy Trinity church. ELY ST is Ylystrete 1469 StratGild, Ele strete t. Ed 6 Rental, Elye Street 1582, Eeley street 1589 Minutes, of obscure origin. The earlier name was Suynestret 1324 AD, Swynestret 1339, Swynestrete 1354 Deed, Elystrete al. Suymestrete 1498 Ipm, cf. Rother St and Sheep St infra. Evesham Rd. Cf. Evesham Lane 1553 Pat, 1573 Minutes, Evesham Higheway 1591 ib., leading to Evesham. GREENHILL ST is Grenehulle strete 1295 Deed, Grenehulleway 1306 Deed, Grenehulstret 1353 ib., Grene hyll strete 1561 Minutes. Green Hill was originally a place-name (cf.Grenehull 1433 StratGild), probably the home of Robert de Grenehull (1281 FF), with reference to the rising ground by the present railway station. GUILD ST is a modern name and has no connection with the Stratford Guild (cf. Chapel St supra).

The site was earlier known as (le) Gylleputtes 1468, 1474, c. 1500 Deed, Gyldputtes 1447 Rental, the Gild Pitts 1591 Minutes. HENLEY ST is Heneleyestrete 1340 CartMisc, Henleysstrete 1405, 1427 AD, leading to Henley in Arden infra 244. HIGH ST is Haystret 1306, Hie Stret 1316, le Heyestret 1319, le Heyestrete t. Ed 3, Hygestret 1361, le High strete 1383, Heyestrete 1450 Deed, Heye strete, Highe strete t. Ed 6 Rental. high in combination with street always has the meaning of 'chief,' 'principal,' v. NED. LIME CLOSE is a closse in Evesham Lane called Lyme closs 1582 Minutes. MEER ST is Merelane 1321, le Merestret 1347, 1375, Merestrete 1426 StratGild, and must have had reference to some mere or pool here in early days. MIDDLE ROW is Middulrowe t. Ed 2 Deed, Mydlyl Rewe t. Ed 6 Rental, Medyll Rewe 1561 Minutes. This was a row of houses which formerly stood down the centre of Bridge St. They were pulled down in the middle of the 19th century. MILL LANE is le Millone
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t. Ed 3 Deed, Mill Lane 1590 Minutes, leading to the old mill. OLD Town is le Oldeton c. 1400 EcclVar, le Oldtown 1414 Deed, Oldetowne 1520 Ct. This street runs from Church St to Holy Trinity church and may be the original site of the town of Stratford. ROTHER St is Rotherstret 1201, t. Ed 2, Rotherstret 1353, Rutherstret 1364, le Rotherestrete 1405 Deed, Rotherstretre 1498 Ipms, Rudderstrete, Rodder strete, Rutherstrete t. Ed 6 Rental, Roderstret 1561, 1574 Minutes, referring to the street where cattle (v. hrydër) were sold, cf. Rotherhithe (PN Sr 28). SCHOLARS LANE is so spelt in 1790 (Rental), probably with reference to the scholars of the Guild school. The earlier name was Tynkereslone 1331 Pat, Tynkyreslone t. Ed 3 Deed, Tynker lane 1590 Minutes, i.e. ‘tinkers’ lane.’ SHEEP ST is Sheepstrete 1339, Shepustret 1353, 1450 Deed, Shipstrete 1525 SR, Shepe strete t. Ed 6 Rental. Cf. Ely St and Rother St supra. WATERSIDE is The Waterside 1703 Rental. It was earlier Bancroft syed 1560, (syde) 1573 Minutes. WINDSOR ST is Wysnor lane 1590 Minutes. v. Windsor infra 240. The earlier name was Hellelane 1291, le Hellelane 1342, Hellelone 1347, 1450 Deed, Hell Lane 1582 Minutes. The name may have been descriptive of a bad neighbourhood. WOOD ST is Wodestrete 1525 SR, Woodstrete t. Ed 6 Rental, Whoode Stret 1570 Minutes, i.e. (perhaps) where wood was sold. Cf. Wood St in London and in Kingston (PN Sr 60). Among lost names we may note the Draperie 1364 Deed, Ratunrewae 13th CartMisc, Ratow rewe t. Ed 3 Deed (cf. Rotton Row supra 63), Schostrete 1318 Ass, i.e. ‘shoe street,’ le Schoperewe, Shopperewe 1316 Deed.

BISHOPTON1 is Biscopesdun 1016 (18th) KCD 724, Bissopestone 1193 P, 1228 Cl, 1230 P, -dona, -don(e) 1200 Cur, 1208 Fees, 1230 Cl, 1242 Fees, 1298 Ipm, Bissopestuna 1228 Bracton, Biscopisdun early 13th CartMisc (p), Bissopedon 1229 AD ii, Biss(c)hopesdone 1251 Fees, 1299 RBW, 1319 Ch, 1337 AD v, 1408 AD iii, Bisskopston al. Bishopston 1488 Pat. All subsequent forms have -ton(e). It may well be that there were two distinct places, the one referring to the present hamlet of Bishopton, which lies low, the other to Bishopston Hill to the north. The estate belonged to the Bishop of Worcester. “It had the name of Bishesdone at first attributed thereto, the situation being at the foot of an indifferent Hill, as the syllable done or dune imports” (Dugdale 525).

1 KCD 724 gives us the bounds of Bishopston. They do not coincide with any modern parish bounds and are therefore difficult to follow. The points which can be identified are Cloptunes gemære (i.e. by Clopton infra 239), the feldene strete which is the Henley-Stratford road, Slakhyll which is Sloe Hill (field) by Shottery Brook, immediately south-west of Avenue Ho, the salt-street which is the Stratford-Alcester road, the Scotbroc which is Shottery Brook, Scotrides gemære, i.e. the boundaries of Shottery.
BRIDGE TOWN is *Brigeton in Clifford* 1247 Ass, *la Bruggetun* 1262 Ass, *Bridg-town* 1656 Dugdale, with variant spellings *Brugge-* and *Brygge-* . The -towne appears first in 1522 (StratGild). Other forms worth noting are *Burgetowne* t. Ed 6 Rental, 1561 Minutes, *Bridgetowne al. Drudgetowne* (sic) 1674 FF. This is in Ruin Clifford on the south side of the bridge over the Avon. For *Burge-* , v. Introd. xxvi.

CLOPTON is *Cloptunes gemære* 1016 (18th) KCD 724, *Cloitone* 1086 DB, *Clopton(e)* 1164 P et passim, (juxta Stratford) 1315 Ass. Perhaps ‘farm by the stump,’ v. Clapham (PN Sr 21) and Clophill (PN BedsHu 146).

RUIN CLIFFORD (preserved in CLIFFORD LANE) (6")

- *at Clifforda* 922 (17th) BCS 636, 988 (11th) KCD 667
- *Clifford* 1201 Cur et freq to 1403 IpmR, with variant spelling *Klif-*, (super Stoure) 1312 FF, (Pouwer) 1338 BM
- *Cleyford Power* 1547 Bailiffs Accts

Across the Stour is Clifford Chambers and the cliff referred to may have been Clifford Hill in that parish. v. cliif. The distinguishing epithet is probably the ME derivative of OE *rygen*, ‘rye’ (adj. from *ryge*). Cf. Renacres (PN La 120) and Rhine Hill *supra* 135.

SHOTTERY¹

- *(et) Scotta rith* 704–9 (11th) BCS 123
- *Scotrides gemære* 1016 (18th) KCD 724, *Scotrith* c. 1208 AD iii, *Scottrive, Scotrive, Skottre* 1299 RBW
- *Shoteri* 1221 Ass, *Shoterey* 1272 ib., *Shotery* 1501 Ipm,

¹ BCS 123 gives us the bounds of Shottery. As this is not now a separate unit, it is difficult to follow them in detail but we may note the following identifications: *balgandun* (Bardon Hill *infra* 241), *billeslah* (Billesley *supra* 203), *westgraf* (Westgrove in Haselor *supra* 212), *sture, afene* (Stour and Avon *supra* 6, 2).
Shotruthy 1262 Ass, Shottrythe 1272 ib., Schott(e)reth 1297, 1306 ib., Schotrythe 1319 FF, Sotreth 1331 ib., Sottrethe 1337 Cl, Shorrith 1440 AD
Schotrue 1272 FF, Scot-, Sothrive 1299 RBW, Shotryve 1304 Ass, Shoteruff c. 1400 EcclVar, Shotereve 1486 KnowleG, Shotryff 1488 Deed
Schotred 1342 Deeds Enrolled, Shotridy 1372 Ass, 1394 Pat, Schotredy 1413 StratGild
Shatterey 1554 Minutes

Shottery Brook is called *scot broc* in KCD 724 in the metes of Bishopton, and this must have been an alternative name for it. In the same charter there is mention of *scothomme* (v. *hamm*). It is probable that the first element in these names is OE *sceot* found once in Wæferth’s translation of the Dialogues of St Gregory as a translation of Lat *sacrarium*, and more frequently found in the compounds *sele-scot*, *sele-gescot* as a rendering of Latin *tabernaculum*. The word clearly denoted a small building of some kind. The possibility of this word being found as a place-name element was first noted by Skeat (PN Sf 80) s.n. Shotley, which he takes to be from OE *scota-leah*, ‘leah marked by the presence of buildings.’ Mawer (PN NbDu 179–80) notes a further example of Shotley from Durham, a clear case of *sceot-tun* in Shotton in Easington (Du) and possible further examples of *sceot* as a first element. In Shottery we seem to have alternative forms *scot-rið*, ‘building-stream’ and *scota-rið*, ‘stream of the buildings,’ the first type of compound repeating itself in the alternative *scotbroc* and the neighbouring *scothomm*. A further compound of *scot* in the gen. pl. may perhaps be found in *scotta þæð* (BCS 1282). Shottery may originally have taken its name from the remains of buildings along the old Roman road near which it stands.


Windsor is *Wyndesouere forlong* 1317 AD iii, *Wynddesore* 1424,
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*Wyndesore* t. Ed 3, 1493 *Deed, Wyndyssor* 1561, 1567 *Minutes, Windyser* 1574 ib., *Wynsore* 1582 ib. This name is preserved in Windsor St, formerly *Hell Lane*, v. *supra* 238. It was originally a piece of land outside the town. The *Wind* names have been discussed in *PN* Sr 152–3 s.n. Windlesham. The others all show a second element *ora*. This is the only one with *ofer*. The first element would seem to be a pers. name. The forms of this particular place-name are too late for us to determine the precise form of the pers. name.

*Heath* Fm was the home of Henry de *la Hethe* (1247 Ass).

*Miles Bush* is to be associated with the family of *Miles, Myles, Mylles* (1564 *et passim* ParReg).


**Old Stratford**

*Old Stratford* is *villa de Veteri Stratford* 1285 *Ass, Ouldstreford* 1331 *Pat, Olde Stretford* 1332 *SR*, *Oldestreford* 1336 *FF*, 1436 StratGild. This is the area of the parish without the borough of Stratford.

*Bardon Hill* is *balgandun* 704–9 (c. 1000) BCS 123, *Baudenhill* 1269 *Deed, Basdonhill piece* 1634 ib., *Baudon* 1773 *Survey, Baudon hill* 1797 *Encla, Bordon Hill* 1850 White. The first element in this name is clearly the OE *bealg*, ME *balg*, ‘rounded,’ discussed in *PN* Sr 34 s.n. Balham, and in *PN NRY* 26 s.n. Boscar and probably found also in Berridge Fm (*PN* K 365). The second element is *dun*. Bardon Hill is a low rounded hill to the west of Shottery. It is clear that the present-day spelling is a quite recent corruption.

*Cadle Pool* Fm (6") is *Cadle Pool* 1773 *Rental, Cadlebrooke* 1797 *Encla* and is probably identical with *Coldwellhull justa Sotrive* (i.e. Shottery *supra* 239–40) 1306 *Ass*. ‘Cold spring hill,’ v. *wielle*. This is no doubt the origin also of the numerous field-names Caudle or Cawdle found in the Tithe Awards and recorded by the schools.
Drayton is *Drayton* 1162 P, 1229 AD ii, 1242 Fees, 1363 *FF*, *Drei-* 1185 P, *Dray-* 1274 Cl, *Dreyton juxta Dodwell* 1285 *FF*, *Drayghton* 1592 ib. See Draycote *supra* 127. Ekwall’s suggestion (*Namnstudier tillägnade Evald Lidén* 63), that the *dray* here may have reference to a sharply rising hill, receives some confirmation from the existence (unknown to him) of a *Drayhull* in this neighbourhood (1339, 1345 *Ct*).


**Wootton Wawen**

*Uuidutuun* 723–7 (11th) BCS 158
*Wotton(e)* 1046–50 (17th) KCD 939, 1195 *FF*, 1320 *Ipm*,
*Wottona* 1138–47 BM, *Wotton al. Walwaynes* 1437 *Pat*
*Wotone* 1086 DB
*Wageneswitona* 1138–47 Stafford, *Waghnewotton* 1262 *Ass*,
*Waghnes Wotton* 1285 *FF*, *Waywens Wotton* 1530 ib.
*Wau(e)nes Wotton* 1285 *FF*, 1308 *Ipm*, *Wouenes Wotton* ib.,
(*Waw(e)nes*) 1342 AD v, 1447 AD ii, *Wotton Wawen* 1517 StratGild, (*Wavell*) 1553 *Pat*, *Wotton Wawen al. Wawens Wotton* 1578 *FF*
*Wovenes Wotton* 1298 *Pat*, *Wauwaynes Wotton* 1337 *Ipm*,
1443 StratGild, *Wotton al. Walwaynes* 1437 *Pat*

‘Farm by the wood,’ v. *wudu*, tun. “As for the name, there is no question but that it was originally occasioned from the situation, being amongst woods: and so, for the more facility of pronunciation called *Wootton* instead of *Wootton* (sic), having the addition of *Wawen* in regard that one *Wagen* (commonly called *Wawen*) Lord thereof before the Norman Conquest, had his seat here” (Dugdale 599). The same man would seem to

1 Edstone, Ford Ho and *Offord* were in Ferncumbe Hundred.
have given name to Wawens Moor *infra* 247, which lies by the parish boundary, *v. (ge)mære.*

**NOTE.** *Churchelane* t. *Hy 7 MinAcct.*

**AUSTY WOOD** is *Halwestowe* early 13th *CartMisc, Hallestowe* 14th AD iii, *Hallestowe* 1457 *MinAcct, Halstowe, Halstowode, Halstofele* c. 1500 *MinAcct,* bosc. voc. *Haustowe* t. *Eliz Ct,* wood called *Horstowe* 1607, 1640 ib. The first form shows clearly that this is from OE *hålge stōw,* ‘holy spot,’ *v. stow.* It is not far from The Hermitage *infra* 246, but it is difficult to say if the names are to be associated.


**CROWLEY’S FM (6”)** is *Creule* 1270 AD i, *Cruleye* 1327 SR, *Crowele* 1332 ib., *Croweleys* 1389 *Add* (all p). As the forms are all derived from pers. names, the name may be of manorial origin, the family having come from elsewhere. Otherwise, we might derive it from the lost OE *creowell, ME crewel, crowel,* found in Croughton (PN Nth 51) and Cryfield *supra* 182. It lies where two roads fork. Hence ‘leah by the fork.’

**EDSTONE**

*Eadricheston* t. *Hy 2 AD* (p), *Edrischetona* 1185 Templars, *Edricheston(e)* 12th HMC x App 6 (p), 1194 BM, 1196 FF, 1197 P *et freq* to 1288 Misc


‘Eadric’s farm,’ *v. tun.* Identical in origin with Atherstone *infra* 248.

**FOREWOOD** FM (c. 1830 O.S.) is *Forwode* 1265 Misc, 1296, 1330 Ipm, 1370 AD iv, 1412 IpmR. The meaning must have been ‘in front of the wood.’ Cf. Farwood (PN D 622) and Fairfield (PN
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Wo 275–6). The site is identical with that of the present Wootton Hill Fm. There are woods to the west and north.

HENLEY IN ARDEN

Henle  c. 1180 Wollaton (p), -lea c. 1185 France et passim, with variant spellings -legh, -ley(e), Henleye in Arderne 1343 Pat et freq to 1541 AD, (Arthern) 1472 AD v, Hendley 1446 KnowleG, Hendley Bewdeshert al. Henneyly in Arderne 1547 Monast, Henley in Arden al. Henley Beaudesert 1554 Pat, Henley upon Northen 1629 PCC

Hanley 1275 RH

‘At the high clearing,’ v. heah, leah. For Arden v. supra 11. "But in truth it ought to have been written Heanley, as the ordinary sort of people doe still pronounce it; for that was its original name, and occasioned from the ascending ground, whereunto it is so neerly situate, hean in our old English signifying high” (Dugdale 597).

NOTE. HIGH ST is (le) Heystrete 1531 AD v, 1551 AD vi. Note also le Shopperow 1439 AD iv, la Barre t. Ed 3 Cooper, the bareyates 1508 AD v.

Mockley Wood is (ryvulum de) Molkeleia 13th Dugd 542, Mokeleye 1285 Ass, Molkeley(e) 1418, 1462 Pat, 1444 Dugd 576, Mockley 1695 Morden. No satisfactory explanation of this name can be offered.

OFFORD (lost)

Offeworde 1086 DB, -wurða 1174, -wurde 1230 P, -w(o)rth 1221 Ass (p), 1247, 1262 Ass, 1247 FF

Offurde c. 1185 France, Offord 1199, 1241 FF et freq to 1725 B

‘Offa’s farm,’ v. worp. Cf. Offchurch supra 177. The name is now lost but the site was near Pennyford infra.

PENNYFORD is Purysterde c. 1500 MinAcct, Peryforde 1553 Pat, Perriford 1725 B, Pennyford 1830 O.S. ‘Ford by the pear tree,’ v. pyrige, with later alteration through popular etymology.

RADDINGTON FM (6") is Radyngdon 1411 Cooper, 1468 Dugd 576, Roddenton pond 1608 LRMB. The forms are too late for any interpretation to be suggested.
Ullenhall

Holehale 1086 DB, c. 1252 AD v, Hollen Hale 1285 FF
Hulehale c. 1185 France, c. 1210 AD iii, Ulehal' 1201 Cur, Hulehale 1251 Fees
Vlenhala 1187 P, Wlenhale 1225 Bracton, Ulenhale 1275 RH, 1365 AD i
Ullenhale 1221 FF, c. 1330 AD iv, 1375 AD iii, -hall ib.
Olnehale 1242 Fees, t. Hy 3 Ipm, c. 1273, 1398 AD iii, 1285 FF, 1296 Deeds Enrolled, 1316 FA, 1344 Ass, Olnehale 1285 FF, Olnehale 1291 ib.
Ulnehale 1242, 1268 Ipm, 1363 AD iv, Ulnehale 1454 AD iii, Ulnale 1496 Pat, Ulnall 1547 Monast

Ullenhall borders on Oldberrow (PN Wo 267), Ulenbeorge in BCS 124, while in the bounds of Oldberrow, close to Ullenhall, we have ulanwyllan. It is difficult to say whether all three places were so called because frequented by owls (OE üle) (cf. Johnston, PN EW 486) or whether that word had come to be used as a pers. name.

Whitley FM

Witeleia 1086 DB, -lea 1176 P, -leg 1242 Fees, Withelega 1175 P, Wyteleye 1275 RH, 1375 AD iii
Wittelega ib., -lea 1177 ib., -lege 1241 FF
Hwitele(a) 1212 FF, Whitelegh 1232 Ass, Whyteleye 1265 Misc, 1302 AD iv, Whitley 1362 ib., (juxta Henleye) 1302 FF, (al. Whiteley) 1530 ib., Whitley juxta Peryforde 1553 Pat
Whyttele(ye) 1242 FF, 1316 FA, 1435 AD v
Probably 'white clearing or wood,' v. leah.

Brook Ho1, Forde Hall2, Hill FM and Wootton Bridge (6") were the homes of William del Brok (1247 Ass), John atte Forde

1 Cf. Brokfeld 1444 Dugd 576.
2 Forde juxta Aspeley 1399 IpmR (Aspley in Tanworth infra 292), Ford al. Fordhall 1619 FF. According to Dugdale (666) it was granted at the beginning of the reign of Edward 1 to one Roger de la Forde of Aspele.
(1332 SR), Walter atte Hull (ib.) and Simon de Brugge (1383 Pat).

Barrels
Blunts Green, Cutler’s FM, Fosters FM (6”), James FM (6”) and Traps Green are to be associated with the families of Richard Barel (1298 Ass), William Blund (1247 ib.) and William Blunt (1640 Add), William Cutler (1717 Cooper), Mary Foster (1773 ib.), Thomas James (c. 1500 MinAcct) and John Trappe of Studley (1317 Ass) and Nicholas Trappe of Wootton (1441 Cooper).


1 Barro Is 1545 Cooper.
BARLICHWAY HUNDRED


Oldberrow

OLDBERROW. This parish was until 1894 in Worcestershire, and the name has been fully dealt with in the volume on the place-names of that county. For further details v. Ullenhall in Wootton Wawen supra 245.

IV. KINETON HUNDRED

Sipe soche Chinton 1169 P, Kinton Sipesocha 1170 ib., Kynton hundret, Kinette 1221 Ass, Kington(e) 1232 ib., t. Hy 3 RBE, Kynton Wapentac 1232 Ass, Kinton 1247 ib. et freq to 1315 Nott. This Hundred (named from Kineton infra 282) was formed in the 12th century and comprises the four DB hundreds of Tremelau, Honesberie, Fexhol and Bedriceston. Cf. Anderson 134 ff. For Sipesocha and Wapentac v. Introd. xix, xxiv, n.

(a) TREMELAU HUNDRED

Tremelslaw 1086 DB, Tremelawa 1180, 1190, 1191, Tremlawe 1187, 1190 P. Anderson (135) would associate the name of (Richard de) Thrimelow or Thrymelowe (1334 Misc, Cl), found in connection with Erdington in Aston, with this place, but it has been seen that the home of that family was probably at The Rumbelow in Aston (supra 31). This is an independent example of the same name and is to be interpreted as ‘at the three barrows’ as suggested by Anderson (loc. cit.). v. hlaw and cf. Tomlow supra 141 and Twemlow (Ch). A hint of the possible situation may be found in the field-name Moot Hill (locally Mutt Hill) in Lighthorne. The site is just to the east of the
church on a well-marked hill, the highest ground in the neighbourhood, with a number of roads and paths leading up to it. It is centrally situated for the hundred.

### Atherstone on Stour

**Atherstone on Stour**

_Eadrichestone_ 710 (14th) BCS 127, 12th AD i, _Eadriches_ 12th AD ii, _Eatherichestum_ (sic) 1070–7 ChronEve

_Edricestone_ 1086 DB, _Addrichestone_, _-ton_ c. 1086 (1190)

_Evesham, Aderichestone_ 1187 P, _Edriches- 1193 BM et freq to 1279 Nott, Edrikes- 1204 CLR, Eddric(h)eston_ c. 1200 Wollaton

_Etherichestone_ 1232 Fees, Ass

_Ayreddestona_ 1247 SR

_Atherston_ 1249 Ch, 1279 _Nott et freq to 1497 FF, with variant spelling -is-, (juxta Stratford) 1497 FF, _Atherston juxta Aylnaston_ 1318 Ass, (super Stouram) 1394 FF

_Aderston_ 1427–54 StratGild, _Aderston_ 1509 DunBev, _Aderstone super Stoure_ 1544 FF, _Adderson_ 1634 StJ

‘Eadric’s farm,’ v. tun. Identical in origin with Edstone _supra_ 243. “It had its original denomination from one _Edricus_ in the Saxons time” (Dugdale 485).

### Ailstone

_Alnodestone_ 1086 DB, 1138 (13th) StPGl

_Elmanstone_ 1095 (15th) ib.

_Aylnatheston_ 1247 SR, _Aylnaston_ 1285 Ass

_Alueston_ 1279 Nott

_Ayl(e)ston_ 1307 Ass, 1365 FF, _Ayliston_ 1489 KnowleG, _Eilyston_ 1504 ib., _Ayldston, Alston al. Aylston_ 1649 FF

The earliest forms suggest an original _Æhelnōþes tun_, ‘Æhelnōþ’s farm,’ but it is clear that there has been confusion with other OE pers. names such as _Æhelmund_ and _Æelmær_.

### Barford

**Barford**

_Bereforde_ 1086 DB, _-ford(e) 1176 P (p) et passim to 1547 Monast, _-fort 1123 Warwick

_Berford_ 1316, 1335 Ipm


The most probable meaning is ‘ford which can carry a load of corn,’ v. PN BedsHu 50, s.n. Barford.

Plestowes FM is Plestow(e) t. Ric I AD, Pleistowe 1221 FF, cultura de Pleystowe 1247 ib., Pleistouwe 1312 AD i, 1319 AD ii, Pleystowe 1331 ib., Plesters 1821 G. ‘Place of play,’ v. plegstow. For the last form cf. Pleystowe (PN Sr 266).

Watchbury Hill (6") is super altam Watlesbur’ 13th CartMisc, Watlesburi t. Ed 3 ib., Watchbury 1411 Coventry, Watchberry Hill 1770 EnclA. Perhaps ‘Hwætel’s burh,’ with the same pers. name as that found in Whatlington (PN Sx 500).

Barford Wood may have been the home of John de Bosco (1247 Ass).

Alderham FM (6"). Cf. Alderham Meadow 1770 EnclA and v. hamm. Barford Bridge is so named in 1649 (Dugdale 354). Debden is Dybdeyn 1523 Recov, Debden 1821 G. Probably ‘deep valley,’ cf. Debdale (PN Nth 119) and Dibden (Ha).

Park FM. Cf. Parke ende 1550 WaDeed. Westham Ho is so named in 1770 (EnclA) and is possibly the Brodham of 1513 (LP). It is situated in a big bend of the Avon, v. hamm.

Chadshunt

Ceadeles funtan 949 (c. 1200) BCS 883
Chaddeleshunt c. 1023 (17th) KCD 939, Chaddelesunt 1195 P
Chadeleshunt(e) 1043 (17th) KCD 916, c. 1057 Monast, c. 1157 RegAlb etfreq to 1384 FF, -hont 1279 Nott, 1327 SR, Chadleshonte 1293 RegAlb, -hunte 1311, 1352 Pap
Cedeleshunte 1086 DB, Chedelesson 1151 RegAlb, Chedeleshunte 1175, 1179 P (p), 1199 Cur
Chedelesfont 1135 (1348) Ch
Chadelesfunz 1195 P, -funt 1200 Fine, 1242 Cl, Chadel(e)funt 1232 FF, Ass
Chardelesfunt 1198 Cur (p), 1232 Ass
Chadesfunte 1242 Misc
Chaddeshunte 1291 Tax, 1535 VE, Chadson 1525 SR, 1583 FF, t. Eliz ChancP, (al. Chadshunte) 1689 Recov

'Ceadel's spring,' v. funta. Cf. Tolleshunt (PN Ess 306) and Introd. xxvii. For such a pers. name cf. Chadlington (O), DB Chedelintone, and the weak form Ceadela found in Chaddleworth (Berks), BCS 1055 Ceadelanwyrd. Cf. further Förster in Liebermann Festschrift 180 ff.

Charlecote

Cerlecote 1086 DB, Cherlecota 1123 Warwick, -cote c. 1185 France (p) et freq to 1302 Ipm, Sherlecote 1217 Bracton, 1275 RH, 1361 AD i, Cherlecota 1228 Bracton, 1316 Ipm Charlecote 1484 AD iv

'Cottage(s) of the churls,' v. ceorl, cot(e).

THELSFORD PRIORY

Theulisford c. 1205 BM, 1240 AD ii, Theveleford 1227 Pat, Theulesford 1298 AD i, 1327 SR, 1337 Pat, Tevelesford 1361 AD i Teflesford 1221 FF, c. 1279 AD i, 1330 Monast Tefelisford early 13th CartMisc Tivelesford 1247 Ass Telesford 1279 Nott, 1332 SR, Tellesford 1473 AD i, Thelisford 1498 PCC, Thellysford 1510 AD iii, Thelles- t. Hy 8 Rental, Thelesford 1535 VE, Thellesford al. Thelsford 1543 LP

This is a difficult name. It is tempting to try to connect the first element with OE þyfel, 'clump, bush,' but that would in ME give forms Thuvel-, Thivel- rather than Thevel-, quite apart from the difficulty of a genitival compound of that type. More probably we have a pers. name of nickname type, a diminutive of the common word þeop, 'thief.' For a similar derivative with a different diminutive suffix cf. OE þeopcean hyl (BCS 1237) in Worcestershire and OGer Thiebiko (Förstemann PN 1409). See also PN Wo 247 n. 1 on DB Teulesberge.
Jacksons Fm (6") is to be associated with the family of Thomas Jackson (1762 ParReg).

Hill Fm. Cf. Hullande in Cherlecote 1221 Pap, le Hullelond 1279 Nott.

**Chesterton and Kingston**

**Chesterton**

_Cestretune_ 1043 (17th) KCD 916, _Cestertuna_ t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, _Cestretone_, _Cestedone_ 1086 DB, _Cestretona_ a. 1170 Monast, _Cestertona_ 1185 Templars, _Cestretone_ 1198 Fees et freq to 1326 Pat, with variant spelling _Cester_

_Chesterton_ n.d. (17th) KCD 939, 1350 Ch, 1353 Ipm, 1387 AD iii, _tre_ 1320 Pat

_Casterton_ 1232, 1293 Ass

_Chasterton_ 1293, 1297, 1332 ib., t. Ed 4 MinAcct

‘The farm by the Roman camp or settlement,’ _v._ ceaster, tun. The place lies about a mile from the Fosse Way and on this, at a point a mile and a quarter from the present church, there is a Roman camp. Cf. VCH i, 234 ff. “That such fortified places had the name of _Ceaster_ by our Ancestors the Saxons, is evident enough” (Dugdale 374).

Kingston Fm is _Parva Cesterton_ 1220, 1247 FF, _Kyngeston_ 1262 ib., _Kyngeston_ ñ solebat voc. _p'va_ Chesterton 1279 Nott, _Kingeston juxta Chesterton_ 1304 Ass. The earlier name for the manor was _Little Chesterton_. It was held t. John by a Sir Robert de Kyngestune (Dugdale 284) who may have given his name to the manor, since there is nothing in its history which has any connection with a king. If so, the name is not of local origin.

Harwood’s Ho and Warners Hill (6") are to be associated with the families of Thomas Harrard (1667 HT) and Thomas and John le Warner (1372 Ct). The latter is _Wornershyll_ 1553 Moulton. Lodge Fm (6") and Lodge Clump are possibly to be associated with the family of Richard de Loges (1272 Ass).

Barn Hill is _Barnhul_ t. Ed 1 Ct. Bunker’s Hill. _v._ supra 178.
Combrook

Combrook

*Cumbroc(e) 1217 CIR, 1227 Ch, 1231, 1233 Cl, Pat, -brok 1288, 1304 Ass, 1316 FA, 1656 Dugdale
*Combroke 1279 Nott, 1325 Ipm, 1327 Pat, -brocke 1591 PCC

‘Valley brook,’ v. cumb. The reference is to the stream which flows down the *combe* of Compton Verney and passes the village of Combroke. Cf. Combourne (PN K 309) for a similar compound with burna. “Lying neer unto a narrow and deep valley” (Dugdale 433).

BROOKHAMPTON is *Brochamton 1217 CIR, 1221 Ass, 1233 Cl, Brockhampton 1233 Pat, Brok- 1262 Ass et freq to 1656 Dugdale, 1321 FF, Brog- 1285 Ass, Brocampton 1316 FA, Brokehampton 1327 Pat. ‘hamtun by the brook.’ Cf. Brookhampton (PN Wo 33) where examples from other counties are noted.

KNIGHTLEY COPPICE (6") is to be associated with the family of Robert de *Knyghtleye* (1374 AD iii).

Compton Verney

*Contone* 1086 DB

*Cumton Murdac 1235 Fees, Cumpton(e) Merdac 1247 SR, (Murdak) 1256 Pat, 1272 Fees, 1291 Tax, 1327 SR et freq to 1725 B, (Mordok) 1315 Ipm, 1535 VE, (Moredoke) 1404 Cl, (Mordak) 1495 PCC, 1514 KnowleG
*Compton Verney 1514 KnowleG, 1527 PCC, Compton Murdak al. Compton Verney 1684 Recov

‘Farm in the valley,’ v. cumb, tun. It was held by Robert Murdac t. Hy i (Dugdale 433). The manor was acquired by the Verneys c. 1440 (Dugdale 405 b).

HILLFIELD FM. Cf. *the Hyllfeild 1539 Ct.* POOLFIELD OSIER BEDS. Cf. *le Poole feild 1562 ib.*

1 A township in the parish of Kineton.
Over and Nether Eatington

EATINGTON (OVER and NETHER) [etɪŋtən]

Etendone 1086 DB, 1247 SR, c. 1250 Kenilworth, Etedone 1086 DB

Eatendon 1170 (1314) Ch, 1173 P, -dona c. 1250 Kenilworth,
Neathe Etyndon 1587 FF, (al. Etynton) 1651 ib. Eatenton 1625 Sess

Ettendona t. Hy 2 (1478) Pat

Etindona 1173 P, 1235, 1251 Fees, 1278 Wigorn, Etyndon 1204 CLR, 1251 Fees, 1287 Ch, Etindone superior 1242 Fees,

Ouer Etyndon 1280 FF

Ovre Etyndon 1299 Cl, Nether Etyndon 1332 FF, Nether Etyngdon 1428 FA, Nethyr Etyngton 1485 Ip

Yatinden 1299 Cl (p), Jetyndon 1318 Ass

Overedyngton 1415 FF, Overetyngton 1468 BM, Edyngton 1459 Ch

‘Eata’s hill,’ v. dun. For the development of initial y in certain forms cf. Yarnton (PN 0 230), earlier Erdinton. The local pronunciation of the name is preserved in ETTINGTON GROVE and PARK.

Over Eatington

FULLREADY

Fulrei 1086 DB, -rea 1165 P, -reda t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, -ree 1247, -rethy 1304, 1309 Ass, Fulredy 1329 Cl, 1457 KnowleG

Fullerid c. 1210 AD, Fuleretti 1234 Cl

Fulery 1221 Ass (p), Fulrithe 1221 Ass, -ride 1233 FF, -ry 1299 Ipm, -righ 1315 ib., 1401 IpmR, -ryghe 1407 Cl

Fulrizhy 1297 Ass, -rythy 1304, 1309 ib., Fulrythy 1309 SR, Foulridy 1312 FF, Fulridie 1377 Pat, Fulrudy 1427 Cl, 1460 IpmR, Fulri the 1428 FA

Foulredy 1312 FF

Fulredy al. Fulretty 1647 Recov, Fullreddy al. Fullretty 1652 FF, Fulridy 1656 Dugdale

Nether Eatington

Lambcote Fm is Lamcote 1427 StratGild, 1459, 1502 KnowleG, 1547 Pat, Lambecote 1542 MinAcct, 1548 StratGild, Lamcote al. Lambecote 1542 LP. The forms are not early enough to be certain whether the first element is lam or lamb.

Thornton Fm is Torendon 1201 FF, Thorendon 1247 Ass, SR, Thordone 1279 Nott, 1327 SR, Thorn(e)ton 1285 Ass, 1652 FF, Thornden 1316, 1428 FA, 1656 Dugdale, Thornden 1319 Ch. Probably ‘thorn hill,’ v. dun, with intrusive e in the earliest forms.

Salter’s Barn and Whitehead’s Coppice (6") are probably to be associated with the families of John Salter (1782 ParReg) and Nathaniel Whitehead (1759 ib.). It should be noted, however, that Salter’s Barn is on the Salt Way from Stratford to Brailes.

Black Martin Hill. Cf. Black Martin furlong 1768 Add. Whitfield Fm is Whithefeld 1340 ib., Whitfield 1830 O.S.

Gaydon

Gaydon is Gaidon(e) 1194 Cur, 1195 P, Gay- 1248 RegAlb, 1535 VE, 1549 Pat, Geiden 1221 Ass (p), -don 1221 FF, 1232 Ass, Geydon 1262 ib., 1312 FF, 1403 AD iv, Geadon 1615 FF. Probably ‘Gaega’s hill,’ v. dun. For the pers. name cf. Gayton (PN Nth 90).

Hill Fm. Cf. Gaydon Hill 1821 G.

Halford

Halford, Halcford t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, Halecfort(h) 1189, -ford 1190 P, Haleghford 1221 Ass, Halchford, Halgeford, Alghford, Halgford 1232 ib.
Haleford 1176 France, c. 1200 AD, 1231 Cl, 1275 Wigorn, 1278 Pat, 1316 Ipm, (Roberti) 1235 Fees, Aleford 1316 Pat Halhford 1271 Wigorn
Halleford 1306 Ass
KINETON HUNDRED

**Halford** 1329 Ipm, 1438 AD iii, 1544 LP, *(super Stoure)* 1394 FF

**Hawlforde** 1563 FF, **Hawford** 1576 S, 1610 Speed, 1689 FF, **Hawford al. Halford** 1597 ib., **Hawford** 1675 Ogilby

‘Ford by or near the heath or angle of land.’ Cf. Halloughton Hall supra 17. Robert de Haleford held the manor in 1235 (Fees).

HALFORD BRIDGE¹ and MILL² were the homes of John *atte Brugge* (1332 SR) and Nicholas *atte Mulne de Haleford* (1315 Ass).

FOLLY (6°). *v. infra* 382.

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**Lighthorne**

**Lighthorne** [laithəˈn]

**Listecorne (sic)** 1086 DB

**Litthethurne** 1235 Fees, **Liththurn(e)** 1242 Fees, 1301 Ipm, **Lychte-** 1252, 1262 Ch, **Lyte-** 1265 Misc, **Lithe-** 1278 FF, 1340 NI, **Lichte-** 1316 FA, **Lightte-** 1327 SR, **Lighte-** 1370 IpmR, **Lythurn(e)** 1301 Ipm, 1369 AD, **Lyghtetherne** 1331 FF

**Listesvirts** 1268 Ipm

**Lytt(e)thorne** 1279 Nott, 1291 Tax, **Liththorne** 1361 AD v, **Lyghthorne** 1398 Pat

**Lythern** 1315 Cl, 1322 Pat, 1428 FA, **Litthirne** 1325 Ipm, **Lighterne** 1481 MinAcct, 1521 LP, **Lighterne al. Lighthorne** 1545 LP

‘The light or bright thorn-bush,’ *v. pyrne.*

BISHOP’S GORSE is to be associated with the family of John Bishop (c. 1840 TA).

**Newbould Barn** (6°) is **Newbold Barn** c. 1830 O.S. **Redlands** FM. *Cf. Redland House* 1821 G.

¹ **Halfordebrigge** 1523 LP, **Halforde bridge** 1544 ib.
² **Halford Mill** ib.
Butlers Marston


'Marsh farm,' cf. Marston *supra* 84–5. Ralph *Boteler* held the manor t. Stephen (Dugdale 430).

**Moorlands** was the home of William *atte More* (1318 *Ass*). It is so named in 1830 (O.S.). v. mor.

**Tubs End** (6") is to be associated with the family of John *Tubbe* (1384 Ct).

**Blacklands FM** is *la Blakelond* 1340 *Add*. **Church End** (6") is so named in 1682 (FF). **Herd Hill** is *Herd Hill* 1821 G, *Herdhill* 1830 O.S.

**Moreton Morrell**

**Moreton Morrell.** This, like Hillmorton *supra* 131, consisted originally of two distinct vills, Moreton and Morrell, later united. Moreton appears as *Mortone* 1086 DB, -ton(e) 1235 Fees *et freq* to 1535 VE, *Sale Morton* 1279 Nott, *Moreton juxta Warwick* 1283 Wigorn, *Morton Trimenel* 1290 ib., *Morton Daubeneye* 1293 ib., 1308 FF. Morell appears as *Merehull* 1279 Nott, 1316 FA, *Merhulle* 1313 FF, 1316 Cl, *Merhull* 1332 SR (p). The combined names appear as *Morton Merrhill* 1285 Ass, *Morton(e) and Merhulle* 1316 Cl, 1327 SR, *Mor(e)ton Mer(h)ull* 1322 Pat, 1336 AD iii, 1656 Dugdale, *Morton Merrell* 1514 KnowleG, *Merrell et Moreton* 1552 Pat, *Morton Merelle al. Morton Morrell* 1604, *Morton Marrell al. Morton Daubeney* 1606 FF. Moreton is 'marsh farm.' Morrell is 'boundary hill,' v. (ge)mære. It lies just within the parish. "*Moreton-Morell*, for so it is vulgarly called, but more truly *Morton-Merhull*, in regard that the town is divided into two parts, whereof the one... is called Morton from the low moorish ground adjoining thereto,
and the other...Merehull” (Dugdale 390). John Sale held land here in 1279 ib. and Nicholas Trimnel in 1307 (FF). The Trimnel family are found in the neighbouring Atherstone in 1332 (SR).

MARLPIT HILL is so named c. 1840 (TA). THREEGATES is Three Gate Ground ib.

**Newbold Pacey**

**Newbold Pacey**


ASHORNE HILL was probably the home of William de Hulle (1327 SR).

FLINT HALL is so named in 1821 (G). GREENLAND COTTAGES (6") is so named c. 1840 (TA). MILL FM. Cf. *Mylemedowe* 1562 Add, *Melle hill* 1628 Queen’s. WOOZELEY BRIDGE is Owseleye bridge 1581 LRMB.

**Pillerton Hersey and Pillerton Priors**

**Pillerton (Hersey and Priors)**

*Pilardetone*, -tune 1086 DB, *Pilardeston* 1169, 1230 P,


*Pillardinton* 1213 Cur, 1267 Ipm, *Pillarditon* 1232 FF, *(Hercheri)* 1316 Cl, *Pillardyngton* 1375 Pat, 1535 VE

*Pylhardington* 1232 Ass, *Pillardinton superior* 1279 Nott
Pilarton Herce 1487 Ipm, Pillarton 1535 VE, Pillardington al. Pillerton 1549 Pat, Pillarton al. Pyillardington al. Netherpillardington 1594 Recov

'Pilheard's farm,' v. ingtun. One or two forms show the alternative gen. sing. form Pilheardes tun. Upper or Pillerton Priors was held by the Abbot of St Evroult in 1086 (DB), Lower or Pillerton Hersey was held by John de Hersy in 1235 (Fees).

Fosse FM is Foss Farm 1821 G. It is on the Fosse Way (supra 7). Leasowes FM. v. Leisure Barn supra 23. Noland's Cottages (6") is Nallands 1779 Recov. Sidelands (6") is Sedelond 1340 Add.

Bishops Tachbrook

Bishops Tachbrook, Tachbrook Mallory¹

Tæcelesbroc 1033 (c. 1200) KCD 751
Taschebroc, Tacesbroc 1086 DB, Tachesbroch 1176 P (p), Takebroc(h) 1179, 1180 ib. (p), Takebroke 1289 Ass, Tachesbroc 1298 Ipm
Tachebrok 1112 AC, 1259, 1459 Ch, 1330 FA, -broc c. 1200 AD, 1200 Cur, Tachebroc Mal(l)ore 1298 Ipm, 1301 FF, Bishops Tachebroke 1511 AD iii, Tachebroke Malory 1547 Monast, Fishers Tatchbrook 1576 Deed, Tachebrooke Episcopi al. Fyshers Tachebrooke 1595 Recov
Thechelesbroc 1151 RegAlb, Thechelesbroc c. 1250 Kenilworth Tacheslebroc (sic) t. Hy 2 AD, Tachesbroc c. 1149 Madox, 1195 P, 1200 CivilPl, 1227 FF, Tachelesbroc 1185 Monast, 1201 Cur
Thakhelesbroc 1200 Cur
Thacchesbroc, Thechelesbroc c. 1250 Kenilworth, Thachebroc, -brok 1255 RegAlb, 1272 Ass, Thacklesbrok c. 1320 RegAlb Tecchelesbroc c. 1250 Kenilworth Thechesroke, Theckesbroke t. Ed 1 AD ii

Ekwall (RN 389) takes the first element to be an OE tæcels, a derivative of tæcan, 'to show, direct the way,' the meaning being 'something that shows.' The name may have referred to a boundary brook, the stream on which Tachbrook stands forming here for a few miles the boundary between the ancient

¹ In Stoneleigh Hundred.
dioceses of Lichfield and Worcester. The Bishop of Chester held one manor in DB. Henry Mallore held the other manor in the parish in 1200 (Cur) (spelt Mailore in 1202 FF). In 1549 this manor was granted to Thomas Fisher (Dugdale 384).

**NOTE.** Hauxlowe lane t. Hy 8 Rental.

**THE ASPS** is Espes 1194 Cur, 1196 P, 1306 Ass (p), Aspes 1195 P et freq to 1316 FA, Nappes, Naspes 1289 Ass, Le Aspes Juxta Warrewyke 1313 FF, Naspes al. Aspes 1425 WaDeed, Naspes 1656 Dugdale. 'Aspen trees,' v. æt, æps. The n in some late forms is due to mistaken division of the ME atten aspes, 'at the aspens.'

**OAKLEY WOOD** is Otle 1262 Ass, Otleye 1297 ib., Otteley 1306 ib., Ocle 13th CartMisc, 1307 Ass, Oakley 1572 Bibk. Probably 'oak wood or clearing,' v. leah, with the common scribal and phonetic confusion between c and t.

**CHAPEL HILL** is so named c. 1840 (TA). It adjoins the ancient chapel of Tachbrook Mallory. **GROVE FM.** Cf. Grove Plantation and Hill ib. **HIGHDOWN FM** is High downe, High downe toppet. Hy 8 Rental. Hill FM may be Reddehill, Redehill ib. **HOGBROOK FM** is so named in 1654 (FF). **LODGE WOOD.** Cf. Lodge Field c. 1840 TA. **LONG MEADOW BARN** (6”). Cf. Long Meadow ib. **LOWDOWN FM** is so named c. 1830 O.S. Probably a modern name suggested by Highdown FM supra. **PARK FM.** Cf. The Park c. 1840 TA. **SLADE BARN** (6”). Cf. le Slade 1322 CartMisc, v. slæd. **SQUAB HALL** is so named c. 1840 TA. It was presumably a nickname of contempt from the shape of the house. **WIGGERLAND WOOD** is so named c. 1840 TA. **WINDMILL HILL.** Cf. Wyndemyll 1550 WaDeed.

**Warwick St Mary and St Nicholas**

**WARWICK**


(in) Wærinc wicum 1001 KCD 705, (on) Wærincwican 1016 (18th) KCD 724, Wærinc wic c. 1050 (s.a. 915) ASC (D), (æt) Wæring wicum c. 1050 (s.a. 914) ASC (C), (into) Wærincg wican 11th BCS 157

1 Parts of these parishes are in Stoneleigh Hundred.
Warvic 1086 DB, Warwic ib. et passim, with variant spellings
-wyc, -wyk, -wik, Warwick 1268 Ipm, 1409 AD v
Guarewic t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, Warrewych t. Hy 2 (1318) Ch
Warrewic c. 1150 FW
Warewiche 1173, 1181, 1190 P, Warewike 13th AD ii
Warrewic(k) t. Ric 1 (1261) Ch, -y- 1207 Cur, c. 1286 AD ii,
Warrewyk 1304 AD iii, 1344, 1486 Ipm

Professor Ekwall suggests that the first element is OE wering,
‘dam,’ which would be an ing-extension of wer, ‘weir,’ rather
than a derivative of OE werian, ‘to defend’ as suggested in
BT s.v. Hence ‘wic (pl.) or dwellings by the weir.’

WARWICK STREET-NAMES

Banbury Rd leads to Banbury (O). It was earlier Crostrete 1351 Ct,
le Crossestrete 1406 Warwick, Crosse streete ultra pontem 1588 LRMB,
Crosse Streeete 1656 Dugdale. It lies beyond the bridge over the Avon.
In early days a cross stood near to the end of the bridge (Kempe).
Barrack St is so named from the Militia Barracks. It was earlier
le Waldich t. Hy 2 Warwick, Waldichstrete 1481 MinAcct, Waldych
1545 LP, Walldich t. Ed 6 Rental, Wall ditche 1656 Dugdale, with
reference to a ditch by the city walls. Brook St was earlier Cowe Lane
1544 MinAcct, Cow Lane 1823 Kempe. The lower part was known as
Rother chepyng t. Ed 6 Rental, Rother Chipping 1656 Dugdale, i.e.
‘cattle market,’ cf. Rother St in Stratford supra 238. The Butts is
Butts c. 1725 Kempe, referring to ancient archery butts. Saint Maryes
Buttes is mentioned in 1580 (Kempe). Castle Hill was known as
Back Hills c. 1725 and 1823 (Kempe). Castle Lane. The north end
of this was known as Vineyarde Lane in 1656 (Dugdale), cf. le Wynzerd
1305 Add, le Wynyard 1322 MinAcct. The south end was earlier
le Bretaine 1349 Add, le Bruteyne 1406, le Brytayne 1425 Warwick,
le Bretayne ib., Bretayne lane 1481 MinAcct, Briten lane 1588 LRMB,
Britaine lane 1656 Dugdale, perhaps from a settlement of Bretons here.
Cf. Bartholomew St (PN D 21). Castle St is le Castelstrete 1350 Add,
1406 Warwick, in vico castri, la Rue du Chastel 1425 ib., Castle street
1545 LP. Chapel St is so named from ‘a fayre chappell of St Peter’
which stood near here (Leland). It was Poke lane t. Ed 6 Rental, Powke
Lane 1656 Dugdale, i.e. ‘goblin lane,’ v. puca. Church St is Chirche-
strete 1516 Ct, Churche strete t. Ed 6 Rental, from the church of St Mary.
Friars St is Frere Lane 1525 Rental, le Frere lane 1541 AOMB, Fryer
lane 1544 MinAcct, 1588 LRMB, from the house of the Black Friars.
An alternative name was Quenevelstrete 1481 MinAcct, Queenvelstrete
al. Freere Lane 1525 Rental, Queneel streete 1588 LRMB, Queene well
KINcON HUNDRED 261

streete 1656 Dugdale. GALLOWS St is so named in 1823 (Kempe). An earlier name was Warytre strete 1481 MinAcct, Warytree Street 1610, Wary Street 1654 Kempe, Warytree strete 1656 Dugdale, a compound of OE wearg, ‘felon’ and treow, ‘tree.’ Cf. Werydown, the old name of Whitchurch Down (PN D 248). GERRARD St was earlier Geyllhall lane t. Hy 7 MinAcct, Gaolhall Lane 1656 Dugdale. HIGH St is (in) alto vico 1349 Add, (super) magnum vicum 1425 Rental. An alternative name was High Pament 1486, le High Pavement 1493 Pat, (in) alto pavimento t. Hy 7 MinAcct, Highe pavement 1656 Dugdale.

GERRARD ST was earlier Geyllhall lane t. Hy 7 MinAcct, Gaolhall Lane 1656 Dugdale.

HIGH ST is (in) alto vico 1349 Add, (super) magnum vicum 1425 Rental. An alternative name was High Pament 1486, le High Pavement 1493 Pat, (in) alto pavimento t. Hy 7 MinAcct, Highe pavement 1656 Dugdale.

JOYCE POOL is Pool 1586 Kempe. JURY ST is in vico vocato le luerie 1347, le Yuweria 1388 Add, le fury 15th Rental, 1425 Warwick, Jury Burgage 1525 Warwick, Jury Burg 1537 ib., 1545 LP, Jury Streete 1656 Dugdale, i.e. referring to the district set apart for the Jews in medieval times. Cf. Old Jewry in London.

LINEN ST is the same street which on Dugdale’s map of Warwick is marked as Levenhull lane and clearly led to Levenhull infra 262, which must be the hill in the middle of Lammas Field Golf Course. This would seem to appear as Lymndenhall lane in 1588 (LRMB) and as Lymmenlane in t. Hy 8, t. Ed 6 Rental. MARKET Place is le markett place 1544 MinAcct. Cf. also altum forum 1425 Warwick, Hygh cheping t. Ed 6 Rental, v. cieping. Old names for parts of this were Schepemarket 1361 Add, le Horschepyng 1425 Warwick, Horse Chipping 1656 Dugdale. MILL ST is Milnestrete 1351 Ct, Millestrete 1481 MinAcct. NEW St is so named in 1823 (Kempe). It was earlier known as Pybbulane 1491 Rental, Pybbull lane, Peble lane 1541 AOMB, Pyble Lane 1544 MinAcct, 1545 LP, Pibble lane 1656 Dugdale, presumably because paved with pebbles. Cf. Pebble Lane (PN Sr 81).

NORTHGATE St is Norhgate (sic) 1272 Ass, Northgatestrete 1481 MinAcct, le northe yate strete 1538 ib. PRIORY Rd was earlier Doggelone t. Ed 2 CartMisc, Doglone 1425 Warwick, -lane 1481 MinAcct, Doggelane 1538 ib., 1656 Dugdale. It was known as Oilmill Lane in 1823 (Kempe). The road runs to the south of the site of the old priory. ST NICHOLAS St is Seynt Nicholas strete 1425 Warwick, Vicus Sc Nicolai 1525 Rental, from the old church of St Nicholas. SMITH St is le Smythestrete 1357 Add, Smythestrete 1425 Warwick, Smethstrete 1516 Ct, Smithes streete 1588 LRMB, i.e. ‘smiths’ street,’ cf. Smith St in Exeter (PN D 23).

SWAN St was Swan Lane in 1586 (Kempe). TINK-A-TANK was earlier Cannon Row 1545 LP, Canon Row 1656 Dugdale. This is a narrow footway by St Mary’s church, and the modern name is probably descriptive of the echo of footsteps. WALKERS LANE (lost) is Walkere--strete 1361 Add, Walkerstrete 1425 Warwick, in vico fullonum ib., Walkers Lane 1537 Rental, 1656 Dugdale, i.e. “street of the ‘walkers’ or fullers.” It ran from the top of West St in a south-easterly direction to the river. WEST St is Weststrete (sic) 1272 Ass, in vico occidentali t. Ed 1 CartMisc, le Westrete 1406 Warwick, Weststrete 1425 ib. Among lost names may be noted Foxes lane 1588 LRMB, Frognyllane 1544 MinAcct, le pole yarde 1544 MinAcct, Scholane 1361 Add, (le) Sholane 1406, 1425 Warwick, Sho Lane 1656 Dugdale, i.e. where shoes were sold.
Warwick St Mary

Cuckow Church (lost)

*Cukhowchirche* 1397 Warwick, *Cokhowchirche* 1406 ib.
*Cuckowhill olim Ryckmershay* 1725 B

The first element is probably the ordinary word ‘cuckoo.’ The reason for the name is unknown. Cf. “certain grounds lying within Wedgnok-park where antiently stood a Chapel which was of the Earls of Warwick’s patronage” (Dugdale 183). According to Dugdale (*loc. cit.*) the chapel once belonged to a village called Rykmersbery (Rykemylesbury 14th Warwick) long since depopulated. It lay two miles west of Leek Wootton church and the name is probably preserved in Cuckow Hill near Bulloak Fm (Kempe 216).

**Goodrest Fm** is *Goodrest* 1479 Pat, *Goderest, Goodrest* 1481 MinAcct, *Goodrest Lodge* 1576 S. This was the manor house of the Wedgnock estate, built by the Earl of Warwick and used as a country house. Dugdale (182) says, “I suppose it was so called in respect that some of the Countesses of Warwick, to avoyd much concourse of people, retired hither when they were near the time of Childbirth; for ‘tis plain, that many of their children were born here.”

**Leafield (6")** is *(the) Leefeld* 1474 MinAcct, 1484, 1493 Pat, *Leifeld* 1525 Rental, *le Leefeld* t. Hy 8 ib., *Lefelde* 1550 Pat, *ley feilde grove* 1585 LRMB. In early records we find also *le Lee, le Le medwe* 1315 Ipm, *la Lee next Warewyk, mill of Lea, la Leethorne, la Lee Greve, la Le Grove, la Lee Grene, Leethorne* in undated deeds (AD ii), probably 14th or early 15th century. It is clear that the nucleus of these names must have been a place called *Lee* (*v.* leah).

**Levenhull (lost)**

*Levenhull* 1245 Deed, 13th AD ii, 1288 Ass, 1656 Dugdale, 1740 J, *-hul* late 13th AD ii
Lethenhull  t. Hy 3 Warwick, 1474 MinAcct, -hill 1525 Rental, -hyll 16th ib., Lethinhulle 1537 ib., Lethenhylsyd 16th ib.

This may be ‘Lëofa’s hill,’ with not uncommon confusion between the sounds of v and th. “This place, lying neer to the last (i.e. Stokehull infra), hath no habitation now thereon” (Dugdale 372). For the site v. Linen Street supra 261.

LONGBRIDGE

longum pontem 1123 Warwick, Longo ponte 1190 P (p)
Longebrige 1250 FF, Longebrigge 1300, -brugge 1365 FF
Longpont (p), Longepunde, Langpond, Langpound 1262 Ass
Longbirge 1516 Ct, Longebrige 1541 AOMB

Self-explanatory. The bridges cross a tributary of the Avon. The 1262 Assize Roll forms show a hybrid compound. For the forms -birge, -burge, v. Introd. xxvi.

SALTISFORD1 and SALTISFORD COMMON (6") is Salteresford 1262 Ass (p), 1425 Warwick, Salteford 1272 Ass, Salterford 1285 FF (p), Saltesford (Street) 1340 AD ii, 1481 MinAcct, 16th Rental, 1656 Dugdale. ‘Salter’s ford.’ This ford carried the salt-way which ran from Droitwich through Coughton to Warwick (cf. Birm Arch Trans liv, 16).

STOKEHULL (lost) is Stochulla 12th Warwick, -hull 1227 Pat, 1286 FF, 1315 Ipm, Stokhull 1232 Ass, 1247 FF, Stokhill 1247 Ass, Stokehull 1252 Ct, Stokehull, Stockhull extra Warwick 1327 Banco, Stokehull 1656 Dugdale. Probably ‘hill marked by (a) tree stump(s),’ v. stocc, hyll. The place was on the north-west side of Warwick (Dugdale 372).

WEDGNOCK PARK

Wengenhoc 1262 Ass (p)
Wenghoke 1267, 1298, 1316 Ipm, 1306 Ass, 1397 IpmR, 1481 MinAcct, Wenghoc 1307 Ass
Wegenoke, -oc 1315 Ipm, Wegenok 1397 IpmR, 1446 Pat, (parcum de) 1397 Warwick, Wegenock 1537 Rental, Wedg(e)-nok(e) 1547 Monast, 1656 Dugdale
Wegenokwarrewyk, Wegenokhastang 1366 Pat

The forms are late and no satisfactory explanation of this name can be offered.

1 Now a street in Warwick.
Fishers Brook (6") is to be associated with the family of John le Fysshere (1327 SR).

Bannerhill FM is probably identical with Bonyzatehull 1406 Warwick. The CAPE is a modern name. It was formerly an isolated district (Kempe 216) and may be a name of the type Nineveh discussed supra 234. Fernhill FM is Fernyhull 1406 ib., Frenhill 1525 Rental, Frenhill 1537 ib., 1656 Dugdale, Vernehill 1550 Pat. Gospel Oak (6"). Cf. Gospell close 1542 MinAcct and Gospel Oak infra 289. It lies on the parish boundary. Hill Ho (6"). Cf. Hyllsfell 1538 MinAcct. Warwick Castle. Cf. mota castelli de Warewich 1172 P.

Warwick St Nicholas

Coten End 1 (6")

Cotes 1086 DB, 1182 P, 1221, 1232 Ass, (in vico de) 1247 Ass, Cotis 1315 Ipm
Cota 1123 Warwick
Coton 1486 Ipm, Cotton 1504 ib., Cawton Ende 1525 Rental, Cottenende 1545 LP, Cotes al. Coten end 1656 FF

'The cottage(s),' v. cot(e). "In the Conq. Survey it is written Cotes, which in our old English signifies the same with Domus" (Dugdale 372). The earlier spellings go back to the OE nominative, the later to the dative plural. Cf. Coton (supra 104). In the 12th century there seems to have been a 'Hundred' of Cotes (Coteshundredo 1182, 1183, 1185, Cotehundredo 1183, 1185 P), but it is not known what area this covered. In 1232 (Ass) it is called hundred de Cotes, quod voc' suburbium de Warr'. See Addenda 1.

Guy's Cliffe Ho

(molendin. de) Kibbecliva t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, 1170 (1314) Ch, 1199 FF, Chibbclive t. Hy 2 Kenilworth, Kibcleiva c. 1250 ib., Kilbclive al. Kilkeclive (sic) 1291 Tax
Gibbeclyf 1279 Nott, 1423 Pat, -clyve 1334 Pat, Gibclyff by Warwick 1496 Pat, Gybbecliff 1537 Rental, Gybclyffe 1545 LP, Gybclyff mylle 1585 LRMB
Quyesclif al. Gybclyf 1492 Pat

1 Survives as a street-name. It was a hamlet to the east of Warwick.
GUyclif 1530 LP, Guyesclyff, Guysclive 1535 VE, Gyesclyeff 1542 MinAcct, Guistclif (sic) 1554 Pat, Guis Cliffe al. Gibb-cliffe 1579 Depositions, Guysecliffe 1605 FF, Guycliffe 1610 FF

Probably 'Cybba's cliff,' v. clif, the reference being to the rocks by the Avon here. The pers. name Cybba is not on record, but might be a pet-form of such an OE name as Cynebeald. Cf. Kibworth (Lei) and cybban stan (BCS 1002). The later form is due to association with the famous hero of romance, Guy of Warwick.

MYTON

Mytun 1033 (c. 1200) KCD 751, Myton 1397 IpmR, 1486 Ipm, 1495 FF
Moitone, Muitone 1086 DB
Muetona 1123 Warwick
Muitona t. Hy 2 ib., Muylton 1327, 1332 SR, 1394 FF, 1547 Pat
Muton 1205 C1R, 1262 Ass, 1280 FF, 1315 Ipm
Mitton 1227 Pat, 1267, 1315, 1504 Ipm
Mighton al. Miton 1604, Myghton 1610, Miton al. Meighton 1649 FF

This is a compound of OE (ge)myðe and tun, the place being near the junction of the Leam and the Avon. Cf. Mitton (PN St 102).

PACKMORES is Pakkemor(e) 1267, 1315 Ipm, Pakmor 1298 ib., Pekemore 1488 Pat, Pakemore 1525, 1537 Rental, 1547 Pat, Packmores 1588 LRMB. This probably contains as first element the pers. name found in Packington supra 66. Hence 'Paca's marshy land,' v. mor. The s is pseudo-manorial.

WOODLOES

Wudulau, Wudelau 1123 Warwick
Wodelow 1306 Ass (p) et freq to 1457 FF, Wodelowe grove 1406 Warwick, Woodlow 1656 Dugdale

1 KCD 751 gives us the bounds of Myton in Warwick St Nicholas, but as it is only part of a parish the bounds are difficult to follow. We can identify leomenan (Leam R. supra 4), tæcelesbroc (Tach Brook supra 6) and Auene (Avon supra 2).
Woodelawe 1547 Pat, Woodloes 1572 BLBk, Woodlowe al.
Woodloes 1658 FF

‘Wood hill or barrow,’ v. hlaw. As there is no pronounced hill here, the latter meaning is likely. In later times there were three estates, North and Middle Woodloes and Woodloes, which would account for the plural.

Brook FM (6") was the home of William de Brok (1317 Ass) and Thomas atte Broke (1327 SR).

Bridge End is le Brygende 1538 MinAcct. Gallows Hill. Cf. Gallowe medowe 1585 LRMB. Heathcote is Hetcote 1324 FF, 1400 Pat, Heythcote t. Hy 8 Rental. Cf. Heathcote infra. Temple Hill (6"). Cf. le Temple fee 1525 Rental, Temple farme t. Hy 8 ib., representing the land in Warwick held by the Knights Templars in 1221 (Ass).

Wasperton

Waspertone 1043 (17th) KCD 916, Wasperton c. 1050 (17th)
KCD 939 et passim, Wasperton 1139 RegAlb, Waspurton
eyear 13th CartMisc, 1327 SR (p), 1349 Wigorn (p), Wash-
parton 1514 AD v
Wasmertone 1086 DB
Wesperton 1415 Pat

This is a difficult name. It may be a compound of OE (ge)wesc, ‘place liable to flood’ and pertun, ‘pear enclosure.’ OE wāse, ‘mud’ is also possible. Much of the district is liable to flood. Cf. Perton (St), Pertun KCD 824 and Parham (PN Sx 154). Professor Ekwall, noting the history of Ashburton (PN D 462) in which original b persistently appears as p from the 12th century onwards, suggests that the second element may be burhtun or bertun. Hence, ‘fortified enclosure (or barton) by the flooded land.’

Heathcote FM is Hetcote in Wasperton 1196 FF, 1291 Tax,
Hedcote 1221, 1229 FF, Hertcote subt. Ocley 1296 Ass, Hethcote
1411 Coventry, Heathcocke t. Hy 8 Rental. ‘Cottage(s) on the
FIELD BARN and WASPERTON HILL are so named in 1771 (StJohns). HOLLOWAY FM. Cf. Holowey 1353 CartMisc, Holoway pyt t. Hy 8 Rental, Holloway 1771 StJohns.

(b) HONESBERIE HUNDRED

This is Honesberie, Onesberie 1086 DB, Hunesberi 1191 P, no further mention of it being found. The meaning may have been 'Hun's burh,' but the site is unknown. Cf. Hunningham supra 133.

Avon Dassett

Avon Dassett

Derceto 1086 DB, Derchet 1173, 1175 P, 1214 FineR, Dercet 1233 AD, 1241 Pat (p), Derceth 1235 Fees, Auene Dercete 1202 FF, Avenederced 1223 CartMisc, Aven(e)dercet 1242 Fees, 1247 SR, 1279 Nott, 1317 FF, Avene Dercette 1247 Ass, Avenederchet 1272 ib.
Afnedereceth 1185 Templars
Dercestre 1219 FineR, Auedercrestre 1285 Ass, Hauene kter 1236 FF
Auene Derscete 1227 FF, Derset(e) parva 1291 Tax, 1332 BM, Parva Dersete 1297 Pat (p), Avenesderset 1315 Ipm, Aven(e) Derset 1316 FA, 1335 Ipm, 1367 IpmR, 1428 FA, Awen Darset 1496 Pat
Avyndorsett 1486 KnowleG, Avuyndorset 1496 Pat, Aven-dorshalt 1611 FF

This name must be considered together with Burton Dassett infra 268, an adjoining parish, and with Dosthill supra 17, in the extreme north of the county. The second element would seem to be the Celtic cêt, 'wood,' found in other English place-names (cf. IPN i, 26). This normally develops to -chet, but it is possible that in the Warwickshire names the -set may be due to Norman influence. Cf. Cerne (PN Do 190) and the numerous names in -cester. If this is so, the -to, -tone of the DB spellings is best explained as a scribal blunder. The first element is more
difficult. It might be the British word for ‘oak,’ *derua-* (W *derw*),
which would agree well with a second element meaning ‘wood,’
but as we have no OE forms we cannot tell whether an original
medial *w* has been dropped or not. For early loss of *w* cf. Dart,
Darent (RN 113–4). Professor Vendryes calls attention to similar
loss of *w* in Irish *dair* (from *d°ri-*) side by side with *daur* (from
(*d°ru*) and notes such Irish compounds as *der-thech*, ‘house of
oak, oratory’ and *dair-mag*, ‘field of oaks.’ The distinguishing
prefix *Aven(e)* looks like the well-known British word for ‘water’
or ‘river’ (v. RN 20). If this is so it must have been the name for
the little stream which rises here and flows south-east to join
the Cherwell at Banbury.

SHOOTERS HILL is *Schiterhulle* t. Ed 3 Chalcombe. This is
probably ‘shooters’ (i.e. archers’) hill.’ Cf. Shooters Hill (PN
Nth 177, PN K 3).

**Burton Dassett**

*Dercetone* 1086 DB, *Derceth* 12th *CartMisc*, 1235 Fees,
*Dercette* 1221 Ass, *Derschset* 1221 FF, *Derset* c. 1235 AD i,
*Magna Dercet* 1242 Fees, 1247 SR, 1262 Ass, 1275 RH,
*Dercete* 1320 BM

*Derced major* 1223 *CartMisc*

(Magna) *Derset* 1291 Tax *et freq* to 1509 Pat
*Great Dorcestre* 1267 Ch, *Dorset* 1326 Ipm, 1496 BM

*Dassett Magna* 1337 AD iv, (al. Burton Dassett) 1604 FF,
*Darset* 1472 BM

*Chepynge Dorset* 1397 IpmR, *Cheping Dorset in par. de Byerton*
1512 BM, 1535 FF, *Dorsett al. Chepyng Dorsett* 1553 Pat,
*Greate Dasset* 1625 Sess, *Chipping Dorset* 1650 FF, *Burton*
*Dassett al. Chipping Dassett al. Dassett Magna* 1661 FF

For *Dassett*, v. supra 267–8. *Chipping* from the presence of a
market here, v. *cieping*. Burton was originally a separate place,
*Buriton* 1327, 1332 SR, *Buryton* 1405 IpmR, *Birton* 1497 Ipm,
*Dorsett* 1800 Deed. v. *burhtun.*

HARDWICK (lost) is *Herdewic* 1123 Warwick, *Herdewich* 1185
Templars, *Templeherdewyke* 1285 *FF*, 1330 AD iv, *Herdewik(e)* 1327, 1332 SR, 1348 AD iv, *Hardwyke* 1486 Ipm, *Herdwik juxta Radewey* 1656 Dugdale. *v. heordewic*. It was held by the Knights Templars in 1185 (*op. cit.* 28). The site is traditionally between Owlington and Malboro' Fms¹ and may be that of Frog Hall *infra*.

*Knightcote* is *Kyntte cot(e)* (sic) 1232 *Ass*, *Knittecote* 1242 *Fees*, 1320 AD iv, *Knychtcote* 1279 *Nott* (p), *Knyghtcote* 1303 *FF* et freq to 1502 Ipm, *Knytecote* 1316 Ch, *Nightcourt* 1762 ParReg. ‘Cottage(s) of the “knights” or serving men,’ *v. cniht, cot(e)*.


*Frog Hall* and *Ireland FM* are so named in 1821 (G). *Old Leys* is *Olde Lees* 1545 LP. *v. læs*. *Windmill Hill*. Cf. *Wyndemylfeld* 1538 *LRMB*.

**Fenny Compton**

*Contone* 1086 DB, *Cumton* 1173 P, *Cumpton* 1235 *Fees*

*Fennicumpton(e)* 1221 *FF* et freq to 1535 VE, with variant spellings *Fenny- and -compton*, *Venny Cumpton* 1317 FF, *Fenycompton* 1496 Pat, 1544 LP, *Veny Compton* 1594 *Recov*, 1601 *FF*, *Fanny Compton* 1795 *Recov*

‘Farm in the valley,’ *v. cumb*, tun. The north part of the parish is all below 400 feet, and receiving as it does the drainage from the hills to the south, would be likely to be ‘fenny.’ For *venny*, *v. Introd. xxvi*. Traces of the use of *Cymbhæm* as the name of the inhabitants of Fenny Compton are found in the name *Combehembroc* (1246 *FF*) for a brook in the neighbouring parish of Farnborough, the same which is called *Wilmhembroc infra* 276.

**Gredenton Hill** is *Grediton* c. 1450 XtCh, *Gredington* 1502 Add.

¹ *ex inf.* Mrs Westacott.
Farnborough

Feornebeorh c. 1015 (c. 1200) KCD 1312
Feorneberg(e) 1086 DB, 1211 RBE, 1245 Pap, Farnburgh 1221
Ass et freq to 1535 VE, with variant spellings Farne- and
-bire, -bergh, -burgh, -ber(u)we, -brogh, -borough, Farm-
borrow 1675 Ogilby
Farenburgh 1422 Pat
Farmborough 1632 Sess, Farmbrow 1724 FF

‘Fern or bracken hill,’ v. fearn, beorg. “And, probably, had
at first that name from the natural disposition of the soil to bear
Ferne, the later syllable Berge signifying in our old English a
little Hill, as we see the ground, whereon the town stands, is”
(Dugdale 411). Cf. Farnborough (Ha, K) and le Farnput (1246
FF) in this parish.

GRANMORE HILL (6”). Cf. cranmere, cran meres broc 956 (c. 1200)
BCS 946, Cranmere, Cranmere Weye 1247 FF, Cranemeresweye
1331 Add, Granmore Hills 1840 TA. ‘Crane or heron pool,’
v. cran, mere.

Hall’s Hill is to be associated with the family of Thomas Hall
(1546 SR). It is so named in 1840 (TA).

Farnborough Fields. Cf. in campo de Farnberowe 1306 Ass.
v. supra 25. Harefurlong (6”) is Hare Furlong 1840 TA.
v. furlang. STAMBRA WOOD (6”). Cf. Stanborough meadow,
Stanborough hill spinney ib. Probably ‘stone hill,’ v. stan,
beorg. Cf. Stembre (PN Nth 288). Windmill Hill. Cf. the
Windmille feild 1586 Spencer.

Priors Hardwick

Priors Hardwick

Herdewyk 1043 (17th) KCD 916, -wiche 1086 DB, 1194 Cur,
1195 P, Herdewyk Priour 1310 AD iv, Prioures Herdywyk
1401 AD iv
Herdwike c. 1048 (17th) KCD 939, -wic 1236 FF, 1316 FA
Herdewyke Prior or Hardewyk Prior 1488 Pat, Hardewyk 1535 VE, (Prioris) 1558 BM
v. heordewic. The manor was granted to Coventry Priory in 1043 (KCD 916).

Prior Marston

Merston 1236, 1242 Fees, Merleston 1267 Ch, Merston juxta Herdewyk 1286 Pat, Prior(i)s Merston 1316 FA, Marston al. Merston 1542 LP, Merston al. Priors Merston 1601 Recov

‘Marsh farm,’ cf. Marston supra 84–5. The south-east of the parish is watered by many streams. The manor was held by the Prior of Coventry in 1242 (Fees).

Shutwell FM is Schetewelley, Schetewellemor 1348, Schetewellewey 1356, Shitewelle c. 1400 Spencer, Shittleway c. 1550 ib., Shuttle House 1821 G. A small stream rises here and the first element is no doubt the OE scite, ‘dung,’ which Ekwall (RN 364) finds in Skidbrook (L) and other names. Cf. also Shatterford (PN Wo 32). The second element is wielle, ‘spring, source.’

Stirch is Sturch 1821 G. Cf. le Sterte c. 1350 Spencer. Stirch is very likely a corruption of stert(e)s, referring to the two tails of land here. v. steort. Cf. Starch (PN Nth 279).


Mollington

(ax) Mollintune c. 1015 ASWills, Mollitone 1086 DB, Mollinton 1235, 1242 Fees, 1316 FA, 1332 SR, Mollyngton 1285 Ass, 1308 Ipm, 1375 IpmR, 1428 FA Moleton 1194 Cur, 1195 P, Molinton(e) 1211 RBE, 1221 Ass, 1236 FF, 1247 SR, 1279 Nott, 1287 Ipm, -yn- 1365 Pat

‘Mol(l)’s farm,’ v. ingtun.

Mill FM. Cf. the Mill 1309 Dugd 384.

1 Transferred to Oxfordshire in 1895. A part of the parish was always in that county.
Radway

Radway, Radueia, Rodeweia 1086 DB, Radewey 1198 Fees et freq to 1492 AD iii, (juxta Roteleye) 1304 Ass, Radway 1497 AD iii, Raddewaye 1538 LP

'Red way,' so named from the colour of the soil. "The place being situat on the skirt, and neer the passage up Edg-hill, had its name originally, as I guesse, from the red colour of the earth, which sheweth it self at a good distance upon that road by reason of the ascending ground" (Dugdale 420). The valley below Edge Hill is called the Vale of Red Horse (ib. 419). This seems to be an ancient track which runs from Brailes below Edge Hill to Knightcote (supra 269) and thence through Bishops Itchington and Upton to Stoneleigh.

The Grange is Hegegrange 1284 Ch, Eggraunge 1285 QW, Egge 1291 Tax, Le Eg 1326 Ch, Thegge grange 1536 MinAcct, Thegge 1547 Monast. It is on the side of Edge Hill supra 12.

Martimow (field-name) is probably identical with Merclemere c. 1265 Magdalen, the mercna mere of BCS 1234. It lies on the western boundary of the parish where it marches with Kineton, the bounds of which are defined in BCS 1234. Radway is in the diocese of Coventry-Lichfield, while Kineton is in the diocese of Worcester, the boundary between the two bishoprics corres-ponding to the boundary between the Mierce or Mercians and the Hwicce (cf. PN Wo Introd. xvi, n. 1).

Ratley and Upton

Ratley 1086 DB, Rotelei 1155 P, 1316 Cl, -leigh, -ley 1302 FF, 1315 Ipm
Rotteleia t. Hy 2 BM, Rottele 13th, c. 1250 AD, 1236 FF et freq to 1535 VE, with variant spellings -leg, -leye
Rotleye 1387 FF
Ratley 1538 LP, (al. Roteley) 1718 Recov, Ratle al. Ratsclyffe 1549 Pat, 1609 FF

NOTE. Court lane 1542 Add.

KNOWLE END. Cf. the Knole 1614 Add. v. cnoll.

NADBURY CAMP is so named in 1725 (B). According to Dugdale (389) it was anciently Northbury. There are large earthworks here (v. VCH i, 388).

UPTON is Upton 1199 FF et freq to 1599 AD vi, (super Egge) 1332 SR, (juxta Rotteleye) 1397 IpmR. Upton from its position on Edge Hill.

FOX BURY BARN (6") is Fox Burrow c. 1840 TA. Temple Pool is Temple Pond ib.

Shotteswell

Soteswalle c. 1135 France, -well(e) c. 1140 ib., 1201 Cur, 1221, 1262 FF

Shoteswell 1165 P (p), 1233 FineR, 1291 Tax et freq to 1393 AD iv, with variant spelling Schotes-, S(c)hotewell(a) 1187, 1190 P, 1315 Ipm

Schoteswell 1189 P, Scoteswell 1221 FF, Scotiswell 1260 Ass

Schotewell 1190 P

Sotteswell 1235 Fees

Chetteswell 1315 Ipm

Shotteswell 1428 FA, 1535 VE, (al. Shatswell) 1756 Recov, Shatswell 1705 FF

'Scot's well or spring,' v. wielle. For the pers. name cf. Shutscombe and Shaftsborough (PN D 62, 54). Dugdale (415) notes that there is a "fair spring issuing out of the Hill there."

LANGCOMB BARN (6") is so named in 1830 (O.S.). v. cumb.

Stoneton

Stantone 1086 DB, -ton(e) 1164, 1179 P, 1235, 1248 Fees, 1789 Cary, Stauntone 1235 Fees, 13th CartMisc

1 Transferred from Northamptonshire in 1896.
Stanton 1310 AD iv, 1311 AD, 1316, 1428 FA, Stonton 1539 AD, Stoneton vel Staunton c. 1825 Baker, History of Northamptonshire

'Stone farm,' v. tun, probably with reference to a settlement with stone walling. In the bounds of Ladbrok supra 135 n. we have reference to a place called Stanhemeford (998 Crawford viii), which must have been not far off.

Warmington

Warmintone 1086 DB, -ton(e) 1138 France et passim to 1327 SR, Warmington 1416, 1461 Pat, 1544 LP
Wirminton 1206 Cur

'Wærma's farm,' v. ingtun. Wærma would be a pet-form of one of the numerous OE pers. names in Wær-, such as Wærmund. "I presume that its denomination originally sprung from some antient possessor thereof in the Saxons time; perhaps Wære-mundus, for that appellation was then usull" (Dugdale 416). It may be that the DB form is already contracted from earlier Wærmundingtun, cf. the history of Alveston supra 231.

Arlescote

Orlavescoth c. 1080 France, -cote 1086 DB, c. 1135 France, Orlaustone 1262 Ass
Orldauescote c. 1140 France, 1208 FF, Orldauestok 1221, 1285 Ass
Horlescote 1279 Nott, Orlascote 1327 SR, Orliscote 1493 KnowleG, Orliskott 1558 Recov
Ordeliscote 1293 Ass, Ordelorscote 1299 Ipm
Orylscote 1542 LP, Arlscott 1624 PCC, Erilscote al. Arlescote 1651 FF

'Ordlæf's cottage(s),' v. cot(e). The 1221 and 1285 forms are probably due to errors of transcription, while the 1262 spelling shows confusion with tun.

Hill FM was probably the home of William sup. Monte (1327 SR) or on the Hull (1332 ib.).
KINETON HUNDRED

Wormleighton

WORMLEIGHTON [wəmˈleɪtən]

Wilman lehtune 956 (c. 1200) BCS 946, Wilmaleahtun c. 1015 (c. 1200) KCD 1312

Wimerestone, Wimenestone, Wimelestone 1086 DB

Wilmelectona t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, t. Hy 2 (1478) Pat, -lech-
ib., Wilmelecht' t. Hy 2 (1314) Ch, Wilmelect' c. 1200
CartMisc, Wilmelectonsiche 1208 FF, Wilmelacton t. Hy 3
Kenilworth, -lechtone 1239 FF, 1279 Nott, -legtton 1256 FF,
1316 FA, 1354 Ch, Wylmeleyghton 1291 Tax, 1314 FF,
Willme(s)leighton 1294 Abbr.

Wermelisone 1199 Cur, Wirmelacton 1221 FF, -legton,
-lechten 1221 Ass, Wurmeleighton 1232 ib., Wurmelepton
1265 Pat, Wormelacton 1293 Ipm, Wormleighton 1315 ib.,
Wormleighton 1316, 1497 ib., Worne Leighton 1397 IpmR,
Wormleighton al. Wilmeleighton 1498 Pat, 1499 FF, Woor-
meighton 1627 Sess

Wyrmeleton 1272 Ass

Welmeleychtion 1293 ib., Welmeleighton 1315 Pat, -leygh- 1338
AD v

‘Wilma's kitchen-garden,’ v. leahhtun. The name is probably
a pet-form of Wilmund. The same man is named in Wilmanforda
956 (early 13th) BCS 946 (in the bounds of Wormleighton,
Ladbroke and Radbourne), 998 Crawford viii and Wilmanbroc ib.
in the bounds of Ladbroke and Radbourne. Traces of the use
of Wilmhæme as the name for the inhabitants of Wormleighton

1 BCS 946–7 give us (in two forms) the bounds of Wormleighton. They
start at cranmere which must be the pool which gave name to Granmore Hill
supra 270, somewhere by the present Wormleighton Reservoir, along a broc
(now absorbed in the canal) to a porn and so to the stræt (i.e. the Banbury-
Southam road). Along the stræt to a hore pyt and a black pit to the stræt
(this perhaps covers the loop of the parish to the west of the road just men-
tioned). In BCS 947 we have a number of other boundary points which
suggest that the original parish must have included a good deal more land
to the west. In both charters we come again to the salt-street and go along
that to wilman forda (i.e. the Banbury-Southam road by Watergall Bridge
supra 135 n.). After that we have a series of boundary points which cannot be
traced until we reach the hreicweg and go along it to claihæma broc. The
ridge-way is the old track on the eastern side of the parish which leads down
to the boundary stream which divides Claydon (O) from Wormleighton, also
called cranmeres broc and so back to cranmere, the point at which we started.
are found in the name Wilmhenebroc (1246 FF) for a brook in
the neighbouring parish of Farnborough. The brook is now

SHIRNE HILL. Cf. Shirdonhull filde c. 1450 Spencer. Probably
‘bright hill,’ v. scir, dun. Alternatively the first element might
be OE scir, ‘shire,’ as the place is only a mile from the county
boundary.

WORMLEIGHTON HILL was probably the home of John de Hulle
(1304 Ass). The hill lies about a mile north of Wormleighton
village and church. The hill on which the latter stands is
probably the Churchehill of 1559 (Spencer), the home of Robert
de Chirchehull (1327 SR).

FRECKLETON SPINNEY (6") is to be associated with the family of
Nicholas Frekelton (1559 Spencer).

(c) FEXHOLE HUNDRED

Fexhole hund’ 1086 DB. No further mention is made of this
name. Anderson (135) suggests that it is an error for Foxhole.

Brailes

Brailes 1086 DB, 1130 P, c. 1250 Kenilworth, 1248 Ch, 1397
Pat, Brayles 1205 ClR, 1208 PatR, 1233 Cl, 1262 Ass, 1276
Compton, 1291 Tax, 1316 FA, 1535 VE, Brayls 1521 LP,
Little Brayles 1413 Cl
Brais 1122 (1314) Ch, 1174 P, t. Hy 2 (1478) Pat
Brailes t. Hy 2 Warwick, 1262 Ass
Brailes 1198 Cur, Bralis c. 1520 Compton
Breiles 1205 PatR
Breilles 1221, 1306 Ass, 1320 Magdalen, Braylles 1350 Ass,
Breylles 1302, 1315, Over Braylles 1316, Netherbrailes 1343
Compton
Breyle 1224 Bracton, 1263 Ipm, c. 1280 Magdalen, 1291
Tax, 1293 Ass, 1319 FF, Breiles 1233 Cl, c. 1250 Kenilworth
The most prominent feature in the parish is the hill which rises to 800 feet with a very steep scarp on all sides. The first element may therefore well be the Celtic *bre*, 'hill,' noted under High Bray (PN D 57). The second might be the Celtic *les, lis* (W *llys, Co *les*), 'court, palace, residence of a chieftain,' etc., suggested also for Charles (PN D 61). If this is correct, the name would be a very ancient one, going back to the period when British names were formed with the defining element first, as in the Germanic languages and not as in the later Welsh, Cornish and Breton. Cf. Arrallas (Co), *Arganlis* 1086 DB, *Argantles* 1259 FF. Professor Vendryes similarly notes Gaelic *Durlas* (English *Thurles*) from Hogan, *Onomasticon Goidelicum* 390. See further Introd. xx.

**NOTE.** High Streett 1696 Add, Shipestrete, Shapeshrete 1410 Ct.

**CHELMSCOTE**

*Chelmundescota* 1190 AC, 1235, 1242 Fees, 1279 Nott, *Chelmondescote* 1314 FF, 1401 IpmR

*Chilemundescote* 1247 Ass

*Chelemudecote, Chalmundecote* 1268 Ipm

*Chalmundescote* 1302 Compton


'Ceolmund's cottage(s),' v. cot(e). Cf. Chelmscott (PN Bk 84).

**SMOREL HO (6") is Smerewell 1419 Ct, Smerewall 1525 Rental, Smerl close 1585, Smorrell 1608 LRMB.** This name is probably a compound of OE *smeoru*, 'butter,' and *wielle*, and the name must have had reference to the colour or appearance of the water. Cf. Smoorells *infra* 358 and Smarkham (PN Sr 256).

**WINDERTON**

*Winterton(e)* 1166 RBE (p), 1334 Ipm, *Wynterton* 1235 Fees et freq to 1547 Monast

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1 It is tempting to associate this with the earthwork which still crowns the hill, but that, at least in its present form, is of late medieval origin, though it may possibly have taken the place of yet earlier works (VCH i, 358).
Wintreton 1221 Ass, 1242 Fees, 1326 Cl
Wynderton 1262 Ass, 1268 Ipm, 1279 Nott, 1315 Ipm, 1549 Pat, 1568 Compton, Wyndre- 1279 Nott (p), Wintrintone ib.
Winderton al. Winterton 1618 FF, (al. Wimerton) 1661 FF

‘Winter-farm,’ v. tun, perhaps referring to a settlement used during the winter months. Cf. Winterton (Pembrokeshire), 14th-century Winterton\(^1\). The place is situated under the ridge of Edge Hill in a sheltered spot, protected from the north and east, and might have been so named in distinction from some bleaker enclosure on the hills above. Cf. Gwavas (Co) from gwaf, ‘winter,’ and bod (bos), ‘dwelling.’ The Welsh Hafod (haf, ‘summer’) is a very common place-name. Cf. further Winterfold (PN Wo 239) and Somerton (PN O 188).

CASTLE HILL\(^2\), HILL BARN and HOLLOWAY HILL\(^3\) (6") were the homes of Robert \textit{ad castrum} (1332 SR), William \textit{atte Hull} (1327 ib.) and Robert de Holeweye (1327, 1332 ib.).

BALL BARN\(^4\), EDDENESHILL BARN, GILLET'S HILL and SPENCER'S GORSE (all 6") are to be associated with the families of Thomas \textit{Balle} (1309 Ass), Robert \textit{Edde(n)} (1327, 1332 SR) and Thomas and Ralph \textit{Eddon} (1627 SR), William \textit{Gillett} (1774 Poll), and John \textit{Spenser} (1327 SR) and John \textit{le Spencer} (1332 ib.).

AGDON FM. Cf. Hagden Hole c. 1840 TA. ATCHILL (6") is Upper Ache Hill 1696 Add. AYLESMORE FM is Aylsmere 1608 LRMB. FANT HILL is Fanthill ib. GALLOW HILL (6") is so named (ib.), Gally Hill 1850 White. HORSE HILL (6"). Cf. molend. aq. voc. a Horssemille 1547 FF. LONG LEYS BARN (6"). Cf. Long Leaze c. 1840 TA. MINE HILL (6") is Menehyll 1550 FF, Meanhill 1608 LRMB, Mine hill 1696 Add. Probably ‘common hill’ from OE gemêne. It is on the parish boundary. STOCKWELL SPRING (6"). Cf. Bistockwell (a field) 1585 LRMB. ‘Spring by the stump,’ cf. Stockwell (PN Sr 24). THE WARREN is so named in 1802 (Compton).

\(^1\) \textit{ex inf.} Mr B. G. Charles.
\(^2\) Castle Hill 1608 LRMB.
\(^3\) Holeweys 1419 Ct.
\(^4\) Cf. Balls lands 1551 Deeds Enrolled.
Cherrington

Cherrington

Chirinton(e), -y- 1199, 1203 Cur, 1225 Pat, 1242 Fees, 1311 Ch, 1316 FA, 1318 Ipm, 1327 SR, 1349 Wigorn, (juxta Brayles) 1309 Ass, (Parva) 1327 FF
Cherinton 1200 Cur, Cheryton 1201 ib., 1424 StratGild, 1428 FA, 1492 Ipm, Cheriton 1318 Ipm, 1675 Ogilby
Chirintone 1201, 1203 Cur, 1235 Fees
Scheryngton 1512 AD v, Cheryngton 1535 VE

This is probably one of the series of names explained by Ekwall, Studies 38 ff., as compounds of OE cirice, 'church,' and tun. These names have modern forms Cheriton and Cherrington and it is difficult to find early forms decisively in favour of Ekwall's etymology. It should be noted, however, that in the case of Cheriton (K), for which, when Ekwall wrote, we only had forms Cherintone, Ciritone, etc., Wallenberg (PN K 442) has now brought to light an earlier form Ciricetone, and we may note also Cheriton (Pembrokeshire) Churcheton 1346 AD, 1363 Cl, Cheriton 1418 AD iii¹, while for Cheriton in Brendon (PN D 59), though we have no early cirice-forms, we have the interesting confirmatory evidence that the farm is by the site of St Brendan's church, and for Cheristow (PN D 72) we have the similar evidence of the presence of an ancient chapel, as well as an early form Chircstoua. Ekwall (op. cit. 35) suggests that we have an early form cyricetun for the Warwickshire Cherrington in the cyricetun of KCD 650. The context however shows that the place was in Oxfordshire and it should probably be identified with the estate at Great Tew which St Albans had received from Archbishop Aelfric (Wills 52).

Margett's Hill is to be associated with the family of Walter Margarete (1327 SR).

Compton Wyniates

Compton Wyniates

Contone 1086 DB, Cumpton sub Vina' 1232 Ass, Cumpton Wincate 1242 Fees, Compton Parva 1291 Tax, Cumberton Wingate 1315 Ipm

1 ex inf. Mr B. G. Charles. 2 See Addenda 1.

It was also known in late times as *Compton in the Hole* 1576 S, 1670 Blome, 1789 Cary, the village being situated in a hollow. *Windgate* probably refers to the point where the combe narrows, i.e. ‘a windy or draughty passage,’ cf. Wingate Hill (PN Sr 292) and Bwlch gwynt (Pembrokeshire) which is a translation of earlier *Wyndyyete* (14th Owen’s *Pembrokeshire*)1. The 1232 form (supported by one later one) suggests that there is also some foundation for Dugdale’s story (423) that “had that addition in respect that long since there was a Vineyard within the Lordship.” It is clear, however, that the additions are alternative, and not mere corruptions one of the other.

**BROOM HILL** is *Bromhulle* c. 1260, *Bromhulfylde* t. Ed 3 Compton.

**KIRBY FM** is *Kirby* c. 1830 O.S. It is unlikely that this is a genuine place-name in -by as it is in the south of the county. In the 1332 SR there was a Walter de Kerby taxed under Kineton and a Walter de Kyrkeby (presumably a different man) under Halford. The place perhaps derived its name from this family, both Kineton and Halford being only a few miles distant. Alternatively, the name may be identified with tenement called *Kyldebyes* 1375 Compton, *common pasture lying at Culdeby* 1383 ib., in which case it is to be associated with the family of Adam de Kildesby (c. 1280 ib.) which may have come from Kilsby (Nth). Cf. PN Nth 24.

1 *ex inf.* Mr B. G. Charles.
Honington

Honington [hənɪŋtən]

_Huniton_ 1043 (17th) KCD 916, _Huniton(e) _1086 DB, 1221 Pap, _Honiton, -y- _1139 RegAlb et freq to 1445 StratGild

_Honington_ c. 1048 (17th) KCD 939, 1267 Ch, 1466 StratGild

_Huninton_ 1221 Ass, _Honintone _1275 RH, 1540 StratGild,

_Honynton_ 1331 Coventry, _Hunnyton _1576 S

_Honington_ 1540 LP


St Dennis FM _olim_ Broad Moor is _Bardemora _1194 Cur (p), _Brademor _1203 FF et freq to 1327 SR, _Bradmore _1316 FA, 1656 Dugdale, 1725 B, _Old, New St Dennis _1821 G. “Taking its name from the flat and low situation thereof” (Dugdale 458), _v._ mor. St Dennis was the patron of the ancient chapelry of Bradmore (1850 White). Cf. Broadmoor _supra_ 87.

Fell Mill is so named in 1619 (_Deed_). Granby FM is so named in 1850 (White). The name was probably taken from Granby (Nt). Littleworth FM is _Little Worth _1850 White. This may be a nickname, cf. _infra_ 337, or it may be of the same origin as Littleworth _supra_ 246. Stockwell Barn (6°). Cf. Stockwell Gate 1770 _EnclA_.

Idlicote

_Idelicote _1086 DB, _Edlicote _1403 IpmR

_Utilicote(e) _t. Hy i Kenilworth, 1211 RBE, early 13th CartMisc, 1221 Ass, 1275 RH, 1291 Ch, 1324 FF

_Utelicote _t. Hy i Kenilworth, 1170 (1314) Ch, 1199 Cur

_Udelicote _t. Hy i Kenilworth, 1122–5 Stafford, -te 1272 Ass, Hudelicote 1262 ib. (p), Uddelicote 1272 ib.

_Itelicote _t. Hy i Kenilworth, 1122 (1314) Ch, -te 1232 Ass

_Ilicote _1232 FF

_Uttlescote _1265 Pat

_Utyngcote _1285 Ass, _Utlicote _1291 Ch, Tax et freq to 1547 Monast
282 WARWICKSHIRE

Ydelicote 1441 StratGild, Idolicote 1444 ib.
Idlycote al. Utlycote 1568 FF, Iddlecote 1576 S, Idlicote al. Utlecote 1602 Recov

This is ‘Yttel(a)’s cottages,’ v. cote, with connective ing as suggested by Ritter (123). He notes the occurrence of the pers. name Ytting, etc., in Ytingstoc (BCS 1054), yttingeshlaw (ib. 777) and ytittingaford (ib. 1189), now Tiddingford (PN Bk 81).

BADGER’S FM is to be associated with the family of Richard Badger (1786 ParReg).

NINEVEH FM. v. supra 234.

Kineton¹

KINETON [kinta:n]

Cyngtun 969 (18th) BCS 1234
Quintone 1086 DB, Chintona 1122 (1314) Ch, t. Hy i Kenilworth, 1170 P, Kinton(a) 1170 (1314) Ch et freq to 1316 FA, with variant Kyn-
Kington(e) 1211 RBE, 1217 CIR et freq to 1535 VE, Kynctone 1228 Cl, Ch, 1232 Fees, Chepyng Kyngtone 1311 Ipm, 1404 IpmR, Greate Kington 1634 Sess
Kyneton 1285 Wigorn, Kineton 1656 Dugdale, Kineton or Kington c. 1830 O.S.
Great Kyntton 1325 Ipm

‘King farm,’ v. tun. The manor was held by the king TRE and TRW and he granted a market (v. cieping) here in 1220 (Dugdale 431). Traces of the name cynghæme for the inhabitants of this parish are found in the field-names Kyngemedich and Kingemewolde in the neighbouring parish of Tysoe. The ditch is the small stream which here forms the northern boundary of Tysoe, the wold is probably the high ground round Battle Fm just over the Kineton border. Cf. s.n. Napton supra 140–1.

¹ BCS 1234 gives us the bounds of Kineton. They run from welesburnan (i.e. Dene Brook supra 3 on the western side of the parish) to the little sic, from the sic to the dic and from the dic to the mere by the strat (i.e. the Warwick-Banbury road), from the strat to the morphlau and so to the fulan pyt and from the pyt to the springs and from the springs to mercna mere (i.e. Mercians’ boundary, the boundary of Radway supra 272) to succan pyt and from thence to grundlinga broc (i.e. the stream which forms the southern and south-western border of the parish), along that stream to fidestan and hragradOrn back to welesburnan or Dene Brook.
BATTLE FM. According to tradition 500 of the slain at the battle of Edge Hill near by were buried here. KENT's FM is Starve-all c. 1830 O.S. LITTLE KINETON is Parva Kynton 1285 Ass. RED HOUSE FM is The Red House 1821 G. THISTLE FM is so named c. 1830 (O.S.).

Oxhill

Oxhill

Octeselve 1086 DB, 12th AD, CartMisc, Octesselva 12th AD, Octesselfa, Octeshelva c. 1135–89 (1266) Ch
Ohteselua t. Stephen BM, Oستeschelua 1187 P, Ochesteselue 1221 FF, Otheshelue 1221 Bracton, Ohteshulue 1221 Ass, Oghteshull 1242 FF
Ostesilvae 12th Ord, (H)ostes(s)hulle 1176 France, 1221 FF, 1267 Ch, Octeselle 1183 Stafford, Octeshull 1229 FF, Oghteshull 1232 Ass
Oxeschelfa 1184 P, Oxeschelua 1186 ib., Oxeself 1199 Cur, Ox(e)sulve t. Hy 3 AD ii, 1262 Ass, Ox(e)schulf 1255 Pat et freq to 1485 AD iv, Oxshelfe, Oxshulve, Oxsulve c. 1350 Ct, Oxshulf 1428 FA, c. 1480 ECP, 1507 FF, Oxshulf 1489 Pat, Oxshelf 1545 Ct
Otheselve, Otteselva c. 1200 AD, Otteselva 13th AD ii
Oftesulphia 13th CartMisc
Ocsulf 1230 ChancR, Ocsulve 1235 Fees
Uhteshelue 1240 FF
Okschull 1276 Wigorn, Oxshulle 1298 Ipm, 1330 FA, Oxhill 1298–9 Ipm, Oxshile 1482 AD iii, Oxhill 1535 VE, (al. Oxshulf) 1569 Recov, Oxehill al. Oxehulfe 1629 ib., Oxhill al. Oxhulf 1649 FF, Oxhull 1675 Ogilby

'Ohta's shelf or sloping land,' v. scylf. This is a long tongue of land projecting to the north-west. Folk-etymology was already at work by 1184.

WINDMILL FM. Cf. Nicholas atte Millne 1327 SR and atte Mulne 1332 ib.
Tysoe, Upper, Middle and Lower

Tysoe

Tiheshoche 1086 DB
Tiesoch t. Hy 1 BM, Tiesho 1122 (1314) Ch, t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, t. Hy 2 (1478) Pat, Thieso, Tyseo 1183 BM
Tieveshou 1122–5 Stafford
Tysho 1185 Templars, Tisho 1189 (1266) Ch et passim to 1549 Pat, with variant spellings Tys- and -hou, -hoe, Tisso 1200 P, Thissho 1227 Ass, Thishou 1234 Bracton, Tyseho 1262 Ass, Thiso 1327 Ipm, Tyshho 1428 FA, 1459 Ch
Thyso sub Egge 1306 ib.
Baronestiso 1343 ib.

Overton, Churcheton, Temple Tisho 1529 Rental, Overtyso 1546 LP

This name has been satisfactorily explained by Ekwall in Englische Studien (lxx, 55–7) where he shows that it contains the name of *Tig*, the OE god of war, and he interprets the name as ‘*Tig*’s hill’ (v. hoh), yet another example of a hill-name associated with heathen worship (cf. Mawer, PN and History 29–30). This same god’s name is also found in Tuesley (PN Sr 200). Ekwall notes that the correct forms for the OE name are nom. *Tig*, gen. *Tiwes* and that the gen. *Tiges, Ties* must be an analogical form. It is interesting to observe that, unknown to him at the time, there is one early form *Tiveshous* which must go back to the more correct gen. form, which has of course survived in Tuesley. *Overtyso* or *Overton* is now Upper Tysoe, *Church Tysow* or *Churcheton* now Middle Tysoe, where is the church, and *Temple Tyshoe* or *Nether Tyshoe* is now Lower Tysoe. The Templars held land here in 1185 (Templars).
KINETON HUNDRED

Brixfield FM (6") is Brekyshulle c. 1325 Magdalen, Bryxshyll 1510 Compton, Brikyshill 1540 LRMB, Brixhill 1558, 1606 Recov, Bricks Hill c. 1830 O.S. The alteration of hill to field is clearly a quite recent corruption. The forms are too late for any interpretation of the first element to be possible.

Hardwick FM

Herdewic in parroch. de Thiesho c. 1136 BM, Herdewyke apud Tysho 1279 Nott, Hardewikfelde c. 1500 MinAcct
Outeherdewyk 1297 Ass, Kutehardewyk 1447 Magdalen
Kuyte herdewyk 1316 FA, 1367 FF, Cuyteherdewyk 1318 Compton, Cuyteherdewyke 1467 Magdalen
Kyteherdewyke 1395 IpmR, Keyte- 1397 ib., Kete- 1401 Cl, Kyt- 1405 IpmR, Kyteherdewyk 1435 FF, Ketes Hardwick 1570 Compton, Kyte Herdwyke 1656 Dugdale

v. heordwic. Dugdale was unable to find the true reason for its being called Kyte-Herdwike (423). The first element is clearly the common word kite, the variant forms Kuyte, Kyte, Kute going back to OE cyte, 'kite.' Cf. Kites Hardwick supra 139 for its possible significance.

Sugarwell Barn (6") with Sugarwell FM (just over the county boundary) is Shokereswell 1318 Pat, Sugorswell 1517 Recov, Shuckerswell 1550 Pat, Sugars- 1606 Recov, Sugers- 1611, Sugerswell al. Shukerswell 1653, 1680 FF, Suggerswell al. Sukerswell 1730 Recov, and was the home of Robert de Socreswell (c. 1180 Magdalen), Robert de Sokereswall (1253 FineR), and possibly of Walter de Shokeswell of Ailstone (1332 SR). We have here the same first element as in scocera weg (BCS 479), later Shuger Waie (1591) near Sugar Hill in Wanborough (W) (see Grundy, The Saxon Land Charters of Wiltshire, 177) and Shootersway in Northchurch (Herts), Shokersweye 1357 Rental. This is 'robbers' road' and the spring is doubtless 'robbers' spring.' The word is derived from OE sceācere, 'robber.'

Stringer's Barn (6") is to be associated with the family of George Stringer (1794 Compton).

1 Printed Knyte.
The Hangings (6"). Cf. Hangkindelond c. 1245, Honggindelonde c. 1275 Magdalen. Red Horse is The Red Horse 1656 Dugdale. "There is cut upon the side of Edg-hill the proportion of a Horse in a very large forme, which, by reason of the ruddy colour of the Earth, is called the Red Horse" (Dugdale 422). Cf. the more famous White Horse of the Berkshire Downs. Staunchall Barn (6"). Cf. Staunch hill furlong 1760 Add. Sun Rising is Sun Rising 1725 B, Rising Sun Inn 1801 Compton. Tysoe Hill FM. Cf. Tishohilles c. 1500 MinAcct. Westcote FM is Westcota 1138-47 CottCh, 1193 P, -cote c. 1180 Magdalen, Westcote Hunderegge 1287 FF, Wescote c. 1500 MinAcct, -cott 1501 Magdalen. v. cot(e). It is west in relation to Radway, not Tysoe. Hunderegge is 'under Edge,' i.e. Edge Hill supra 12. Windmill Hill. Cf. molendid. voc. Wyndemylle 1457 MinAcct.

Wellesbourne Hastings and Mountford

Wellesbourne

(in) Weles burnan 840 (11th) BCS 430, (æt) 862 (12th) ib. 503, 969 (18th) ib. 1234
(æt) Walesburnan 872 (15th) BCS 535
Waleborne 1086 DB, Walesborna t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, -lis- 1122 (1314) Ch, Walesburna c. 1150 FW, Walesburn Parva 1246 Ch
Welesburna t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, 1123 Warwick, -burne c. 1150 FW, 1235 Fees
Wellebourne 1175, 1190 P, 1247 FF, Wellesburn 1267 Ipm et freq, with variant spellings -bourne, -burne, -born(e)
Wellesbourne (Major) 1267, 1296 Ipm, 1279 Nott, (Minor) 1327 SR, (Montfort) 1327 FF, 1332 SR, (Hastang) ib., (le Strange) 1385 Dugdale, 1541 FF, (Hastingez) 1492 Ipm Welsborn Hastings al. Welsborn Lestrange 1659 FF

Wellesbourne must have been an old name for Dene Brook or part of it, v. supra 3. The persistent single l in all the earliest forms makes it difficult if not impossible to take the first element as the gen. of OE wœal, wœell, 'spring, stream.' Equally difficult, in view of the early and persistent Wel-forms, is any attempt to connect the name with OE wœæles, gen. of wealth, 'foreigner.' The name must remain an unsolved problem.
Wellesbourne Hastings was held by Thomas de Hastanges in 1316 (FA) and Wellesbourne Mountford by Robert de Munford in 1185 (P). Roger and John Lestrange are mentioned in connection with the former in 1376 (FF).

**Wellesbourne Hastings**

**Walton**

*Walton* 1086 DB, *-ton(e) 1123 Warwick et passim, (Theoderic, Spilebert) 1123 Dugdale, (Deyville) 1235 Fees et freq to 1491 Ipm, (Dayville) 1247 SR, (Mauduit) ib., 1315 Ipm, (Malduth) ib.  


*Wauton Maudut* 1239 FF, 1275 RH, (Maudyt) 1262 Ass, (Deyvill) 1285 Cl

The rarity of spellings with a medial *e* suggests that we have here a compound of OE *weall*, 'wall,' and *tun*, rather than *weala* (*v.* *wealth*). The place is less than a mile from the Fosse Way and there may well have been some Roman villa or building here, the remains of which were still visible in Anglo-Saxon times. Robert de *Deyvill* held one manor in 1242 (Fees) and William *Maudut* the other in 1221 (Ass), but the association of these families with Walton goes back to the time of Henry 1 (Dugdale 442–3). Dugdale (*loc. cit.*) says that *Theodoric* was the name of a tenant of Walton Deyville and *Spilebert* of a tenant of Walton Maudut.


**Wellesbourne Mountford**

*Chadley Fm* is so named in 1469 (*AddCh*). *v.* *leah*. King's Mead is so named in 1830 (O.S.). *Low Fm and Pit Fm* are so named c. 1840 (*TA*). **Three Bridge Fm (6")** and **Waterloo Fm**
are so named c. 1830 (O.S.). The latter is a very common farm-name in England, from the battle in 1815. Cf. Portobello Fm *infra* 306. Wellesbourne Wood. Cf. *in bosco de Welleburne* 1285 Ass.

**Whatcote**

*Quatercote* 1086 DB  
*Quatcote* c. 1186 BM, *Whatcote* 1206 FF, 1236, 1326 Ch, 1286 FF, 1656 Dugdale  
*Wathcot(e)* 12th AD ii, 1206 Cur, 1272 FF, *Wat-* 1206 Cur, 1279 Nott, 1281 Wigorn, 1285 Ass, 1535 VE, *Waht-* 1280 Compton

Probably ‘wheat cot(e),’ i.e. near which wheat was cultivated, the DB form being a clerical error. For initial *Qu-* v. Introd. xxvi.

**Lapworth**

*Hlappawurthin* 816 (11th) BCS 356, *Lappawurthin* 11th Heming  
*Lapeforde* 1086 DB  
*Lappewrthe* late 12th BM, 1197 P, 1202 FF, *-worth* 1275 RH, 1275–92 Ch, c. 1280 AD iii, 1291 Tax, 1325 Ipm  
*Lapwurth* 1236 FF, *Lap(p)worth* c. 1280, 1281 AD iii  
*Lapworth* 1275 RH et freq to 1585 AD v

Lapworth, though far distant from the main part of Kineton Hundred, was, as Dugdale (588) notes, “reputed to be parcel thereof.” It forms a part of Fexhole Hundred which is detached from the rest of that hundred, and is itself surrounded on three sides by land belonging to other hundreds. It may well be that it has the sense ‘detached portion, district,’ noted for lappe s.n. Lapscombe (PN Sr 220). See also Lapland (PN D 300) and Cherry Lap (PN Nth 159). If that is correct, then the name would denote ‘enclosure belonging to or found in such a district.’
If that is the case, we must assume that the \( h \) in the OE spelling is inorganic. Cf. such spellings as \textit{hlareow} for \textit{lareow} noted by Sievers (\textit{AS Grammatik § 217, n. 1}) or \textit{hland} for \textit{land} in the Ladbrooke Charter (Crawford viii). See Addenda 1.

\textbf{THE BROCKSHIRE (lost) is} \textit{Brokshagh} 1315 \textit{Ass (p)}, \textit{Brocsawe} 1322 \textit{Deed (p)}, \textit{-shawe} 1332 \textit{SR (p)}, \textit{Brockeshawe} 1408 AD iv, \textit{Brockshawe Lane} n.d. Hudson, \textit{The Brockshire} c. 1840 \textit{T.A.}

‘Badger wood,’ \textit{v. brocc, sceaga}. The name possibly survives in \textit{Brock sheds} (field-name).


\textbf{COPT GREEN is} \textit{le Coppe Grene} 1366 AD iii and was the home of John de \textit{la Coppe} (1323 \textit{Deed}) or \textit{atte Coppe} (1328 AD iii).

‘Hill-top,’ \textit{cf. Copt Heath supra 69}.

\textbf{GOSPEL OAK (6") is} \textit{Gospell oake} 1608 \textit{LRMB}. It is on the parish boundary. This place-name is common in many counties, and refers to a tree where a halt was made and a passage from scripture read during the Rogation ceremony of ‘beating the bounds.’

\textbf{HARBOROUGH BANKS.} Cf. \textit{Erdbyr’} 1220 \textit{ReadingB, waste of Erbury} 1343 AD iii, \textit{Little Herbury} 1407 ib., \textit{Harbery Heath}e 1586 AD v. There are the earthworks of a pre-Roman camp here, and the name goes back to OE \textit{eordburh}. \textit{Cf. Arbury supra 79–80}.

\textbf{IRELANDS FM is} \textit{Lapworthe Halle al. Irelandes Ferm} 1572 AD v, \textit{Ireland Fearme} 1574 AD iii, \textit{Irelondes farme} 1586 AD v and is to be associated with the family of Robert \textit{Ireland} (1560 Wills Wo). The surname occurs in the county in 1327 (SR), though not in this parish.

\textbf{KINGSWOOD is} \textit{Kyngeswod} 1334, 1488 Ipm, \textit{Kynkeswoode} 1419 AD iii, \textit{Kinswood brooke} 1586 AD v. Self-explanatory, but the
exact royal owner is not known. Lapworth already belonged to Worcester before the time of Cnut.

TAPSTER LANE (6") is Toppsford c. 1280, early 14th Deeds, Topford, Tapford 1329–70 ib., Toppsfordebrok 1399 AD iii, Tapsford Lane 1791 Deed, Tapster Lane 1814 Hudson, c. 1840 TA. ‘Topp’s ford.’ For the pers. name cf. Topsham (PN D 454) and Toppesfield (PN Ess 463).

THE TERRETS. Cf. the Terrett close, Terett piece c. 1840 TA. EDD records from Halliwell an obsolete Warwickshire territ, ‘clump of trees.’ This may be the word in use here. Similarly we have field-names Terrets in Hatton and Territ in Beausale.

LAPWORTH GRANGE was the home of William atte Graunge (1373 AD i).

BEARHOUSE FM (6") is Bear House 1814 Hudson. DRAWBRIDGE FM (6") was earlier Millbourne Farm (ib.) from the family of Milborn, first found in the parish in 1712 (ib.). In 1349 it was known as Ponke land (ib.), probably a scribal error for Pounke land, ‘goblin land.’ HOLE HOUSE FM (6”). Cf. Hole House Lane 1814 (ib.). LAPWORTH HILL. Cf. Hullefeld 1408 AD iii. LAPWORTH PARK. Cf. Lapworth park corner 1615 Hudson. LAPWORTH STREET is so named in 1814 (ib.). MILL Ho. Cf. Lapworthmulnepole 1398 AD v. MOUNTFORD FM (6") takes its name from the family of de Montfort of Beaudesert. Richard de Montfort acquired a moiety of the town and manor of Lapworth c. 1365 (Hudson). SANDS FM (6”). Cf. Sandycrofte 1427 AD iv, le Soundes 1608 LRMB. TINKERS BARN (6") is so named c. 1840 (TA). Cf. Tinkers Hill (ib.).

PACKWOOD

Packwood

Pachawud’ 1194 Cur (p), Packewode 1295 FF, Pakewode 1340 Coventry, Pakkewode 1351 AD iii
Packwode 1196 FF et passim to 1544 LP, with variant spellings Pak- and -wud, -wode, Pachwode 1221 Pap
Packwode 1196 FF, 1350 AD iv, 1436 IpmR
Packewode 1262 Ass
Paggewod 1267 Ch
‘Paca’s wood,’ v. wudu, with the same pers. name as in Packington and Packmores supra 66, 265.

**LISTELOW (TA)** is Listerleia early 13th Dugd 548, Listerleye 1252, 1374 AD v, -lye t. Ed i Dugd 542, Lysterleyfeld 1306 AD v, 1344 Add, Lusterley grove c. 1350 ib., Great, Little Listelow c. 1840 TA. This is probably a name of the same type as Baxterley supra 78, the first element being ME l(ate)stere, ‘dyer.’ See further Fransson 105.

**AYLESBURY HO**¹, FETHERSTONE HO (6") and PRATTS PIT² (6") are probably to be associated with the families of Philip de Aylusbury (1367 AD iii), John Fetherston (1525 SR) and Robert Prat (t. Ric i Hudson).

**FOUR ASHES** is *Ye Foure Ashes* 1608 LRMB. **LIGHTWOODS** (6") is Lyhtewode 1246 FF, Leytewodd 1502 Add. ‘Bright wood,’ cf. Lighthorne supra 255. **PACKWOOD GULLET.** Cf. *le Golet* 14th Add, Golet 1411 Coventry, Gullet Green c. 1840 TA. See PN Ess 86, s.n. Wealdgullet. **THE PLECK** (6") is so named c. 1840 TA. v. infra 331.

**Tanworth**

*Tanewrthe* 1201, 1216 Cur, 1202 FF, 1242 Cl, 1292 Wigorn, -word 1207 FF, -worth t. Hy 3 BM, c. 1280 AD iii, 1305 AD v, 1315 Ipm

*Tanneworth* 1249 FF, -worth 1304 Ass

*Thanew(u)rth* 1251 Ch, 1270 Wigorn, 1308 AD iii, -worth(e) 1269 Ch, 1293 Ass

*Tonew(o)rth* 1275 RH, 1316 FA, 1318 Pat, 1349 AD iv, 1459 AD ii, Ton(e)worth 1318, 1397 Pat, c. 1480 ECP, *Tonworth al. Tanworth* 1538 LP, 1618 Recov

*Thoneworth(e)* 1293, 1344 Ass, Thoneworth al. Toneworth 1315 Ipm

*Tonnneworth* 1397, 1406, 1553 Pat, 1441–68 StratGild, 1544 LP

¹ Cf. Alysburys land 1475 Rental.

The pers. name *Tonne* occurs in the Warwickshire DB and also in Lincolnshire, and we find the form *Tone* in Yorkshire (cf. Redin 110, 137). This may be the weak form of the pers. name noted under Tansor (PN Nth 208). Cf. also Tanfield (PN NRY 221–2). Hence ‘Tanna’s farm,’ *v. worp*.

**NOTE.** Belle lone, Roselleslone, Spyn lane *t. Ed 1 Dugd 542, Spryngwell lane, Welle lane 1475 Rental.*

**Aspley Heath** is *Æpsleage 963 (11th) BCS 1111, Aspelea 1180 P (p) et freq to 1468 StratGild, with variant spellings -le(ge), -leye, Espeleg 1247 Ass, Haspeley 1285 QW, Aspley parke 1475 Rental, Aspeley al. Aspeleigh 1668 FF. ‘Aspen clearing or wood,’ *v. leah.*

**Beaumont Hill** (6") is *Beaumont in Toneworth 1345 AD iv, Beamountes 1553 Pat, Beaumond t. Ed 6 Rental.* This is a Norman-French name denoting ‘beautiful hill.’ Cf. Beamonds (PN Sr 108).

**Bedworth FM (6")**

*Bettesworth 1199 FF, 1235 Fees, -wurthe 1221, 1247 Ass, -word 1262 ib., -worth 1695 Morden, Bettles wich 1315 Ipm, Be(t)ilesworth 1330 AD iv, 1401 IpmR, 1656 Dugdale, 1830 West

*Bettesworth 1443 MinAcct, Bettes- 1526 Ct, le Oldebettysworth 1468 Cooper, Olde, Newe Bettesworthie 1543 AD v, Beds-worth 1855 Kelly*

The first name may be the pers. name *Betel*, suggested for Bittlesham (PN Sx 103) and for Betteshanger (PN K 578). See Wallenberg, *loc. cit.* for a full discussion of this pers. name. Hence ‘Betel’s farm,’ *v. worp.*

**Cank Barn** (6") is *Kanke 1510 KnowleG.* Cf. *Kaneslaned 1411 Coventry, Canckefild 1575 Ct (v. infra 352), and Cank in Inkberrow (Wo), for which no early forms have been found. There can be little doubt that this is the English cognate of Norw *kakk*, ON *køkk* (gen. *kakkar*), ‘lump, clump, clod’ (cf. Torp *s.v. kakkm. 2*). The distribution of this term is against its being a Scandinavian loan-word in English; rather it must be taken to be the cognate West Germanic word.
Cank is a steep well-rounded hill at the top of a valley, Cank Barn stands on the rounded spur of the prominent hill sloping down from Tanworth church, while Cank Field lies similarly on the upper slopes of a long well-rounded hill.


CHESWICK GREEN is Chesewych 13th Dugd 548, Chesewik, -y-1267 Ipm, 1301 Ch, -wice c. 1327 AD iv. ‘Cheese farm,’ v. wic. Identical with Chiswick (Mx) and Chiswick (PN Ess 522).

CLAY HALL (olim Fulwood)¹

Folewode 13th AddCh (p), 1309 AD ii (p), 1348 AD iii,
Folwode 1327 SR (p)
Foulwod 1315 Ass (p)
Fulwode 1322 Abbr, Fulwoode 1649, 1654 FF, Fullwoods Fields 1725 B
Cleahall 1593 FF, Cley Hall 1656 Dugdale, 1695 Morden, 1725 B

Originally ‘muddy wood,’ v. ful, wudu.

CODBAROW MANOR Ho (site of) (6°) and CODBOROUGH (6°) are Coddebarwe 1302, 1362, 1370 AD iv, -baruwe t. Ed 3 Dugd 542, Codbargh 1408 AD iv, -barowghe 1427 ib., Codboroughall 1475 Rental, Codbrough t. Ed 4 ib. The forms are late but it is probable that the first element is OE Codda, a nickname from OE codd, ‘bag,’ found also in Codford (W), BCS 595 Codanford, Cothe-ridge (PN Wo 116), Codnor (PN Db 95) and many other place-names. v. beorg.

CRAWENHALL (lost)² is Craueshala 1190 Cur (p), Grohenhale 1247 Ass, Crowenhale 1297 ib., 1327 SR (p), 1345 AD iv, 1349 AD iii, 1352 Ass, Crounhale 1315 Ass (p), Crewenhale, Crawenhall 1695 Morden. ‘Crow’s corner,’ v. crawe, healh. The earliest form is probably corrupt.

¹ So says Dugdale (581), but Clay Hall is ½ mile east-north-east of Umberslade while Fulwood lies 2 miles west-north-west of it.
² The site as shown in Morden’s map was on or near that of the present Elliott’s Hall infra 295.
Earlswood is *le Erlyswode* t. Ed 4 *Rental*, *Erlysw wood* 1475 ib., *Urleswoode* 1544 LP. The Earls of Warwick were overlords of the manor of Tanworth. Cf. Earlswood (PN Sr 305).


Illshaw Heath is *Ilshawe heath*, *Ilshawebrooke*, *Ilshawe grove* c. 1470 Add and was the home of John de *Yelschawe* (1377 AD iii). v. sceaga. The forms are too late for any interpretation of the first element to be suggested.

Monkspath Street is *Monekespathe* 13th Dugd 548, *Munkes-path* 1221 Ass (p), 1285 FF, *Monkes-* 1315 Ipm, 1356 AD iv, 1451 Ass, *Mounkespathe* 1352 Wollaton, *Monspade* 1475 Rental, *Monkespathe Streyt* 1550 FF, *Monkespath streete* 1630 Add. This is now the name of a part of the Stratford-Birmingham road. "Which path I suppose was so named in regard that the Monks of Stoneley past so oft that way to Bordsley Abby in Worcestershire" (Dugdale 581), but Mr Houghton, who has made a special study of Warwickshire roads and tracks, comments as follows: "I think Dugdale was in error here and that the monkspath was from Bordesley to its daughter-house at Merevale. The track early gave its name to a district, which became a quasi-manor. It should be noted that the suffix *street* does not appear till the mid 16th century."

Sidenhales Fm is *Sydenhale* 1286 FF (p), 1296 Ass, 1317 AD iv, 1544 LP, *Sydenhallys Hall* 1547 Pat, *Sidenhall* c. 1830 O.S. 'At the wide angle of land,' v. sid, healh. Cf. Sidnalls (PN Wo 363).

Tylers Grove is *Tylhous grove* 1373 AD iv, *Tylers Grove* c. 1840 TA. Cf. also *le Tylhous Ovene* 1373 AD iv and *Tylecroft* 1475 Rental. 'Tile house and field,' clearly with reference to a place where they were made. v. croft. For the modern form cf. PN Sr xxv.

Umberslade 1693 Recov. Cf. also Umberhill 1553 Pat in the parish. No certainty is possible with regard to this name, but it is possible that the slade or valley (v. slaed) takes its name from the small stream which flows through it and that this is yet another example of the numerous streams called Humber in England. v. Humber in RN 201 ff. and PN BedsHu 227–8.

WINTERTON FM is Winterton 1275 RH (p), Wynterton 13th AD iii (p), Wyntertons 1543 AD v, Wyntornes 1553 Pat. This name may be identical in origin with Winderton (supra 277), or, since the earlier forms are derived from pers. names, the name may be of manorial origin from a settler from Winderton. The s in the 1543 reference is in favour of this.

BLACKFORD Ho, BROOK HOUSE FM1, HEATHFIELD FM2 (6") and WOOD END3 were the homes of Robert de Blakeford (1262 Ass), John atte Brok (1304 ib.), Simon de la Heth (1332 SR) and John Atte Wode (1317 Ass).

BISSELL’S COPPICE, BRAG’S FM, BROWN’S GREEN4, CHAMBERS’S COPPICE, CHEEDON FM5, CLARKSLAND COPPICE (all 6"), CLEOBURY FM6, DANZEY GREEN, DICKENS HEATH7, ELLIOTT’S HALL8, GILBERT’S GREEN9, JERRINGS HALL10, KEMPS GREEN, LADBROOK PARK11, MOWS HILL FM12, TERRY’S GREEN and WARING’S GREEN13 are to be associated with the families of John Bissell (c. 1840 TA), Humfrey Brage (1525 SR), John Brun (1327 SR), Thomas Chambers (1667 HT), John Cheedon (1628 Solihull ParReg), William Clarke (1667 HT), Walter Cleobury (t. Ed 3 Dugd 342), John Denesy (1313 AD iv) and Nicholas Densi (1327, 1332 SR), Thomas Dykens (1524 SR), John Eliot (c. 1450 Add), Robert Gilbert (1367 ib.), Adam Geryn (1327, 1332 SR), Thomas

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1 Brookhouse Farm 1821 G. 2 le Hethfeld 1479 Min.Acct.
3 Wood end 1725 B.
5 Chedon c. 1830 O.S.
6 Cleoburye 1558, 1631 Add. The family must have come from Cleobury (Sa).
7 Dickins heathe 1580 ib. 8 Elleots 1631 ib.
10 Gerrens 1631 Add.
11 Lodbrokes in Toneworth 1400 Cl, Lodbroke 1475 Rental, Lodbrokes Park 1544 LP, Lodbrokes’s Mannour 1656 Dugdale.
12 Cf. Moules lane 1411 Cooper. 13 Wayrings 1553 Pat.
Kempe (ib.), John de Lodbroc (c. 1220 AD iii), i.e. of Ladbrooke supra 135, Hugh Moul (1305 FF) and Robert le Moul (1327 SR), Nicholas Tyrrye (1562 Ct) and John Terry (1667 HT) and Thomas Waryng (1327, 1332 SR).

BIRCHY CROSS. Cf. Byrchecrofts 1553 Pat. Boxtrees is Box Trees 1821 G. The Butts (6") is le Buttes 1315 Ipm. v. infra 322. DINGLE Ho (6"). Cf. the Dingle, Dingle Close c. 1840 TA. Hill FM. Cf. Hull lands 1475 Rental. Lady Lane (6") is so named in 1821 (G). Cf. Lady heth 1539 AD iii. Leasowes is Leasowes 1821 G. Pasture land, v. læs infra 329. Light Hall is so named c. 1840 (TA). Moathouse FM (6"). Cf. Moat Close ib. The Mount (6") is so named ib. Newfallings Coppice (6") is Newfallen Coppice 1544 LP. Old Grove FM. Cf. the Old Grove or Terrets c. 1840 TA, v. supra 290. Pool Head FM (6") is so named in 1830 (O.S.). Cf. also Pool Tail Meadow c. 1840 TA. Red House FM (6") is so named in 1821 (G). Robinhoods FM is so named in 1830 (O.S.). The Rowells (6"). Cf. Rowel meadow, Upper, Lower Rowells c. 1840 TA. Rumbush is so named in 1633 (Add). Rushbrook is so named in 1821 (G). Salter Street is Salters street 1725 B. It is not on a salt-road and probably takes its name from the Tanworth family of Salter (ParReg 1693, etc.). Springbrook FM (6"). Cf. Springewellelon t. Ed 1 Dugd 542. Tithe Barn Lane (6"). Cf. Teytheberne t. Ed 3 Dugd 341, carrying this word back some 200 years (cf. NED). Tom Hill (6") is so named c. 1840 (TA). Windmills Naps is Windmill Knap ib., v. cnæpp. Cf. Wynmefelde 1373 AD iv. Witch Pits FM (6"). Cf. Wich Pit Meadow c. 1840 TA.

(d) BARCHESTON HUNDRED

This is Bedriceston(e), Berriceston(e), Berricesi 1086 DB, no further reference being found. It was absorbed into Kineton Hundred in the 12th century, v. supra 247. The Hundred consists of two parts, the main part to the south of Fexhole Hundred in the extreme south of the county, and a detached area consisting of the parishes of Ilmington, Stretton on Fosse and Whitchurch,
which forms a long narrow strip, separated from the rest of the county by the Worcestershire parishes of Shipston on Stour, Tidmington and Tredington.

Barcheston

Berricestone, Bercestone 1086 DB
Barchestona c. 1112 (1329) Ch, Barcheston al. Barston 1629 Recov, Barston al. Barcheston 1655, 1731 FF
Barchesston c. 1190 Magdalen, 1193 P, 1232 Cl, 1316 FA, (Symonis) 1235 Fees, -don 1279 Nott, Berkeston 1313 Ipm, Brecheston 1316 ib.
Barcheston 1324 Ipm, Bircheston 1325 Cl
Bergeston 1401 IpmR
Berston, Barston 15th StratGild
Burcheston 1630 ParReg (Honington)

The d in the spelling of the Hundred name suggests that the OE form of this name was Beadurices tun, ‘Beaduric’s farm,’ with early assimilation of dr to rr, v. tun. Simon held the manor in 1235 (Fees).

Willington

Ullavintone 1086 DB, Wolauitona, Wolaugtona 1224 Bracton, Wallavington 1232 FF, 1287 Cl, Wullaunytone 1232, 1262 Ass, Wollauyntone 1285 FF, 1428 FA, Wollavinton 1288 Ass, -ynstone 1441 FF
Wolayntone 1319 Ipm, Wolington 1372, 1403 IpmR
Wyllamyngton al. Wyllington 1546, Willington al. Willamington 1649, 1661 FF

‘Wulfstāf’s farm,’ v. ingtun. The later form was probably influenced by the holding here of the Willington family, who bought Barcheston in 1507 (Dugdale 455).

Barcheston Ground Fm is so named in 1821 (G). Borough Hill is Borrowe hill 1608 LRMB, Borrowhill 1725 B. v. beorg. Round Hill is so named in 1760 (Add).
Barton on the Heath

BARTON ON THE HEATH

Bertone 1086 DB et freq to 1279 FF, Barton 1235 Fees et freq
Barton in Hennemershe 1317 FF et freq to 1545 Ct, Barton
super le Heath al. Barton Henmarsh 1607 Recov, Barton on
the Heath al. Barton in Marsh 1655 FF

v. beretun. "Bertone... is a Saxon word, and signifieth the
same that in some places we now call a foldyard, yet intendeth
all such barnes and outbuildings as belong thereto" (Dugdale

HIRON’S HOVEL (6") is to be associated with the family of Thomas
Hiron (1807 EnclA).

slæd. For hades, v. infra 327. WHEELBARROW CASTLE (6") is so
named in 1725 (B).

Burmington

BURMINGTON

Burdintone 1086 DB
Burminton(e) late 12th Compton, 1211 RBE et passim to 1428
FA, with variant spelling -ing-, Burninton 1242 Fees, 1302
Abbr, Burmenton 1273 Cl, c. 1280 Compton
Byrminton 1262 Ass, Byrmyngton 1517 Compton, Birmingham
1624 ParReg
Bormyn(g)ton 1285 FF, 1322 Ch, 1339 Compton, 1403 IpmR,
1465 Merton
Bourmynton 1338 Compton
Bermington 1372 IpmR

This is either Beornmundingtun, i.e. ‘Beornmund’s farm’
(v. ingtun), with early loss of medial syllables as in Alveston
supra 231, or Beormingtun from Beorma, a pet form of Beorn-
mund or Beornmær. Cf. Birmingham supra 34-6.

MERE FURLONG COPPICE (6”). Cf. Burmington meare furlong
1680 Dickins, Mere Furlong Gate 1805 ib. It lies on the parish
boundary. v. (ge)mære. MITFORD BRIDGE is Meetford Bridge
1656 Dugdale, *Midford 1760 Add.* The place is at the meeting-place of two streams, tributaries of the Stour, and the name may record the fact, the first element being *(ge)myd* as in Myton *supra* 265.

**Little Compton¹**

**Little Compton**

*Contone parva* 1086 DB  
*Cumpthone* t. Hy 3 Monast, *Parva Compton* 1301 Wigorn,  
*Compton in Floribus* 1535 VE

'Valley farm,' cf. Compton *supra* 269. *Little* to distinguish probably from Long Compton near by. *In Floribus,* i.e. 'among the flowers', perhaps has reference to the sheltered position of the village. Cf. Weston *in the Thistles infra* 300.

**JORDAN’S BARN (6")** is to be associated with the family of Richard *Jordan* (1795 EnclA) and probably also William *Jurdan* (1327 SR) in Long Compton.

**GREY GOOSE LANE (6")**, **HEATH FM (6")** and Kitebrook. Cf. Greygoose Hill, the Heath and Kitebrook 1795 EnclA. Oakham is Oakham or Combes c. 1800 Terrier.

**Long Compton**

**Long Compton**

*Cuntone* 1086 DB, *Cumtona* 1123 Warwick, *Cumpton(a) 1218 Bracton, 1231 Cl, (Magna) 1275 RH, Compton in Henmers 1278 Pat, Cumpton in Hennemersh 1278 Cl, Cumpton Garynges 1305 Pat, Magna Compton in Hennemersshe 1316 ib., Cumbtion in Hennemersch 1338 Ipm, Cumpton juxta Whickehford 1477 Compton, Over Compton 1520 LP, Compton Longa 1535 VE, Compton al. Longe Compton 1600 Recov, Long Compton al. Much Compton 1600 Compton

'Valley farm,' v. cumb, tun. Distinguished from the other neighbouring Comptons by various epithets. *Magna* because the largest, *Long* because the village is a good mile in length, *Over* in relation to Compton Wyniates *supra* 279, *Henmarsh* because it lies on the east margin of this area, partly in Gloucestershire in 1844.

¹ Transferred from Gloucestershire in 1844.
tershire. Cf. Moreton in the Marsh in that county, corrupted from Moreton Henmarsh (PN Gl 82, 110). The name would have reference to a marshy district frequented by wild fowl, *v. henne, mersc.* Cf. Barton on Heath *supra* 298.

**Weston Ho** is *Weston* 1279 *Nott, 1313 Ch, (juxta Chiriton) 1327 SR, (juxta Magna Compton) 1330 Ass, Weston in the Thistles 1610 Speed, 1695 Morden, Weston on the Green 1760 ParReg.* ‘West farm,’ *v. tun.* *Chiriton* is Cherrington *supra* 279. It lies south-west of that place. For *in the Thistles* cf. *s.n.* Newton Regis *supra* 20.

**Yerdley FM** is *Yerdeley* 1477 *Compton, Yeardley Hitch c. 1800 ib.* Identical in origin with Yardley (PN Wo 231, PN Nth 108) and referring to woodland from which yards or spars are taken. Cf. also PN D liii. For *hitch* *v. infra* 335.

**Hill Barn (6″)** was probably the home of John *atte Hulle* (1327 SR).

**Heydon’s Furze (6″)** and **Neakings** are to be associated with the families of Richard *Heydon* (1627 *Compton*) and John *Neakyn* (c. 1600 *Add*).

**Coates Barn (6″)** is *le Coates* 1629, *le Coate* 1637 *Compton.* *v. cot(e).* **Craw Bridge (6″)** is *Crawbridge* c. 1800 ib. *Fullbrook* is *Fulbrooke* 1637 ib. Probably ‘muddy brook,’ *v. ful.* **Harrow Hill** is so named c. 1800 ib. Cf. Harrow Hill (PN Sx 165) and *Harrowdowne hulle* (1406 Eyns) in Wood Eaton (O). It may have been marked by a heathen ‘harrow,’ *v. hearg.* **King Stone (6″)**. Cf. *Kingstone Common* 1812 *EnclA.* **Long Compton Wood.** Cf. *Cumptone Wode* 1477 *Compton.* **Northdown Barn (6″)** is *le North Downe* 1629 ib. **Redliff Hill (6″).** Cf. *Redliff Wood, Ratliff Hill* c. 1800 ib., *Red Cliff Hills* 1812 *EnclA.* Probably ‘red slope,’ *v. clif.* For loss of *c* cf. Cunliffe (PN La 73). **South Hill Barn (6″)** is *le South Hill* 1629 *Compton.*
KINETON HUNDRED

Stourton

Sturton 1206 Cur et freq to 1549 Pat, (juxta Wycheford) 1337 FF, Stourton 1285 Ipm, Stourton 1316 FA et freq to 1656 Dugdale
Stowreton 1445 StratGild, 1609 FF, Stowerton 1650 ib., 1807 Encl A

‘Farm by the river Stour’ supra 6. v. tun.

Stourton Mill. Cf. Stourtonmelle, Stourmylnham, le Melle-hamme 1375 WAM. v. hamm.

Rouse’s Barn, Shaw’s Plantation and Sturch’s Barn (all 6") are to be associated with the families of John Rouse, Robert Shaw and John Sturch (1807 Encl A). Cf. Rouse’s Moor, estate called Sturch’s ib.

Sutton under Brailes

Sutton under Brailes

Sudtune 1086 DB, Sutton(e) 1204 Cur et passim, (juxta Brales) 1268 Wigorn, (Brayles) 1287 Ass, 1541 LP, (in Hennemersch) 1295 FF, (subtus Brayles) 1573 FF

‘South farm,’ v. tun. The place is two miles south of Brailes (supra 276). For Hennemersh, v. Long Compton supra 299.

Whichford


Whetchelford 1327 FF
Whitford 1675 Ogilby

1 A township in the parish of Whichford infra.
2 Transferred from Gloucestershire in 1840.
The rarity of forms with initial *h* in early records suggests that this consonant is intrusive. The first element is perhaps OE *wice*, 'wych-elm.'

**Wincott’s Barn** and **Wyton’s Piece** (both 6") are to be associated with the families of Wylyam *Wyncote* (1525 SR) and John *Wyting* and Thomas *Whyting* (1327, 1332 SR). The latter is so named in 1807 (*EnclA*).

**Ascott** is *Ascote* 1279 Nott, 1410 Ct, 1593 PCC. Probably 'east cot(e)' It lies due east of Whichford. **Bright Well** (6") and **Bright Hill**. Cf. *Brightwell Lots* 1807 *EnclA*. **Farnicombe** is *Farneycomb Furlong*, *Farneycomb Leys* ib. v. cumb, læs. **Gottenham**. Cf. *Gotingham brook* ib. **Hollywell** (6"). Cf. *Holywell brook* ib. **North Leasow** is *Northleasowe* 16th Add. 'North pastures,' v. læs *infra* 329. **Traitor’s Ford** is ford called *Traitors Ford* 1807 *EnclA*. **Whichford Mill** is *Wykford Mylnes* 1390 IpmR. **Whichford Woods** are so named in 1807 (*EnclA*).

**Wolford**

**Wolford (Great and Little)**

*Volwarde, Worwarde, Ulwarda, Ulware* 1086 DB


*Wlfarde* 1199 FF, *Wolfarde parva* 1279 Nott


The name is apparently a compound of OE wulf, ‘wolf’ and weard. The latter word must here have its sense of ‘watching, protection,’ or possibly ‘ambuscade.’ The name would refer to a spot where a watch was kept for wolves. For such a name we may compare the history of Wolfage (PN Nth 159). In support of its use for watching purposes we may perhaps note the existence of relics of ancient entrenchments at Great Wolford.

FOUR SHIRE STONE is Shire Stones 1576 S. It is at the meeting-place of the shires of Gloucester, Oxford, Warwick and Worcester. In BCS 1238, a 12th-century copy of a charter of 969, we find that the bounds of Evenlode, at one point of their circuit, run from one stone to another stone and then to a third and then to a fourth, so that in those days there must actually have been four stones at this point.

NETHERCOTE (6") (with NETHERCOTE BRIDGE) is Nethercote 1321, 1407 Compton, Nethir- 1369 FF, Nethercot Quarter, Nether Cot 1760 Add and was the home of Ralph de Nethercot (1221 Ass). ‘Lower cot(e).’ It lies in the valley between Great and Little Wolford.

WOLFORD HEATH was probably the home of Simon atte Heth (1315 Merton). Cf. Heath Lots c. 1840 TA.

SHIRLEY’S FM (6") is to be associated with the family of Daniell Sherley (1637 Compton).


DETACHED PART OF BARCHESTON HUNDRED

Dugdale (481) has an interesting note on these detached areas and rightly interprets their history: “I must now pass over to the Western side of Stoure, to observe the rest of those places which remain in this Hundred to be spoke of; and in so doing,
am to skip over a long and narrow tract of land, that is part of Worcestershire, and yet wholly environ’d with this County: thereof before I go farther, it will not be amiss to give some probable reason (for apparent proof I have none) why this and such parcels so encompassed become thus severed from the Counties wherein they lye: which, in short, I conceive to be no more than this; viz. that they, being originally (I mean before the division of Counties was absolutely made and setted) belonging to some great person, whose residence was far distant, and in the old assessments rated there, continued always afterwards so taxt; and for that respect have been, and are still reputed part of those Shires. And that this was the first ground thereof, will be evident enough from the instances that might be given therein through sundry parts of this Realm, as in this particular here before us; where it is clear, that Tredinton, with those Hamlets belonging thereto...together with Newbold (antiently a member thereof) were parcell of the lands heretofore belonging to the Church of Worcester, founded before K. Alfred’s time, that the condition of our counties, as now they are, was absolutely setled: as also Goldicote and Alder-Marston belonging to the Monastery of Pershore, of which place tis most like they were members long before that antient Abby was erected.”

Ilmington

Ilmington

Ylman dunes gemære 978 (11th) KCD 620, (et) Ylmandune c. 1000 Aelfric, Dedicatory Epistle to Homilies
Edelmitone 1086 DB
Ilmedon(e) ib., -done 1247 Fees et freq to 1428 FA, -a 1168 P, Ylmedon t. Hy 3 CartMisc
Imeldona 1178 P
Illamedone 1204 Cl
Hylmendone 1227 FF, 1232 Ass, Hilmendon 1262 ib., Hul-
1376 AD iii
Ilmyndon(e) 1269 Wigorn et freq to 1428 AD v, -men- 1248 Cl, 1272 FF, 1298 Ipm, -myng- 1306 Ass, 1496 Pat, 1535 VE, -yngton ib.
Elmyngdon 1445 Pat
This is a difficult name. It is possible that the 11th-century form *Ylmandun* is for earlier *ylmenandun* and that we have a lost adj. *ylmen*, a derivative of OE *ulm*, ‘elm.’ That such a form as *ulm* existed side by side with the usual *elm* is shown by the form *ulmtrewow* found once in OE. This is cognate with LGer *olm* (cf. Walde-Pokorny i, 152). Such compounds of *dun* and an adjective derived from a tree-name are found elsewhere (cf. Bockendon *supra* 180). Hence perhaps ‘at the elm-grown hill.’ The only objection to this etymology is that we should have expected some ME forms in *Ulme(n)*-, but the objection is not fatal to the etymology suggested. Cf. Introd. xxvi.

**COMPTON SCORPION**

_Hethin Cumpton_ 1242 Fees, _Hethene Cumptone_ 1247 SR  
_Comton Schorefen_ 1279 Nott, 1285 Ass, _Cumpton Scor(e)fen_  
1298 Pat et freq to 1814 Brewer, _(Scorfyn)_ 1477 Cl, _Compton Scor(fyn)_  
1403 IpmR, _((Scorefen))_ c. 1500 MinAcct, _((Scorphyn))_  
1546 FF, _((Scorffyn))_ 1562 ib., _((Scorpion))_ 1781 EnclA

It is difficult to say why the adjective *heathen*, whatever its sense may be, is applied to Compton Scorpion and the origin of the addition *Scorefen* is unknown. _v. cumb, tun._

_Foxcote_ is _Fecota_ c. 1200 France, _Foxcote_ 1285 Ass, 1310, 1653  
_FF, 1327 SR, 1370 AD iv, Foxcott al. Foscott 1679 FF, Faxcoate_  
1725 ib. Probably ‘fox earths,’ though an alternative meaning might be ‘cottages near which foxes were to be seen.’ Cf. PN Wo xxxix.

_Berryfield FM._ _Cf. Berry Field Hill 1781 EnclA._  
_Cathole_ is so named in 1821 (G). _Dunstable_ (6”). _Cf. Dunstall gate, lane called Dunstall 1781 EnclA_ and Dunstan Fm _supra* 60. _Knowlands Hill_ (6”). _Cf. Nellands Ford ib._ _Nabsworth_ ib. _Newfoundland Well_ is _Newfound Well House_ ib. and probably referred to a newly discovered chalybeate spring, the modern form being corrupt. _New York_ is so named in 1821 (G). _v. supra* 234. _Southfield_ is _South Field 1781 EnclA._

_Windmill Hill._ _Cf. Windmill Field ib._
STRETTON ON FOSSE

Stratone 1086 DB, Stratton c. 1170 BM, 1262 Ass, 1267 Ch, 1291 Tax
Stratton 1235 Fees, 1275 RH, (super le Fosse) 1263 FF et freq to 1546 LP, (de la Fosse) 1608 FF, (on the Fosse al. on the Force) 1651 ib.

‘Farm on the Roman road.’ Cf. Stretton supra 119, 146. It lies by the Fosse Way.

DITCHFORD FM

Dicforde 1086 DB, DICHEFORD 1184 P et freq to 1402 Merton, with variant spelling Dyche-, Dychford 1286 ib.
Dikeford 1184, 1185 P

FRARIC DE DYCHEFORD 1221 Ass, 1239 FF, Dysceford Frary 1285 Ass, Dychford Frary 1358 FF, Dycheford Frary 1402 Merton, Dychford Fery 1542 CtRequests

Middeldicheford 1272 Ass, 1441 AD iii, Niderdicford al.

Niderdichfordfrary 1401 Cl, Nedyrdychford 1407 Merton
Agars Ditchford 1657 FF

The ford is probably the one where Fosse Way crosses Paddle Brook. Cf. Ditchford (PN Wo 98). FRARIC de DICHFORD held the manor in 1221 (Ass). No connection of an Agar with the place has been found.


WHITCHURCH

WHITCHURCH

WITECERCE 1086 DB, Hwitcherche 1221 Ass, Withechirche 1235 Fees, WYTHE- 1298 Wigorn, Whytechirch 1265 Misc, Wichurch 1268, Whitcherch 1315 Ipm

Further forms are without interest, the first element being invariably Whit(e)- or Whyt(e)- or Wyt(e)-. Probably ‘white
(stone) church.’ For a discussion of the name, v. PN D 247, s.n. Whitchurch.

Bruton (6") is Brocton 1262 Ass, 1285 BM, 1352 FF, Brok-1334 ib., Brough- 1428 FA, 1656 Dugdale, c. 1830 O.S., Bruk-1518 FF, Bruerton 1628 Recov, Broughton al. Brewton 1661 FF, Bruton 1709 Tombstone. ‘Brook farm,’ v. broc, tun. The place is on the east bank of the Humber Brook.

CRIMSOCOTE

Kynmarescote 1232 Ass, Kenermercotye (sic) 1279 Nott, Kinmarstoke (sic) 1285, Kinemarscote, Kymmerscote 1306 Ass
Kilmescote 1316 FA
Kirmarscote 1370 AD iv, Kyrmescote 1415–55 StratGild, -mis- 1417 BM
Kenemyscote 1477 Cl
Crim(esc)ote 1473–1528 StratGild, Grim(esc)ote 1489 Knowle G, Crympscote 1542, Crymscote al. Grimscote 1669 FF
‘Cynemær’s cottage(s),’ v. cot(e).

WIMPSTONE

Wylmestone 1313 AD, Wilmaston 1418 Deed, Wylmyston 1425–1516 StratGild, Wilmeston 1489 Knowle G, 1540 BM, Wilmston 1614 PCC
Wynneston al. Wymston 1605, Wimbstone 1654 FF, Wimpston 1656 Dugdale

The forms are much too late for any certainty. ‘Wilhelm’s (or Wighelm’s) farm’ is a possible origin, v. tun. Cf. Wilmington (PN D 629).

BEAMANS COVERT (6") is to be associated with the family of William Beman (c. 1840 TA).

BIRCHFURLONG COTTAGES (6"). Cf. Birch Furlong c. 1840 TA, v. furlang. CRIMSOCOTE DOWNS are so named in 1781 (EnclA). Cf. Down Way, Down Hill furlong 1732 Add. NARDEYBUSH HILL is Nurdebush hill 1635 ib., Nurdy Bush Hill c. 1840 TA. REDHILL BANK (6") is Reddle Bank ib., the TA spelling probably recording the local pronunciation.
THE ELEMENTS, APART FROM PERSONAL NAMES, FOUND IN WARWICKSHIRE PLACE-NAME
S

This list confines itself for the most part to elements used in uncompounded place-names or in the second part of compounded place-names. Certain first element words of historical or linguistic interest are also included, e.g. ceorl, cniht, dræg, wealh. Under each element the examples are arranged in three categories, (a) uncompounded elements and those in which the first element is a significant word and not a pers. name, (b) those in which the first element is a pers. name, (c) those in which the character of the first element is uncertain. Where no statement is made it may be assumed that the examples belong to type (a). Elements which are not dealt with in the Chief Elements used in English Place-Names are distinguished by an (n) after them. The list is for the most part confined to names for which there is evidence earlier than 1500.

ac Bradnocks. æcer Whitacre. æps The Asps.  
æesc Ash End, High Ash, Whitnash. ansetl (n) Ansley.  
anstig Ansty. arbour, ME (n) Alcocks Arbour.  
bærnet Beanit.  
beorg Burrow Hill, (a) Corboro, Farnborough, Finbury,  
Grand-, Har-, Hens-, Mapple-, Mus-borough, Shuckburgh,  
(b) Atteborough, Codbarrow.  
beretun Barton (2), (a) Wasperton (?).  
bern Barn, Barnacle, (a) Haybarn, Tithe Barn.  
bierce Birches. bigging Biggin (3).  
bocen Buckland, Bockenden. bold Newbold (4).  
bondi Bond Gate (?). bræc Breach Lane.  
broc Brook (6), Bruton, (a) Com-, E-, Full-, Hol- (3), Kettle-  
brook, King’s Brook, Ladbroke, Marl-, North-brook, Rains  
and Spittle Brook, Tach-, Withy-brook, (b) Budbrooke,  
Paddle Brook (?).  
brom Broom (2).  
brycg Bidford, Binton, Blythe, Clifton and Halford Bridge,  
(a) Bolebridge, Cloud, Fieldon and High Bridge, Longbridge,  
Myer and Priests Bridge, Sawbridge, Stare Bridge, (b) Gun-  
nings and Westley Bridge, (c) Dow and Pedlars Bridge.  
burh Berry, Bericote, (a) Arbury, Harborough, Oldbury,  
(b) Birding-, Har-, Kings-, Wappen-, Watch-bury, (c) Hawks-,  
Tut-bury.
burhtun Bourton, Burton (2), (a) Wasperton (?).
burna Bourne, (a) Millburn, Rad-, Sam-bourne, Sherborne, Sherbourne, (c) Siles-, Welles-bourne.
butte, ME (n) Butt Hill.
by (a) Kirby, Willoughby, (b) Rugby.
cank, ME (n) Cank.
ceald Calcutt, Caldecote, Caldwell (2), Corboro.
cealf Colly Croft. ceast (n) Chesford.
ceaster Cesters Over, Chesterton, (a) Alcester, Mancetter.
ceorl Chalcot, Charlecote.
cirice Cherrington, Churchover, (a) Cuckow Church, Whitchurch, (b) Offchurch, (c) Dunchurch.
clif Cliff, Clifton, (b) Guys Cliffe, Marlcliff (?).
close, ME (n) Rough Close.
clund (n) Cloud. cnæpp Napton.
cniht Knightcote, Knightley, Knightlow.
cnoll Knowle (2). cockshut, ME (n) Cockshut.
copp Copt Green and Heath (2).
*creowel (n) Crowleys (?), Cryfield.
cristelmæl Christmas Hill.
croft Broomey, Colly and Perry Croft.
crosse, ME (n) Cross Green.
cumb Combe Abbey, Combrook, Compton (6), (a) Ferncumbe, How Combe, Wel-, Withy-combe, (c) Luscombe.
cuttele, ME (n) Cuttle (3).
dæl Dale Ho. dal Marston Doles. (ge)delf Stonydelph.
denu Bocken-, Lyn-don, Meriden.
dic Bury Dyke, Ditchford, Oldwich.
dræg Draycote, Drayton.
dun Dunton, (a) Bardon, Bishopton, Blackdown, Bran-, Calu-, Claver-, Dor-, Elm-, Gren-don, Hightown, Ilmington, Long-don, Ryton, Sheldon, Shirne Hill, Thorn-, Weddington, (b) Eatington, Gaydon, Gilson, Seckington, Wasen, Winson, (c) Raddington.
ea Eathorpe, Nuneaton, Rea. earn Arley.
*ecels (n) Eachelhurst, Echills, Nechells.
ceg Edge Hill, Drakenage.
eg (a) Foul End (?), Gosta, Poundl-, Wolv-ey, (b) Binl-, Man-ey, (c) Olney
ende (a) Bond Gate, Brook, Hall, Moor and North End, Southend, Woodend, Wood End (2), (b) Lutmansend.
faesten Hollyfast. *fealca (n) Falkwood.
fenn Fen End, Redfern. finiht (fyniht) (n) Finford.
forge, ME (n) Forge Mills. funta (b) Chadshunt.
furlang Ashfurlong. fyrd (n) Frythe.
gara Goarn. geat Compton Wyniates, Deritend.
gierd (n) Yerdley. golet, ME (n) Gullet.
græfe (a) Blackgreaves, Minworth Greaves.
grafa Grove (5), (a) Hargrave, Morgrove, Walsgrave (?), Westgrove (c) Piercil.
grange, ME (n) Grange (4), Lapworth, Newbold, Stivichall, Stoneleigh and Thurlaston Grange.
grene Green (4), Copt, Coundon, Hall, Haseley, Potters, Preston, Rowington, Tainters and Wyken Green.
greosn (n) Griswolds. gryfja Griff (?)
(ha)hæg Haye (2), Hayes (2), Hartshill Hayes, (a) Marraway, Metchley, Oxhayes, Widney, (b) Chelmsley, Grimshaw, Kinwalsey.
haep Hatton, Hearsall, Heath (5), Heathcote (2), Heathfield, Brinklow, Lawford, Wolford and Wolvey Heath, (a) Bentley, Little and Small Heath, (b) Catherine de Barnes Heath.
ham (a) Newnham (3), Southam. ham(m) Finham.
hamm Ham Fm, Hams Hall, Sydenham.
hamstede Fletchamsted.
hamtun (a) Hampton (2), Brookhampton.
hangra (a) Barnacle, Songar, (b) Padonger.
har Hargrave, Harnall, Hoare Hall, Horeston, Warstock.
aunche, ME (n) Haunch Wood.
healh Halford, Halloughton, (a) Alcott Hall, Blackhales, Crawen hall, East Hall, Harn-, Hear-sall, Sidenhales, Sidenhill, Stivichall, Sydnnall, Westhall, Willenhall, (b) Balsall,
PLACE-NAME ELEMENTS

Bodnells, Cutshill, (c) Attoxhall, Beausale, Exhall, Oldnall, Ullenhall, Wroxall.

heall Hall (2), Arley, Coleshill, Keresley and Wolvey Hall, Birchley, Bole, Crow (?) and Park Hall.

helm (c) Coundon (?). heordewic Hardwick (5), Hardwick.

hermitage, ME (n) Hermitage.

hid Hyde Pastures. higna Henwood.

hlaw (a) Black-, Cop-low, Cow-, Fox-ley, Knightlow, Mickle-hill, Pathlow, Pelgrimslowe, Rowley, The Rumbelow, Tomlow, Tremelau, Woodloes, (b) Dadglow, Hockley, (c) Brinklow, Bumblelowe.

hoc Hooks End, (a) Hill Hook, (c) Wedgnock.

hoh Hoo, (a) Tysoe, (b) Ashow, Flecknoe.

holmr Holme, Wrautam.

holt Holt (4), Ashold, Buckland, Hazelwood.

horn As-, Pike-horne. hrycg Dor-, Lind-ridge, Marriage.

hryding The Riddings. hus Tilehouse Green, Tylers Grove.


hyrne Hurley.

hyrst Hurst (3), Brockhurst (2), Burnt Hurst, Colehurst, Collisters, Cornets End, Eachelhurst, Fennis, Holly-, Kings-, Nut-hurst.

idel (n) Idle (?).

inga (b) Birdingbury, Wiggins Hill.

ingaham (b) Birming-, Hunning-ham.


lacu (b) Bablake. læl(a) (n) Lawford (?).

læppe (n) Lapworth (?). læs Leasowes.

land Ash-, Black-lands, Newland (3), Sidelands.

lanu Castle and Dead Lane. læctun (b) Wormleighton.

(ge)mene  Maney, Monwood.
(ge)mare  Marlbrook, Marriage, Meer Hill, Morrell, (b) Wawens Moor.

mere  Frog-, Gran-more.
mersc  Marston (5), (b) Bickmarsh.
mor  Moor (2), The Moors (2), Moor Hall, Moorhills, Moorlands, Mor(eton), (a) Barnmoor, Billsmore, Birchmoor, Blackmire, Broad Moor, Broadmoor, Corley Moor, Frogmere, Frog-, Long-more, Outmoor, Sherdmore, White Moor (2), Whitmore, (b) Bodymoor, Cheylesmore (?), Dunsmore, Packmoors, Peddimore, (c) Hawkhurst Moor.
morgen-giefu (n) Marraway.
(ge)mot  Motslow. mupea  Sowe Mouth.
myrr  Myer Bridge. (ge)myde  Myton.
ofer  Orton, (a) Haselor, (c) Sperrnall.
pæd  Pathlow, (a) Monkspath, (b) Alspath.
pearroc  Park (3), Parkfield. pidele, ME (n) Puddle.
pipe  Pype. plegstow  Plestowes. port  Potford.
pund (n) Poundley. pytt  Sandpit.
*ragge (n) Ragley (?). riöig  Fulready, Shottery.
sceaga (a) Brockshire, Forshaw, Wishaw, (c) Illshaw.
sceard  Shard End, Sherdmore. sc(e)ot (n) Shottery.
scref  Salford, Shrewley.
syclf  Sheldon, Sheffield, Shelly, Shilton, (b) Moxhull, Oxhill.
sic  Sych Wood.
slaed  Slade, (a) Black Slade, Green-, Over-, Umber-slade.
sloh  Slough. smeorü  Smercote, Smorel.
spaetl (n) Spittle Brook (?). spann (n) Spon End.
stæfer (n) Stareton. stake, ME (n) Thieve Stake.
stan  Horeston. steal  Dunstan. stede  The Stude.
steort  Stich. stig  Hawkes End.
stocc  Stockton, Stoke, (a) Shustoke, Warstock, (b) Maxstoke.
stocking Stockingford. 
stow Austy, Motslow.
stræt Stratford, Stratford, Stratton (4), Blake Street.
stripe, ME (n) Stripes, Stripes Hill. 
styfic Stivichall.
pæc (n) Tackford, Tackley (Fackley). 
porp (a) Ea-, Stoney-, (b) Prince-thorpe.
pyrne Thurnmill, (a) Broxtonfield, Lighthorne, (b) Ouston.
topt Toft, (b) Wibtoft.
trench, ME (n) Trench Lane.
trew (b) Austrey, Coventry.
tun (a) Aston (2), Bilton, Bridge Town, Bru-, Cherring-, 

Chester-, Clif-, Clop-, Comp- (6), Cough-, Dray-, Dun-, 

Graf-, Hallough-, Hamp- (2), Hat- (2), Hillmor-, Itching-, 

Kine- (2), King-, Leaming- (2), Mars- (6), Mar-, Mickle-, 

Middle-, Milver-, Mor(e)- (2), My-, Nap-, New- (2), Nor-, 

Nunea-, Ol-, Or-, Plump-, Pres-, Ry-, Shil-, Ship-, Stare-, 

Stock-, Stone-, Stour-, Stret- (4), Sut- (2), Uf- (?), Up- (2), 

Wal- (2), War-, Wasper-, Wes- (3), Winder-, Wit-, Woot-ton 

(3), (b) Ailstone, Alveston, Atherstone (2), Barches-, Bars-, 

Caws-, Copston, Dudleston, Edgbaston, Edstone, Frank-, 

Kinwar-ton, Street Ashton, Thurlaston, Wimpstone, Wolston, 

(c) Rotton.

(ge)wæsc Washford, Washwood, Wasperton (?).

*waede (n) Waverley.
wæ (n) Ouse Brook, Wasperton (?).
weald The Wolds, Southam Holt, Wolvey Wolds, (a) Griswolds.
wealh Walcot, Walcote. 
weard (n) Wolford.
weg Barley Leys, Haydon Way, Hollo- (4), Rad-, Wood-way.
weoh (n) Willey.
wic Wike, Wyken, Witton, Bromwich, Ches-, War-wick, 

(b) Chadwick.

wielle (a) Blackwells, Broadwell, Cadle, Caldwell, Fulwell, 

Holy- (3), Hor-, Mus-, Shut-well, Smorel, Stock-, Sugarswell, (b) Berkes-, Dod-, Shottes-, (c) Hawkies-, Swans-well.

wiht (n) Wishaw (?).
worp (a) Little- (2), (b) Bed-, Beds-, Curd-worth, Hillborough, 

Kenilworth, Offord, Poles-, Tan-, (c) Min-worth.

worpign (a) Lapworth. wrip Redfern. *wrocc (n) Wroxall. wroht 

(n) Wrautam.
wudu Wood (3), Woodend (2), Woodlands, Beech-, Ber-, 

Bush-wood, Chessetts Wood, Earls-, Falk-, Fin-, For-wood, 

Hay Wood, Henwood, Hill and Horn Wood, Kingswood, 

Kingswood, Lightwoods, Lode, Monwood, Outwoods, Row 

Wood, Shortwood, Washwood, Water Wood, Westwood, 

(b) Packwood.

*ylmen (n) Ilmington.
FRENCH AND CELTIC NAMES

FRENCH. Beaudesert, Beaumont, Merevale.

CELTIC. Arden, Brailes, Cosford, Avon and Burton Dassett, Dosthill, Exhall (?), Mancetter, and some of the river-names (v. supra i–7). See also Introd. xx.

NOTES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THESE ELEMENTS

A few notes on the distribution of certain place-name elements may be given. The significance of this distribution depends to a considerable extent upon a comparison of the distribution in other counties, more especially in neighbouring counties. For this purpose use has been made of the full material collected in those counties already dealt with by the Survey, especially that for Northamptonshire and Worcestershire. For material for other counties use has been made of the material collected by the Editors and sub-Editor, or placed at their disposal by the county organisers (v. Preface supra ix).

bold. This distinctively Mercian element occurs four times, in every case compounded with 'new.' All are DB manors.

broc, burna. As is usually the case, the latter element is the rarer and in most cases refers to larger streams. burna is found in Gl and Wo but no examples have been noted in Nth and 0.

burh. 12 examples have been found, a smaller number than in most of the adjacent counties. Of these 5 are DB manors. We have definite traces of strongholds at Berry, Harborough, Oldbury and Wappenbury. No example of the later manorial use of burh has been noted.

by. The three examples are all within a mile or two of Watling Street, v. supra xxi ff. All are DB manors.

ceaster. Alcester, Chesterton and Mancetter are on or near the site of known Romano-British towns or stations.

cot(e), as in all the adjacent counties, is a very common element. Nearly 50 examples have been found, a higher proportion than in any county hitherto dealt with, with the exception of Devon. The number of DB manors (16) is also relatively large. The distribution is much more even than was the case in Nth, but we may note one or two small clusters, notably a group
of 8 in Marton Hundred (Calcutt, Draycote, Nethercote, Walcote, Bascote, Wolfhamcote, Woolscot, Lamboat), a small group in the centre of the county round Warwick (Heathcote (2), Coten End, Bericote, Emscote, Woodcote), and a little group in the extreme north (Bramcote, Glascote, Alvecote, Wilnecote). (See Distribution map.)

cumb is not very common except in the compound Compton.
denu is rare by comparison with the number in adjacent counties.
dun. There are about 25 examples, but only 10 of these are DB manors.
feld is not very common, and with the exception of one parish and DB manor (Snitterfield) the names are nearly all those of insignificant places, most of which are probably of ME origin. This suggests that the forest areas in War were never cleared to such an extent as to justify the use of feld in its early sense of large open country.

ford is very common, as one might expect in a county of numerous small streams. Of some 45 examples only 9 are DB manors and only one of these, Stratford, has become a place of any importance.
grene is rather more common than in Nth and Wo but much less frequent than in Ess and the south-eastern counties.

(ge)hæg. The examples are confined to the north-western half of the county, i.e. the area covered by the old Forest of Arden. (See Distribution map.)

ham, hamm. Both these elements are rare, and, of the 4 examples of ham, 3 are compounded with niwe. In the adjacent county of Worcestershire ham was also rare, but hamm on the other hand was a fairly common suffix. It may be noted that 3 out of the 4 ham names are DB manors. See also ingaham.

healh is fairly common, but of the 22 examples only 3 are DB manors.

heordewic. 6 examples have been noted. One is a parish and DB manor.

hlaw. This is a county with a high proportion of hlaw names, but only one of the examples is a parish name and none is a DB manor. The list includes 5 old hundred-names.

hoh, as in all the adjacent counties, except Nth, is comparatively rare, but the three compounds containing this element are all DB manors.

holt is rare and has given name to no places of importance.

hyll is very common. 9 of the examples are DB manors, but as a rule the element is rare in names of places of importance.

hyrst is rather more common than in Nth, O and Wo. All
the examples except Collisters belong to the north of the county.

ingaham. The two examples are both parishes and DB manors.

ingtun. Of the 26 certain examples 20 are DB manors and 17 are parish names. The proportion is somewhat lower than in Wo and higher than in Nth. This agrees to a certain extent with the distribution, no examples having been noted in Marton Hundred and only 2 in Brinklow, but 5 in Ferncumbe which adjoins Worcester. (See Distribution map.)

land is rare. 3 of the 6 examples are compounded with niwe.

leah is very common, some 85 examples having been noted. Of these 26 are DB manors. It is interesting to note that the vast majority of the examples are to be found in the Hundreds of Hemlingford, Stoneleigh, and Ferncumbe, i.e. the area covered by the old forest of Arden (supra i). Elsewhere the element is rare, no examples occurring in Marton Hundred and Fexhole Hundred (main part), one only in Honesberie, Fexhole (detached) and Pathlow (main part) and only 4 in the large Tremelau Hundred. Two large stretches of country where leah names abound may be noted: (1) an area stretching from Polesworth and Kingsbury in a SSE direction to Stoneleigh parish, (2) an area stretching from Sutton Coldfield through Solihull to Wootton Wawen and to the north part of Ferncumbe Hundred. (See Distribution map.)

mersc is rare, except in the compound Marston, but mor is common, though it has given name to few places of importance.

ofor is found 3 times, but no examples of ora have been noted.

ridig. Warwickshire has 2 examples of this rare element.

stan. Only one example has been noted and the element is very rare in field and minor names also.

porp. The three examples are all near together towards the eastern border of the county. Although the three names would seem to be of Anglian rather than of Scandinavian origin, yet they show comparatively few ME spellings of the -thorp, -thrup type.

toxt. Both examples are in the north-east of the county, v. supra xxi, xxii.

tun is very common, as in all the adjacent counties. There are some 100 examples of which as many as 71 are DB manors. The distribution is on the whole fairly even, but it is comparatively rare in Stoneleigh Hundred and in the adjacent part of Hemlingford Hundred. On the whole the element seems to be somewhat more frequent in the south and east of the county than in the west and north. The small hundred of Barcheston
gives 11 examples as compared with only 8 in the large Stoneleigh Hundred. See also ingtun. (See Distribution map.)

wic. The proportion of wic names is much the same as for Nth, but is much lower than for Wo. 3 of the 7 examples are parish names.

wielle is fairly common, but less frequent than in most of the adjacent counties and much rarer than in Nth. Only 1 is a parish name and DB manor.

worp. With the exception of two unimportant places all the examples are compounded with pers. names and all are names either of DB manors or of parishes. None of the examples belongs to the east or south-east of the county.

wudu is as usual fairly common, but with the exception of Bushwood, Kingswood and Packwood the element is only found in names of unimportant places.

It may also be of interest to note the place-name elements found in DB manors in Warwickshire. There are some 240 names of manors in DB. Of these, 91 end in tun (including 20 in ingtun), 26 in leah, 16 in cot(e), 12 in ford, 10 in dun, 9 in hyll, 7 in worp (including one in worpign), 5 in beorg, 4 each in bold, broc, burh, burna, and 3 each in by, ham(m), healh and hoh. There are no examples of ing(as). Other elements occur but once or twice. 6 parishes take their names from rivers and 6 are of Celtic origin, or contain a Celtic first element. It is impossible to compile a satisfactory list of those names of DB manors destined to give names to parishes, since numerous new parishes have been formed at various dates, some 25 going back to the 12th and 13th centuries. There are about 250 present-day civil parishes of which some 60 are not mentioned in DB.

PERSONAL NAMES COMPOUNDED IN WARWICKSHIRE PLACE-NAMES

Names not found in independent use are marked with a single asterisk if they can be inferred from evidence other than that of the place-name in question. Such names may be regarded as hardly less certain than those which have no asterisk. Those for which no such evidence can be found are marked with a double asterisk.

Ælle (Allesley, Alspath), Æsc (Ashow), Æhelnōþ (Ailstone), Æhelrēd (Atherstone), Ætla (Attleborough), Afa (Alvecote), Babba (Bablake), *Bæcci (Bascote), *Bæddi (Baddesley), *Bæll (Balsall), AA
Beada (Bedworth), Beadeca (Baginton), Beaduric (Barcheston), *Bēaw (Beausale), Becca (Beck Hill (?)), Beofa (Beoba) (Bevington), Beorhtstān, Beornstān (Barston), Beornmund (*Beorma) (Birmingham, Burton), Be(o)rcol, Bercul (Berkeswell), *Betel (Bedworth), *Bica (Bickenhill, Bickmarsh), Bil(l) (Billesley), Billa (Bilney), Boda (Bodymoor), Bord¹ (Bordesley), Botta (Botley), Brūn (Bransford Bridge, Brownsover), Brynca (Brinklow (?)), *Bubba (Bubbenhall), *Buca (Buckley (?)), *Budda (Budbrooke), *Bulca (Bulkington), Bica (Bickenhill, Bickmarsh), Bil(l) (Billesley), *Byda (Bidford), Byn(n)i (Binton), *Byrd (Birdingbury), *Cægel (Cheylesmore (?)), Cana (Canley), *Ceadel (Chadshunt, Chadwick), Cēolfrīd (Chilvers Coton), Cēolmund (Chelmscote, Chelmsley), *Codd (Codbarrow), *Cofa (Coventry), Coll (Coleshill (?), Colesleys), Coppa (Copnill), Copsi (ON) (Copston (?)), *Creoda (Curdworth), Cretta (Crackley(?)), *Crūð(a) (Cutshill), *Cubba (Cubbington), Cunda (Coundon), *Cuppa (Cophill (?)), *Cybba (Guy’s Cliffe), *Cylla (Kilcote), Cyne (Kingsbury), Cynebeald (Kimberley), Cynehild (f) (Kenilworth), *Cynemār (Crimscote), Cyneweald (Kinwalsey), Cyneweard (Kinwarton), Dodd (Dadglow), Dodda (Dodwell), *Dūda (Dodenhall (?)), Dudd (Duddeston), Dunn(a), (Dunchurch (?), Dunnington), *Dyddi (Diddington), Æadhelm (Emscote), Æadric (Atherstone, Edstone), *Éadstān (Chapel Ascote (?)), Ealda (Oldnall (?)), *Ealdwulf (Austrey), Éanwulf (Alveston), Eardrēd (*Earda) (Erddington), *Éarma (Amington), Æarnwīg (Eastcote (?), Ernsford (?)), Éata (Eatington), *Éccel (Exhall (2) (?)), Ecgbēald (Edgbaston), Ésa (Easenhall), *Felca (Flecknoe), *Folec (Foleshill (?)), Franca (Frankton), *Frēsa (Freasley (?)), *Fyglā (Fillongley), *Gǣga (Gaydon), Grim (Grimshaw (?)), Gunhīld (Anglo-Scand) (f) (Gunnings Bridge), *Gyddel (Gilson), *Hæppe (Hopsford (?)), Hēafoe (Hawkeswell, Hawskbury), Heardrēd (Harthill), Hereburh (f) (Harbury), Hīldburh (f) (Hillborough), *Hodda (Hodnell), *Hrōca (Rowington, Rugby), Hucca, Hocca (Hockley), Hūna (Honley (?), Honington, Hunningham), Hūnstān (Huncote), Hwætburh (f) (Whoberley), *Hwætel (Watchbury), *Hwætnōd (*Hwæt) (Weddington), Hwīta (Whittington), Ippa (Ipsley), Kærer (OSw) (Keresley (?)), Kālf (ON) (Cawston), Lēofa (Levenhull (?), Lēowfric (Liveridge Hill), Līlla (Lillington), Loc(e) (Loxley), Luda (Luddington), *Macca (Mackadow, Maxstoke), Manna (Maney (?)), *Mearna (Marcliff (?)), Mocc¹ (Moxhull), Moll (Mollington), *Mynma (Minworth), *Nǣglā (Nailcote), Ofa (Oversley (?), Offa (Offchurch, Offord), Ōhta (Oxhill), Ordlaer (Arlescote), *Paca (Packington, Packmores, Packwood), *Pǣcel (Paddle Brook (?)), *Pǣglā (Pailton), P(ē)ada (Padonger), Peda (Peddi-
PERSONAL NAMES

more), Pilheard (Pillerton), *Pinna (Pinley (2)), *Poll (Pollesworth), Præn (Princethorpe), *Pufa (Pooley (?)), Scot (Shotteswell), *Scytta (Shustoke (?), Shuttington), Secca (Seckington), Strutheard (OGer) (Street Ashton), Svein (Anglo-Scand) (Swanswell), Tanna (Tonne) (Tanworth), *Dæofol (Thelsford (?)), Dörlæf (Anglo-Scand) (Thurlaston), Tida (Tiddington), *Topp (Tapster), *Wæppa (Wappenbury), *Wæ (Wasen), Wærmund (*Wärma) (Warmington), Wagas (Wootton Wawen, Wawens Moor), Wibba (Wibtoft), Wigga (Wiggins Hill), Wihelm, Wilhelm (Wimpstone (?)), Whihtlac (Whitlocks End, Wixford), *Wilma (Wormleighton), Wilmund (Wilmcote, Wilnecote), Wine (Winson (?)), Wulf (Woolscot), Wulfgiefu (f) (Westley Bridge), Wulfhelm (Wolfhampcote), Wulfhere (Ouston (?), Wolvershill), Wulfæf (Willington), Wulfric (Wolston), Wulfweard (Wolverton), *Wulfwiht (Ufton (?)), *Yttel(a) (Idlicote).

FEUDAL AND MANORIAL NAMES

Manorial holder’s name added: Aston Cantlow, Baddesley Clinton and Ensor, Burton Hastings, Compton Verney, Hampton Lucy, Leamington Hastings and Priors (now Spa), Marston Jabbet, Morton Bagot, Newbold Comyn, Pacy and Revel, Newton Regis, Norton Curlieu and Lindsay, Pillerton Hersey and Priors, Preston Bagot, Radford Semele, Salford Priors, Stretton Baskerville, Tachbrook Mallory, Wellesbourne Hastings and Mountford. To these may be added Wootton Wawen from the DB holder. Other examples, found in early documents, are now lost, e.g. Brome Burnell, Marston Culy, Walton Deyville, etc.

Manorial holder’s name prefixed: Abbots Salford, Ardens Grafton, Bishops Itchington and Tachbrook, Butlers Marston, Kings Broom and Newnham, Monks Kirby, Priors Hardwick and Marston, Temple Balsall and Grafton. To these may be added Brownsover from the DB holder. Other examples found in early documents are now lost, e.g. Samsonesthorp.

Of other names containing attributive additions we may note: Bishopton, Bushwood, Earlswood, Monkspath.

Manorial holder’s name used alone as a place-name. These are too numerous to give in detail. A list of the more interesting examples may include: Aylesbury (Ho), Beauchamp (Court), Blossomfield, Carol (Green), Charterhouse, Clinton (Green), Dalecote, Guphill (Ford), Hockley (3), Kingston (in Chesterton), Kirby Fm, Ladbrook Park, Malvern (Hall), Odensil (Fm), Sees Wood, Sudeley (Castle), Temple (Ho), Whateley (Hall).
Miscellaneous additions: Atherstone on Stour, Barton on the Heath, Bourton, Clifton, Ryton and Stretton on Dunsmore, Castle Bromwich, Cesters Over, Chapel Ascote, Churchover, Church Lawford, Cock and Wood Bevington, Compton Scorpion and Wyniates, Fenny Compton, Hampton on the Hill, Hampton, Henley and Weston in Arden, Hill and Leek Wootton, Kites Hardwick, Long Compton, Itchington and Lawford, Napton on the Hill, Newbold on Avon, Newnham Paddox, Ruin Clifford, Stratford on Avon, Stretton on and under Fosse, Walsgrave on Sowe, Weston under Wetherley. Other examples, now lost, occur in early documents, e.g. Stoneleigh in Arden, Newton in the Thistles. Parishes of the same name are often distinguished as Great, Little (e.g. Packington, Wolford), Magna, Parva (e.g. Copston, Harborough), Over, Nether (e.g. Eatington, Whitacre), Upper and Lower (e.g. Shuckburgh), Little, Long (e.g. Compton, Lawford). There appear to be no examples in Warwickshire of parishes distinguished by East, West, North, South, nor by the dedication of the church.

FIELD AND MINOR NAMES

The arrangement is as follows: (a) field and minor names (excluding those which can be identified with modern field-names) which are mentioned in early documents, treating them under the heading of their most significant element; (b) common elements found in the field and minor names of Warwickshire but recorded only in distinctively modern documents; (c) miscellaneous field-names not readily grouped under (a) and (b); (d) modern field-names arranged under hundreds and parishes in the same order as in the rest of the book, in so far as it has proved possible, with the early documents at our disposal, to attempt to interpret them, or indicate some fragment of their history. The basis for this study has been wherever possible the lists of modern field-names with the accompanying maps, collected and recorded by the schools (v. Preface supra vii). For those parishes for which no lists of present-day field-names were available, the basis has been the Tithe Awards of the early 19th century. The treatment, as in the Northamptonshire and Surrey volumes, is not entirely even. For a few parishes there is neither Tithe Award nor a list of present-day field-names;
for some other parishes we have full lists of 19th- and 20th-century names but little or no medieval material.

(a) *Field and minor names arranged under the forms of their chief elements, mainly as recorded in EPN.* For (n) v. supra 314.

\(\text{\textit{æcer}}\) is common. We have fields of various sizes, from half an acre to twelve acres, much of the commonest being five-acre fields. *Thremacre* (1246) contains ME *threm*, OE *þrém*, ‘three’ (dat.). *Thirdeacre* (t. Hy 7) is curious. The shape is referred to in *Longacre* (13th), *Wouacris* (1290) from *woh*, ‘crooked,’ *le Gorebrodehalfacre* (14th) from *gara*, ‘gore,’ *Three but akers* (1574). OE *heafod-æcer* is preserved in *le Hevedacre* (1150). Descriptive adjectives are applied in *le Guyldenacre* (1520), i.e. ‘golden,’ *Blackacre* (1475), *Whitacre* (1367), *Goodacre* (c. 1600), *Roueaker* (1251), i.e. ‘rough.’ Owners or frequenters are referred to in *Kyngesacre* (1311), *le Colieres acre* (t. Ed 1), *Bikeresacre* (13th) i.e. ‘beekeeper’s,’ *Parsons Aker* (1635); *Mathacre* (t. Hy 7) has reference to mowing, *Stretacre* (13th) and *Dichacre* (13th) have reference to their respective positions; *Chanteracre* (t. Ed 3) may have been used for the endowment of a chantry; *Goseacre* (1525) and *Cocesacre* (13th) were associated with geese and cocks; *Templeacre* (13th) was owned by the Templars. Several are named after their owners, e.g. *Nicholettesacre* (13th), *Luuechild* (1199), *zviain bedd* (low), *le Rysshebed* (1379), Netlebeddesmor (13th), all having reference to plants, and *Sandbedwey* (1290).

\(\text{\textit{bæc}}\) is occasionally found as in *diopian bæce* (963), *the Bache* (1453).

ME *balke* (n) is found in *Longebalke* (1220), *le Temple balke* (t. Hy 3). A common term in OE agriculture for a ridge between two furrows.

ME *banke* is rare and late as was to be expected in a county showing little Scandinavian influence.

\(\text{\textit{bedd}}\) is common. We may note *Wythibed* (1150), *widin bedd* (1001), *le Rysshebed* (1379), *Netlebeddesmor* (13th), all having reference to plants, and *Sandbedwey* (1290).

\(\text{\textit{bekkr}}\) has been noted once in *Withebec* (t. Ed 3) in the neighbourhood of Rugby.

\(\text{\textit{beorg}}\) is found in the usual compounds *Rouborough* (1331), i.e. ‘rough,’ *Staniberwe* (1150), *Lerkeboru* (ib.), *Holeburewe* (12th), *Stanbergh* (1231).

\(\text{\textit{bræc}}, \text{‘land newly taken into cultivation,’ is fairly common.}

We may note *Breche* (t. Hy 2), *le Brech* (c. 1150), *Medewebrech*
broc is common. We may note Blakebroc (13th), le Fulbrok (1350), Holebrok (1400), Smalbrok (1271), le Drybrok (c. 1500), Westbrok (1349), Youndurbroc (1348), Estbroc (1208), Dounebrok (1411), Mirebrooke (1514), Medwebrok (1246), Morebroc (1150), Mosebroc (1327), hreodbroc (998) (v. hreod), Hilmedowebroke (1537), hengestesbroc (967) (i.e. ‘stallion’s’), Oulebrooke (1336), Cattebrok (14th), Hogbrooke (1585), Merchebroke (1339) (i.e. ‘boundary-brook’). Draybroc (13th) in Walsgrave is noteworthy, but, like all dray-names, difficult of interpretation.

ME brode (n) is common in two compounds, viz. Gorebrode, le Gorbrode (1150 onwards) denoting perhaps a piece of land tapering to a gore or point (v. gara) and Shuelebrode, Soiflebrode, Schowelbrode, Shoulbrood (1150 onwards). Cf. further Schovel-brod (c. 1250 DbAS xv) in Bakewell (Db). The forms given here make it clear that the first element is the common word shovel and that the explanation given in PN Nth 261 must be withdrawn. Were these parcels of land ironically so called because of the breadth of a shovel or spade?

brycg. Bridges are often named from their owners or users, as in Aelfrices brycge (1016), Brunesbrugge (1235), Gilesbrigge (t. Ed 1), Boie Brugge (1150), Prestesbrugge (1331). Copbruge (furlong) (13th) perhaps has reference to a steep-crowned bridge. We have reference to a plank bridge (v. pelbrycg) in Thelbridge (1628).

burh is occasionally found, the commonest compound being Aldebury, Oldebury, etc. (t. Hy 3 onwards). Note also Walleburgh (1411), Thornbury (t. Hy 7).

burna is very rare.

ME butte (n) is fairly common. It is commonly found in the plural and doubtless in most cases has reference to strips of land abutting on a boundary, often at right angles to the other ridges in the field, but it may in some cases have reference to archery butts. The earliest example is (super) Buttas (1150). Interesting are Seven Butt (t. Hy 8) and Threttenebuttes (1347). Ryebuttes (1546) and Hethbutte (12th) took their name from what grew on them, Symeresbuttes (1331) from their sometime cultivator (OE Sigemær).

bytme (n), ‘bottom,’ has been noted twice in the forms Butme (c. 1250) and Netherbutine (sic) (13th). Found later in form Bitham(s).
clif is fairly common. We may note Stikelclif (1150) (v. sticol, 'steep'), Rueclive (14th) and Radeclive (ib.), respectively 'rough' and 'red,' Catteclive (1349) and Culfreclife (t. Hy I) from culfre, 'wood-pigeon.' Compounds with pers. names are Louweynesclive (1304), Baldewinesclive (1250) and Aylwardesclyf (15th).

ME close (n) is common but usually late. The earliest examples noted are le Oldeclos (1316), Aumeneresclos (c. 1350), doubtless used for the endowment of an almoner, Stoniclos (1336), le Homeclose (1411), le Summersclose (1367). Very rare are compounds with pers. names such as Blundeles close (1356).

cnæpp is found in le Cnappe (1270), le Redecnappe (1278), Saltwellenappe (1328).

cnoll is occasionally found. The earliest example is Turnecnol (t. Ric I). Here we have the OE *trun, *turn, 'circular,' discussed under Turncole (PN Ess lix).

ME cony(n)ger (n), 'rabbit-warren,' is common in a variety of forms including le Conygraye (1550), le old conningree (1588). The earliest example is le Conyngger (13th). In modern field-names it often appears in the forms cunnery, conery.

ME copys (n), ' coppice,' is found in the compound le Holyn copes (1411), i.e. 'holly-thicket,' 120 years earlier than its first recorded use in NED.

cot(e). To the numerous examples of this element recorded among the major names we may add Swynecote (1406), two further examples of Lambeacote (13th) and two of Schepcote (1397).

croft is very common. It is often compounded with the owner's name as in Alfredes (1150), Wolmeres (13th), Godyve (c. 1200), Sachardes (c. 1250), Tankardes (1280), Ballardes (1278), Hawys (1408). Very common are references to what grows in the croft as in Lin (1150) (v. lin, 'flax'), Ote (1403), Whete (1411), Rie (1212), le Flax (1411), Bere (1390) (i.e. 'barley'), Pese (1336), le Ban (1235) (i.e. 'beans'), le Fenel (1336), Grasse (1460), Withi (1250), le Brome (1411), Perie (1408), Crabtree (1530). The soil is described in Stan (13th), Stony (1334), Sandy (1427), Cley (1552), le Marled (1369), le Brende (1338) (i.e. 'burned'). Birds and animals are recorded in Calver (1224), Hors (ib.), Mouse (1411), Cattes (ib.), Hogge (1422), Shepe (1608), Fox (1441), Culfre (1311) (i.e. 'wood-pigeon'), Hawke (1525). Owners or users are referred to in Munkes (1258), Prestis (1291), Reve (t. Ed I). Cristes (13th) and Spitsul (1411) must have been charitable endowments. Goldhord (1270) marks a find of treasure.

cros. Twycrosse (1411), i.e. double cross, should be noted as a parallel to the major Leicestershire place of that name.
cumb is occasionally found. We may note Cruncumbe (13th), a compound of cran, ‘heron,’ and Botercumb (1311), a compound of ‘butter.’

dael is found in fasan dæles hylle (1001) in the bounds of Itchington and this shows that this word was in use in the OE period in Warwickshire. Deppedale, Brokendale (13th) in Combe, Moredale (1150) in Dunchurch are more likely to be English than Anglo-Scandinavian. Schirnedale (14th) and le Lowedale (1336), in Grandborough, look more like compounds of Anglo-Scandinavian dale.

dal, ‘share in the common field,’ is common. We may note Smaledoles and Longe Dole (1150), Sortedole (1199), Bradedole (1202), Smethedole (1339) (i.e. ‘smooth’), Sydoles (1411) (i.e. ‘broad,’ from OE sid), Middeldole (1252), and le Fordole (ib.) which would seem to denote the ‘front’ or ‘first’ dole in contrast to the middle one. One compound with a pers. name has been noted—Eylmeresdole (13th).

(ge)delf, ‘quarry,’ is found in le Delfe, Burydelfe (1278), but is commonest in the compound Stanidelf (1150 onwards). The common later development of the latter is Standhill.

denu is common. We may note (a) Bromdena (13th), Russe-dene (ib.), Puridene (1490) (v. pirige, ‘pear-tree’), Haseldene (12th), (b) Crumpedene (1209) (i.e. ‘crooked’), Langedene (t. Ed 3), Lutteledene (1309), (c) Peofdene (967) (i.e. ‘thief-valley’).

dic. ealdan dic (967), Oldedich (13th) stand in contrast to Newedic (t. Hy 3). Turfdic (1150) and Bancdych (14th) have reference to their construction, mærdic (873) and Markedich (1408) to their use as boundaries (v. (ge)mære), Buridich (1220) and Casteldich (1411) to their use for defensive purposes (v. burh). le Heydich (1336) probably bounded a forest-enclosure; hweorfel dic (1001) was circular (v. hwyrfel), and we have reference to colour in hwitandic (956), Grendych (1336) and le Fowe dik (1250) (from OE fah, ‘stained, variegated’).

dun is fairly common. The only compounds calling for comment are le fallyndedoune (14th) (a rare example of falling in place-names), Thondredune (1256) i.e. ‘thunder-hill’ or, possibly, ‘Thunor’s hill,’ cf. Thunderley and Thunderlow (PN Ess 546, 418) and le Scharpedoune (1321).

dende is fairly common but is not found very early. We may note Church, Wode, le Hall (1411), le Mile (1367), Poundes (1285), the 3ar (1347) (i.e. yair, ‘enclosure for catching fish’), le Chepyng (1355) (i.e. ‘market’), as compounded with this element.

ME et (n) is used as a diminutive suffix in Sichet (13th) from sic and Dynglet (1336), a diminutive of the rare dingle (infra 334).
et(t) (n) as a collective suffix, noted in PN Sx 17 s.n. Grevatt’s, PN Sr 358–9 and PN Ess 578–9 is found occasionally in late derivatives such as Birchet, but is clearly not native to this area.

fal(o)d is occasionally found as in Oldefolde (13th). It is commonest in compounds such as Stodfald (956), Stotfald (1150) (v. stodfald, stott), Somerfolde (1350) and la Pynfold (1576).

feld is common, but except for a few names like Estfeld, Suthfeld (1150), Smalefeld (13th), Oldefeld (c. 1200), le Brodefeld (12th), Fayrefeld (1230), the names are of comparatively late origin. Some are distinguished by their physical features; such are Hullifeld (1403), Viuwefeld (1367) (which must have been marked by five barrows, v. hlaw), le Quarelfeld (1411) (with a quarry). Very rare are references to crops as in le Hempfyld (1475), Rufild (c. 1450) (i.e. ‘rye-field’). Sorelfeld (1447) may have reference to the plant, or it may have reference to the colour (cf. Mountsorrel (Lei)). Auburnefeld (t. Ed 3) almost certainly has reference to colour.

feorðung, ‘fourth part,’ is occasionally found as in le Fertyng (13th), Seynt Jones Ferthyng (1421).

ford is common, but the compounds are of the same type as those illustrated in the major names.

furh (n), ‘furrow,’ is occasionally found. We may note holan-furh (956), Sandforu (1349), Wheteforowes (1375), Rushiforwe (1341), Watervorues (1348).

furlang as a name for a division of the common field is very common. It is qualified by such adjectives as Lutle (13th), Longe (t. Ed 1), Brode (t. Ed 3), le Syde (1358) (i.e. sid, ‘broad’), Scorte (1150), Hard (c. 1280), Rue (ib.) (i.e. ‘rough’), le Blake (1325), Grene (1336), Red (1246), le He (t. Ed 3) (i.e. ‘high’), Ut (1150) and Outlong (1246). We have reference to its use in compounds of Med (1150), le Medwe (14th), le Leswe (1290) (v. læs, ‘pasture’), Barliche (1207) and Bere (1246), Flex (1150) and Lyne (t. Ed 1), Ot (13th), le Ruye (1316), Whete (1310), Pese (1246), Ben (1252), Nep (14th) (from OE næp, ‘turnip’). Descriptive of plants growing in it are compounds of Fern (t. Ed 1), Thorn (1246), Gorst (1282) and the adjectives Breri (t. Hy 3), Thorny (1150), le Ferni (13th) and le Quichi (1271) (a hitherto unrecorded derivative of quitch, i.e. ‘couch-grass’). We have reference to the soil in Watri (c. 1220), Marlede (1347), Cley (1246), Ston (t. Hy 3) and Stani (1150), Mos (ib.), Mersh (1304) and Mor (t. Hy 3); to the keeping of animals in le Gos (1349), Polette (14th) (i.e. ‘pullet’) and Stod (13th) (i.e. ‘stud horse’). Sterf (13th) (i.e. ‘starve’) is used of a barren strip
and a compound, with *Pomeraie* (1209) carries back the word *pomery*, 'orchard,' some 170 years. *furlong* is occasionally compounded with pers. names.

g Bertstun has only been noted once, viz. *Garston* (1461) in Bidford.

ME *galle* (n), noted previously in PN Nth 263, is used in the compound *Watergalle* (1278), found two or three times. Cf. *Watergall* (1327 DbCh) in Catton (Db). It is the LGer *galle*, 'wet place,' noted by Jellinghaus (69). Modern Gaul.

gara, 'gore, triangular piece of land' (see further EPN s.v.), is fairly common. We may note *Aldegare* (t. Hy 2), *longan garan* (c. 1150), *Brodegore* (1150), *Longegore* (1250), *Mongore* (1406) (i.e. 'common,' cf. Monwood *supra* 76), *Cokelegore* (1246) (i.e. 'where cockle grows'). The plural *goren* is very common. In modern times we have The Gorn.

ME *gardin* (n), 'enclosure,' is occasionally found as in *le Novel gardin* (13th), *le Newegardyne* (1424), *the Byne garden* (1524) (i.e. 'where bine grows').

geard is common but usually late. *Bernegerd* (13th) carries barnyard back some 200 years. We may note also *Madur3erd*, *le Flax3arde* (1411), *the Byne gardyne* (1524) (:.e. whe:e bine grows').

geat. The commonest compound is *Lidgate* from OE hlidgeat, 'swing-gate,' as in *Portlidgate* (1270). *Lupgate* (t. Ed 3) was a 'leap-gate,' a low gate that could be leaped by deer. There are three or four examples of *Flodegate* and *Fludgate*.

græfe, 'greave, brushwood,' is found occasionally as in *Putgreve* (13th), *Ormes Greve* (1362), *le Brodegreves* (1411). Greaves is common in modern field-names.

grafa is common as in *Ladygrove* (t. Ed 3), *Snellesgrove* (13th), *Kingesgrove* (1426).

ME *grene* (n) is fairly common as in *le Mulnegrene* (1248), *Meregrene* (13th), *Edrichesgrene* (t. Ed 1), *le Comen grene* (1544).

*(ge)hæg,* 'enclosure,' is common. We have reference to animals in *Shepeheye* (1376), *Oxehei* (1150), *Calverheye* (1307), *Rammeshey* (1419) and *Cowhey* (t. Hy 7). Descriptive adjectives are found in *le Newehay* (13th), *le Schortehaye* (t. Ed 3), *Longehay* (1411), *Overhey* (ib.), *Őldhay* (1670). We have pers. names in *Herewardeshey* (1350) and *Tomkynshey* (1461). *le Impeheye* (1347) is an enclosure made of *imps* or saplings (cf. Imphy PN Ess 244).
hað is fairly common.

hamm, ‘enclosure, land in bend of a stream,’ is common. Formally it is not always certain that some of these names may not contain OE ham rather than hamm, but the rarity of the former element in the major names makes it very unlikely that it is found much among the unidentified minor ham-names. Many show the characteristic WCy hom(m). We may note (a) uncompounded le Homme (1272), le Hammes (1411), (b) forms with descriptive adjectives such as Longehom (14th), Bradenham (1341), Sidenhamm (1143) (from sid, ‘broad’), le Fennyhome (1350), Shirhammes (1224) (from scir, ‘bright’), Rowhom (1413) (i.e. ‘rough’), le Romhom (1318) (from rum, ‘spacious’), (c) references to plants, etc., as in Benetham (1224), Claverhom (t. Hy 3), Flexham (1255), Pyriham (1281), Spyrihamme (1347) (from an unrecorded adj. spiry from spire, ‘reeds, sedge’) and to animals as in Oxeham (1342), Goseham (1208), (d) three or four examples of mill-hamm as in Mulnehamme (1143), (e) numerous compounds with a pers. name as Alfladehamme (1309), Ketelesham (1250), Reygnaldeshomme (t. Ed 3).

hassuc is occasionally found as in le Hassokes (1260), Hassokeslade (13th).

heafod, used of a strip of land left unploughed between two ploughed portions of a field and of the unploughed land at the end of the arable where the plough turns, is common both in OE charters and in ME documents in the form havedes, hades, haveden, haden in Warwickshire as it is in Northamptonshire (v. PN Nth 273, s.v. hades, PN Sr xlvi, ll. 14–16, PN Ess lviii, l. 2 from bottom). We may note to ðan uferan heafdan (873), berlandesheafda (1016), andlang heafdon (956), Hillemedwe havedes (1270), Hemehavedes (14th), Merehades (1349), Whetecroft hadis (1406), Saltemerehafden (1285), Cornehaden (1336). It appears in modern field-names in the forms Hade(s), Haden. Common also in Nth, Db and Wo.

heafod-land (n) is a fuller name for such strips as in Havedlond (1150), Longeheveldond (1310), le Grenehaveldon (13th), le Brodehaveldon (1318), Briteheveldon (c. 1150), Menehaveldon (13th) (from OE gemēne, ‘common’), Ailredeshaveldon (1246) from a pers. name.

healh is fairly common and is sometimes compounded with pers. names as in Reignaldeshale (t. Ed 3), Pauenhale (c. 1150).

hiede is occasionally found as in Helda (c. 1250), Heelde (t. Ed 4), Magotesheld (1440).

hlaw is common. It is difficult to say whether it denotes a hill or a barrow. The probabilities are in favour of its often naming the site of a barrow (cf. supra 247). Descriptive ad-
jectives are often found as in *lytlan hlau* (873), *Forewardelaw* (13th), *Hethunlowe* (ib.), *Blakelowe* (t. Ed 3), *Ruelowa* (12th) (i.e. ‘rough’), *Stanilowe* (ib.) and *Stantelowe* (t. Ed 2) (from OE *stānīht*, ‘stony’), *le Fermilowe* (1245), *Calwelowe* (1349) (from calu, ‘bare’). We have reference to the soil in *turfhlawan* (873), and *Morlawe* (1209). A cleft or cut is suggested by *Totorne-lowe* (1545), *Cuntelowe* (1221) (ME cunte, ‘vulva’), *Sherdelowe* (c. 1350) (from sceard, ‘notch’). *morflau* (969) must have been the scene of some forgotten slaying. A large number are compounded with pers. names, the names of their owners or, it may be, of those buried in them, such as *Godwineslowe* (1220), *Almundeslowe* (1364), *Doddanlawe* (1001), *Beornwealdes-hlawe* (998).

hlinc is occasionally found as in *bromhlinces dene* (704), *Magna Linch* (1268). We may have the alternative *hlenc* discussed under Abbots Lench (PN Wo 148) in *le Lenches* (14th).

hlip is also occasionally found as in *le Lyth* (1282) and *Longetythe* (1307).

hoc is fairly common but is usually late. We may note *le Sydehok* (1283) (from sid, ‘broad’), *le Merheoke* (14th), *le Tythehokes* (1411), *le Hok atte goren* (1354). *le Dowelhoke* (1411) was shaped like a *dowel* or peg.

hoh is rare. We may note *Orman ho* (1001), *Brakenho* (t. Ed 3), *Lutelho* (ib.).

holt is occasionally found as in *Muryholt* (1407) (from myrig, ‘pleasant’), *Cheryholte* (1580), *Byrcheholte* (1545).

hrycg is occasionally found. In *Onerugge* (1344) and *Severygges* (14th) (i.e. ‘seven ridges’) we probably have reference to the raised strips of arable.

hryding, ‘clearing’ is fairly common in woodland areas.

hyll is very common. Descriptive adjectives are added in *Kaluenhull* (1150) (from calu, ‘bare’), *Nakedehull* (1220), *grenan hylle* (998), *le Honginde, Ruwe* (13th) (i.e. ‘hanging’ and ‘rough’), *Mikelehul* (1150), *Smalhul* (1348), *Blakenhul* (1265), *Rotenhull* (12th), *Stepenhulle* (t. Ed 3), *le Barndehulle* (1281) (i.e. ‘burned’), *Heehull* (1278) (i.e. ‘high’), *Holyhyll* (1475). We have reference to the soil in *Modihull* (1250) (i.e. ‘muddy,’ carrying that word back some 250 years), *Clehyll* (1278) and *Cleythul* (13th) (from an unrecorded OE adj. *cleghiht*, ‘clayey’), *Sondhulle* (12th) and *Sondihul* (13th), *Stonhulle* (1309), *Stamhul* (1150) and *stanthyll* (1537) (from OE *stānīht*, ‘stony’); to the crops in *Benhul* (1247), *Peshul* (t. Hy 3), *Ryenhuil* (1150), *Flexhull* (1250), *Stubbelhulle* (t. Ed 3), *Cloverhulle* (1260), *Wetehull* (12th) and *Watehul* (1296) (i.e. ‘wheat’), *Othull* (13th), *Berehull* (1310), *Barlichul* (t. Ed 3); to the vegetation in *Gorsthull* (t. Hy 3), *le Hethull* (12th) and
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Hethihulle (ib.) (carrying back the adj. heathy some 250 years), Brerehul (14th), Bromhulle (1143) and Bromyhul (1396) (carrying this adj. back some 250 years), Clotrehulle (13th) (containing clote, i.e. ‘burdock’), Thornhill (14th), Slahyyll (1016) (i.e. ‘sloe-hill’). Myxhull (c. 1500) is an alternative to Dungehulle (1235); Hongerhul (1299) was a barren hill, while Smerehul (12th) (v. smeoru, ‘fat’) and Milkhulle (1260) were probably rich pasture and Mowenhull (1304) had been mown. Birds, beasts and insects gave name to Crowenhulle (13th), Rokehill (1525), Calvehill (1396), Foxhull (1411), Nedrehull (12th) (i.e. ‘adder-hill’), Hornetehul (14th); Hepehulle (1325) has reference to the shape; Wrastlynghull (1350) and Shitingehulles (ib.) must be so called from the sports of wrestling and shooting, while Waytehul (1245) and Totehill (t. Hy 7) were look-out hills. Pilatushull (13th) must have been a hill of ill-omen. Cf. Pilateshul (1188–1200 DbCh) in Trusley (Db). A few are compounded with pers. names. Chilternehull (1403) near Coventry is curious.

hynre is occasionally found as in le Morhurne (t. Ed 3).

hyrst is occasionally found as in Tunemannershurst (1150), Brochurst (13th), Appelhurst (1348), Stanihurst (1213) and (with a pers. name) Thorlokeshurst (1411).

klynt, ‘cliff, rock,’ of Scandinavian origin, is found in Clint (c. 1150) in Long Lawford near Rugby and survives in the Tithe Award.

lacu is rare.

 läes, læswel is common, but the names are usually late. We may note compounds with animals such as Oxlesow (1433), Horse lesow (1416), Mareleaze (1553), Scheapeleaze (ib.), Black-cowe leasue (1585), also Somerles (1544), Newlesow (1585). Spellings such as Oxen leyes (1553) are ambiguous. Common dialectal forms are leisure, leasure, lezar, lezer, lezzer, leza, leasowe, leasoe, laze.

land is very common indeed and is doubtless often used in the technical sense ‘strip of land in an open field’ as in Fiflond, Sevenlond (1270), Twentielandes (1545). Scotlond (1278) paid some form of scot and Pennyland (1464) may contain reference to its rent. In Cottemaneleond (1348), Cotemanslonde (1452), Revelond (1285), le Personlande (1411) we have reference to the owner or user, in Nonesmanneslond (13th) to the absence of such, and in Flytlond (1411) to disputed ownership (OE geflit, ‘strife’). Various adjectives are applied to the land or lands as in le Blakelond (12th), Longelond (14th), le Smalelond (t. Ed 1), Shortlonde (1349), Oldelond (1246), le Newelonde (1321), Wohelond (1143) (from woh, ‘crooked’), Voselond (1246) (from fah, ‘variegated’), Dedelond (1250), Honghindelond (1206) (i.e.
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‘sloping’), le Watrilonde (c. 1150), Schitenebond (ib.) (cf. supra 132). Some lands are distinguished by their crop, e.g. beanhland (998), le Wetelond (12th), Berlon (1461), Flexlon (1246) and Linlon (1545), Neplon (1143) (i.e. ‘turnip land,’ from OE nēp). Goselond (1432) and Natelond (1411) fed geese and neat or cattle. Clailond (1232), Moldland (1419), le Sone-londe (1206) have reference to the soil. Inland (1205) was in the ‘home’ part of the estate, Eveseland (1424) was on its eaves or border, le Hurnelond (1348) was in a byrne or corner. Compounds with pers. names are occasionally found.

lane is common. We have reference to the user in le Potterslane (t. Jas 1), le Salterlon (1336), Maydeslane (1608), Tylerslone (1404), Sketereislan (14th), to its length, shape or appearance in le Longelone (1323), le Grenelane (1411), Blacklane (1591), Hornidelone (14th), la Twychenlane (1461) (from OE twicen, ‘road-fork’), to the places or things to which it led in le Wodlane (1411), le Quarellone (1415) (from ME quarel, ‘quarrer’), Churchelone (t. Hy 7), Waslante (1424), Scolelane (1326), Ruydyselane (1411) (cf. hryding), Bakhouslane (1427); le byche lane (1411) probably led to a cemetery (cf. OE lic, ‘corpse’); le Somerlane (1530) was probably passable only in summer; Poukelone (t. Ed 1) was haunted by a pouke or goblin. Some lanes are named after their possessor as Wymundeslane (1369), Lewynneslane (1386). Picturesque are Nytyngalelane (1356), Bellelone (t. Ed 1), le Wepingelane (1411).

launde is occasionally found as in le Launde (1369), Little lawne (1589), Burnt lawne (1650). It is fairly common in modern field-names in the form lawn.

leactun, ‘garden,’ gives le Newelaghton (1419).

leah is fairly common. Descriptive elements are found in Longeleye (1288), Smalley (1447), Shortele (t. Hy 3), Rowley (1490), Crumpeleg (1233), le Blakeleye (1340), Emnele (t. Ed 3) (from OE efn, emn, ‘level’). Pers. names are common as in Doddesleye (1319), Gumnildeleg (13th).

ME longe (n) is used of the long strips in the common field as in le Longe on Oldefeld (1321), Langelong, Dedelong (1280), Netherlonge (1635).

mæd. Descriptive compounds are Holowmede (13th), Smede-mede (t. Hy 1) (i.e. ‘smooth’), Brodemede (1271), Smalemedwe (c. 1150), Halimede (1306) (i.e. ‘holy’), Hullimede (c. 1150) (i.e. ‘hilly’), le Runnyng medow (t. Hy 8). Ducks, hens and calves gave name to Énedemedwe (13th), Henimede (1305), Calvremedwe (t. Hy 1). Dolemedue (12th) was divided into doles; le Inmede (ib.) was home-pasture. Flitenemedwe (t. Hy 1) was disputed pasture, from OE (ge)gliten, ‘disputed.’ Cf. le
flyteneflat (1303 DbCh) in Mammerton (Db). Occasionally we have compounds with pers. names as in Levynges medewe (1327). (Atte)cristes medue (1334) was probably dedicated to some religious purpose.

ter is common but in unidentified names is difficult to distinguish from (ge)mære, ‘boundary.’

terc is fairly common but not early. Froggemersch (1278), Bullemers (1336).

tor is commoner than mersc as in Prestesmor (1251), Flagmor (t. Ed 1), Brodemor (1347), le Luttelemore (13th), Boelemor (ib.), Dikedomor (1280), Witemore (13th), Blakemora (1150), Dedemore (1411), Coppedemor (1428). It is occasionally compounded with pers. names as in Randulfesmore (1411).

*mylde (n), a derivative of mold, already noted in PN Sx 326 (s.n. Rodmell), is occasionally found, generally in the compound Blachemeld, Blachemilde (1246, 1348).

mln. le Watermulne (1247) carries that compound back nearly 200 years. There are two or three examples of Walkmyll (1538), i.e. ‘fulling-mill.’

est (n). To the list of bird’s-nest names given in PN Ess 3o (s.n. Pinners) we may add le Enedenest (1335) (i.e. ‘duck-nest’), Hauekesnest (1389) and Strikesnest (1280), possibly for Scrakesnest (i.e. ‘shrike’s nest’), carrying back the history of that bird-name some 250 years.

orceard is fairly common in late minor names.

pearc is fairly common as in le Parrok (1350), le Petyparrok (1411).

ME pece (n) is fairly common. The earliest example noted is Personespece (1384) (i.e. ‘parson’s’). We may also note le Gorepece (14th) and le Curlypece (1411).

ten, ‘enclosure,’ is occasionally found as in le Penne (1356), Hallpenne (1411).

pightel is very rare. Much more common is its nasalised form pingle; the earliest form noted here is le Pyngell (1560), though the form le Pyngill is found as early as 1366 (Misc) in Sleaford (L). pingle is very common indeed in modern field-names.

plek is a form which is occasionally found.

ME plek (n), ‘small piece or plot of ground,’ is very common indeed, especially in the modern form pleck. ‘It is used of a very small close, not more than a rood or two’ (H. W. M.-B.). The earliest examples, Medweplek (1250), Smetheplec (1281), carry back the history of the word some fifty years or more. We may also note le Halleplec (1332), Fernyplek (13th), le Greneplec (1400).

pol is common as in Fennipol (c. 1200), Oxepol (1224).
pytt is common. References to Cleiputtes (13th) are common and with such goes Potters pytte (1544). Compounds with marl are common as in le Marleput (1311), while col, 'charcoal,' is found in Colepittes (1577). Various names for dirty or muddy pits are fulan pyt (969), hore pyt (956) and Blakeputtes (13th). Tounpette (1356) was perhaps the village refuse-dump. Gloriesput (1246) is mysterious unless we have a pers. name as in kyneferdes pyt (956).

rod, 'clearing,' is found in Watrirodes (1333).
sceaga is occasionally found as in Timbrseceage (t. Hy 2), Haukekishawe (t. Ed 1).
syclf is occasionally found as in Yppescelfe (998), sulf (1206), Hodeshulfe (1356), the Shelves (1542).
sic is specially common in this county, among the commonest compounds being Holesiche (1206), le Mersiche (1340) (i.e. 'boundary stream'), Fulsyche (1373), Bradesiche (1150), Alrennesiche, Chole-, Chelewellesiche (c. 1150). Compounds with pers. names such as Lewwardessiche (1340) are fairly common. In modern field-names it appears as sitch and also as such. Cf. Broadsuch, Hithersuch in Lighthorne.

sled is very common. Among the commonest compounds are Waterslad (t. Hy 3), Longeslade (13th), Holslade (1199), Depslade (t. Ed 3), Merslade (1199) (i.e. 'boundary valley'). We may note also le Forkedslade (t. Ed 3) and compounds with pers. names such as Herberdes Slade (1220).
smede is used as a noun in le Smethe (1357), Morsmethe (c. 1225), Reinaldesmethe (13th).
steall is found several times in the compounds Donestal (1299) and Tunstal (13th). The modern form is usually Dunstall, Dunstalls and even Dunstable. The probability is that all go back to OE tunsteall, 'farm and buildings.'

steed is found two or three times compounded with bury as in Buristede (14th) denoting perhaps the site of a manor-house or some old earthwork. Note also le Blakestede and Griffynestede (1367).

steort, 'tail,' is occasionally found as in le Stertes (1260), Bottemsturte (1331).
stig, 'path,' is found in Presty (1214), Calvestie (1452), Swinesti (1265), Downestye (1230) and with a pers. name in Bernulfsty (c. 1200).

ME stocking is fairly common from Stockynge (1305 onwards).

stow is found in Cotstowe (1205) and Pleystowe (c. 1400).

stræt. In addition to the numerous salt-streets (supra 10) we have le Weistret, le Wodestret (13th) in Harbury, Merestrete
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(1233) in Mancetter, probably referring to the road by Bentley and Monks Park Wood which forms the boundary-road (v. (ge)mære) of the western extension of Mancetter parish at this point, feldenestret (1016) in Stratford (cf. Fielden Way supra 8), bradanstrete (963) in Wootten Wawen, Stonistrete (1340) in Nuneaton.

ME thing (n), ‘possession,’ is found in Hassockthing (1467), Fowlesthynge (1436), Moppesthynge, Spijgurnelsthynge, Andrewes-thynke (1433), Wisemans thinge (1463), le Chaumberleynthynge (1411).

þorn is common, especially in the compounds coppe(de)borne (t. Hy 3), (h)langan borne (998), Smalethornes (c. 1150).

þwang (n) is found in le Thonge (1336) and Longthong (c. 1300).

þyrne is found in Coddesthurn (c. 1250).

toft is rare in ME names. We may note le Toftes (1350), le Toft feld (1335), Ermostoft (t. Hy 3).

tun. We may note unidentified sichetun (14th), Pailleston (1304), Keteleston (1150) and Lamferton (c. 1200).

þunge (n) is found in a few names such as Snaketunge (1206), Longetunge (14th).

þæg gives rise to a few wong-names in ME such as Otwong (c. 1200), Stounewonge (1313), Sæwineswonge (13th), Presteswonge (1411).

þæter-þæfeal (n). A few examples are found from 998 on through le Watervalle (1350) to le Waterfall (t. Hy 6).

ME waste (n) is common alike in Middle English and in modern days. The names are as a rule late. Among the earliest examples are Basseteswaste (1390), Bishoppwaste (1411), Newewaste (1408).

þæwel is fairly common, generally in the uncompounded form wold, as in le Wold (1246). We may note also le Ruggewolde (1331), Grenewolde (1278). See also s.n. Coton supra 104.

þæg is very common. Examples of common varieties of road are holæn æg (873), Ruggeweæ (c. 1150) (i.e. ‘ridge-way’), le Croswey (1411), Wynterwey (1340), Somerwey (13th), greneæg (1016), Merweæ (1221) (i.e. ‘boundary road or path’), Heyweye (c. 1150). We have reference to their users in Munækewei (t. Hy 3), Saltæswe (t. Hy 2), Lobæsweye (1364) (from lobere, ‘lubber, idle lout’) and Knocæreæweye (1280) (is knocker an early form of the obscure horse-knacker?). See further supra 7–10.

þæwel is common, denoting in most cases a spring rather than a stream. Descriptive epithets are found in holænwylæ (1001), fule wylæ (1016), Caldeæwe (c. 1150), Depeæwe (13th), le Stantæwe (1336) (from OE stæniht, ‘stony’), Saltæwe (1347), Droppynæwæ (1411). le Blindeæwe (1150) and Derneæwe

BB
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(1235) (from OE dierne) were difficult to discover; caerßsan weyllan (1001) was 'cress-grown,' Flaggewelle (c. 1150) carries back the plant-name some 200 years, while Bilrewelle (1206) similarly carries back bilder, the name of another water-plant; Pilewelle (13th) and Thelewelle (1350) were probably marked by stakes and planks (v. pel). Seiewellenheved (c. 1200) is another example of the popularity of 'seven spring' names (cf. PN Nth 40 s.n. Seawell), Manypenywelle (1356) probably contains some forgotten piece of folklore. Pers. names are sometimes found as in wullafes weyllan (1001).

A few ME names in walle are slightly ambiguous but probably some of them come from West Anglian wælle (v. Introd. xxvi) and are really spring-names, e.g. Crabrewelle (1333), Clarissewalle (1352) and Taggewelle (1318) (i.e. 'tegg-spring'), cf. PN Wo 288 s.n. Tagwell.

wold. Two examples have been noted, viz. Aldewrth (13th) and Kingsworth (t. Hy 3).

worg or worg is found in Oldeworthyng (1397) and Lynworthinge (14th).

(b) Some of the more common types of field and minor names either not found or else of rare occurrence in early records.

bell is common with Meadow, Piece, Croft. Note also Bellows Pipes, Bellringers Close and Bell Rope Meadow, the fields being so called because they provided the endowment for the church bell-ropes. Cf. PN Nth 281.

charity, charity land, piece, etc., must have reference to lands which were part of some charitable endowment. Cf. Carritheth (PN NbDu 40).

cheesecake (Close, Meadow, etc.). This is probably a plant-name, referring to the common mallow or else to birdsfoot trefoil (v. EDD s.v.).

cockshut, cockshoot, cocksheet are found occasionally. See PN Wo 180. See Addenda I.

coney-burrow (with variant forms Coney Bury, Cunnabery, Coney Borough, etc.) is a common term for a rabbit-burrow.

cow pasture is very common.

dingle. This word is fairly frequent in modern field and minor names and in the TA, but has not been noted in early documents, unless Dynglet (1336 Coventry) in Southam is a derivative. The word is of uncertain origin, and, except for one example c. 1240, also from the West Midlands, has not been noted before 1630 (NED s.v.). The meaning is 'deep hollow or dell' (NED), 'narrow valley between hills' (EDD).
(the) dumble (once dummel) occurs frequently, v. supra 90.

dunstall, dunstalls, dunstable are fairly common and in many cases may go back to OE tunsteall. See further Dunstan Fm supra 60.

foredrift and foredrove are both extremely common. The names refer to a lane or path for the purposes of draught from a farm to a main road (cf. Foredraught Lane PN Wo 136 and the Worcestershire field-names Foredraft and Foredraught). Used also of a narrow bit of meadow forming an approach to a farmstead (H. W. M.-B.).

freeboard or free board is found occasionally. See PN Nth 273 and EDD s.v. free.

grounds is used in Wa as in Nth of an outlying grazing-farm (PN Nth 17, 273).

hanging(s) is very common both alone and in compounds such as Hanging Leasows. The reference is to a field or pasture on the side of a hill. Cf. Castor Hanglands (PN Nth 220).

hitch in Hitch Close, Crow’s Hitch, Lane Hitch may be the hitch, “enclosure of hurdles in which sheep are penned,” recorded from Worcestershire (EDD). Heach, found in First, Second Heach may be the same word. Cf. Heach Wood supra 87.

hob is common in such compounds as Hob Hill, Hob Hole, Hob Meadow, Hobs Croft, Hobs Hole (3). See Hob supra 40.

homestall is very common, v. hamsteall.

honey is found in such compounds as Honey Field, Hill, Meadow, Slade, in which it may refer to a field with many scented flowers. In Honey Pot the reference is probably to a sticky soil.

intake is common with reference to a piece of land reclaimed from waste or taken into cultivation from wood or moorland. The word is ultimately of Scandinavian origin, cf. ON inntaka.

island is common to denote a field surrounded by woods or in some cases a field with a clump of trees in the middle (cf. PN Sr 371).

kid pile (close (2), field) contains the dialectal kid, ‘bundle of gorse, brushwood, etc., for burning.’

kitchen is common with Close, Mead, etc. Cf. PN Ess 596.

lady is very common with Croft, Meadow, Field, doubtless often used of land dedicated to the service of Our Lady.

lammas is very common in field-names and is used of lands which reverted to common pasturage at Lammastide (Aug. 1st). Cf. PN Nth 273. So similarly Michaelmas Slade.

lion. This word occurs in such names as Lion Piece, Close, the Lyons, Hill Lyons, Lions Close, Lyons Close, etc. One early
example has been found, viz. fields called Lyon 1553 Pat (in Marton). The element has been noted also in Surrey and Essex. Its origin is entirely obscure. Lion Fd in Clifton is from the Lion Inn (now demolished).

lunch is found occasionally, the earliest example being in Thurlaston (1686 Buccleuch). The sense is obscure.

math. This word, meaning a mowing, is common in modern field-names in such compounds as Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Nine (2) Days Math, referring to the number of days needed to mow the field. Note also Five and Nine Men's Math with reference to the number of men required. Other compounds are Big, Little Math, Lattermath. Cf. supra 56.

oven is fairly common. It may have reference to a charcoal-oven. Cf. Oldeofne (1313 DbCh) in Alsop-le-dale (Db).

pike, piked and picket are found occasionally, probably with reference to the shape of the field.

pudding occurs occasionally with reference probably to a heavy or sticky soil. Note also Pudding Bag Close. Cf. Whewporridge Lane supra 75.

quartem(s) seems to be a measurement of land (v. NED s.v., sense f). The name would refer to a fourth part.

roundabout is very common. The earliest example is land called the Roundabout (1703 BirmDeed). The name refers to a field surrounded by a wood, or in some cases to a field surrounding a small copse or clump of trees. Cf. PN Sr 380.

ryegrass (Field, Close, Croft, etc.) is very common. It is a plant-name, one of several species of lolium extensively used as forage and fodder grass.

sale is found occasionally as in Sale Close, Little Sale, New Sale. It is probably the ME sale discussed in PN Nth 156, s.n. Britain Sale.

several in Upper, Lower Several, Several Bit and Close refers to land in private ownership or over which a person has a particular right, especially enclosed land as opposed to common land (cf. PN Ess 377).

shoulder of mutton is extremely common with reference to the shape of the field in question. Leg of Mutton has been noted twice only.

side land(s), sideland(s) is very common. It refers to the headlands of a ploughed field, where the plough has been turned. In some cases there may have been confusion with sideling, ‘a strip or piece of land by the side of a stream,’ etc. v. infra 343.

slang and sling are very common indeed, the names referring to long, narrow strips of ground. No early example of slang has been noted. For sling the earliest forms noted are Slynge 1545
FIELD AND MINOR NAMES

LP, past. voc. Slynge 1609 LRMB. Note also Slangy Piece (TA) and the derivatives Slanket (6), Slinket (4), Slinkitt, Slingit, Slinget, Slingate (4).

smock is common, especially in the compound Smock Skirts (8).

spoilbank is fairly common. The name refers to an artificial mound formed of spoil, i.e. "dross, rubbish or surplus soil from an excavation" (EDD s.v.).

stripe is fairly common, cf. Stripes Hill supra 63.

walk, the walk, walk close, etc. refer probably in most cases to a sheepwalk. In the combination Walk Mill we have reference to a mill where cloth was walked or fulled, i.e. a 'fulling mill.'

water furrows and wet furrows are both common, the name referring to a field in which the water was apt to stand in the furrows (cf. PN Nth 273).

worlds end refers to a remote field or piece of land.

Names of the nickname type are common. Sometimes they are of the complimentary type such as Mount Pleasant, the Pleasant Field, Paradise, Nonpareil Field, Profit Field and Close, the Gains, Dripping Pan, Happy Land. More often they are derogatory such as Hell Kitchen and Nook, Devils Own, Purgatory, Halfpenny Hall, Hungry Hill, Hungerfields, Hungerland, Sleepy Corner and Field, Lifeless Field, Much-lay-on, Starve All, Bare Feathers, Smallbones, Beggars Bits, Beggars Bush, Grumble, Leatherlands, Unthank, Little Gain, Poor Man's Folly, Great Breakback, Cold Harbour, Cold Comfort, Lousy Meadow and Close.

A good many names are of the Botany Bay type, denoting some out of the way corner of a farm. Such are Botany Bay, Mesopotamia, New England, New Zealand, Nineveh, Van Diemens Land. See further supra 234.

No Man's Nook, No Mans Hill, No Mans Plot are of disputed or uncertain ownership.

Isle of Wight and Isle of White are probably used of remote and isolated fields.

(c) Miscellaneous.

Nicknames of reproach are claus. voc. Repentance (1544), Starvall pasture (1698), camp. voc. le Labor (1411), Longefryday (t. Hy 3), i.e. Good Friday, perhaps because it provided Lenten-like fare.

References to plants and trees are found in Cattestayles (t. Ed 3), le Coppedelinde (1262) (i.e. 'pollarded lime tree') and
le Tyncell (1544) (i.e. ‘brushwood for hedging or fencing’, cf. tinsel sb. 2 in NED). We probably have reference to the shape in le Shittles (13th) (i.e. ‘the bolt or the shuttle’), past. voc. le Roundetable (1464), le Harpe (14th), le Scorte Cronke (t. Ed 1), Threlegges (1545). Treasure trove was found in the cult. voc. Goldhord (1342). le Derne (1538) was hidden away (v. dierne).

Some forgotten tragedies find record in le Dede Cherle (1331), Dedechurl (1347), super montem de Dedecherl (13th), all different. The rough soil known as catsbrain has left its record in Cattesbrayn (1271), Catchesbrayn (14th).

Land in dispute is referred to in plac. voc. la Chalange (1299), (heath called) le Challenge (1263). Cf. Callans Wood (PN Wo 218-9) and Calling Field in Egginton (Db), Calange (1380 Ct). Newly acquired land is described in le Vycars takkyng (1542), le Newtakyn (1560). The common field is le communchamp (1251).

Land used in medieval games and sport is described in place called la Quinteyne (1261) where tilting at the quintain was practised, and in Gannows (1512), i.e. ‘sport hill,’ cf. Gannow (PN Wo 341).

A gate of difficult passage is Malpasyate (1530), cf. Malpas (Ch) and the modern field-name Little Malpass in Walton-on-Trent (Db).

(d) Field-names of which the history can for the most part be traced, arranged under hundreds and parishes.

I. Hemlingford Hundred

(a) TAMWORTH DIVISION

mealo (gen. mealwes), 'stones, gravel,' postulated for Wythmail (PN Nth 129). Further examples of this word are found in Wa in le Malue, le Malwe, le Malowe, le Malewe (c. 1280–1322 Magdalen) in Willoughby and in (super) Malwe (13th Combe) in Priors Marston; Mill Field (cf. Mulfecroft c. 1180 Wollaton); Wet Furrows (Wetforowes 1585 LRMB); Windmill Close (cf. Wy.nlmulneforlong 1300 CartMisc).

BADDESLEY ENSOR. Milking Close (cf. Milky Close TA). Lower Riding Spinney (cf. Magerodding 14th AD vi, Over Riding TA, v. hryding). Little Slangy Bit (cf. The Slang 1681 Dugdale, TA, v. supra 336). Big Stocking Field (cf. Long Stocking TA, v. stocking). In the TA we have Friday Field (Far, Near) (perhaps a term of reproach, cf. PN Sr 410–1, but cf. also PN Ess 597), Maple Tree Close (cf. Geoffrey atte Mapel 1332 SR), Moor Close (cf. Moor Croft 1666 Dugdale), Park Field (Parkersfeld 14th AD vi), Pool Close (cf. Poole tayle close 1666 Dugdale), Rye Croft (so named ib.), Well Croft (so named ib.).

GREENDON. Ridding Field (Ridding Close TA, v. hryding). In the TA we have Bean Hill (benehill yate 1497 AOMB); Birchet Close (perhaps 'collection of birches,' v. supra 325); Friars Field (Frerefeld ib. from the Friars of Coventry); Harpers Croft (Harpers ib.); Little Meadow (lytull medowe ib.); Upper, Lower Moor (Greate, Lyttill Moore c. 1580 Rental); Mousesley Stocking (cf. Musterley mede 1497 AOMB); Pinfold Leys (the Pynfold 1623 Ct); Pinwall Lane (le Pynwall 1497 AOMB, v. supra 334).

Pleck (id. TA, v. (ge)wæsc and supra 331). The Wheat Holme (Whetholm c. 1180 Wollaton, Whetholm 1248 FF). In the TA we have Barn Croft (Bancroft 1570 Add, ‘bean croft’); Big Meadow (cf. Michelmedowe 1560 Aston, v. micel); Cat Water Meadow (cf. Catmedowe 1544 ib., Catt water meadow 1678 Dugdale); Cow Close (Coweclose 1580 LRMB); Dole Meadow (Doole medowe t. Hy 8 Aston, v. dal supra 324); the Eatchells (le Echyll 1538 LRMB, v. Nechells supra 30); Flood Gate Leasow (cf. le Fludyeat 1544 Aston, v. læs); Hassall Pits (Hassell pitts 1678 Dugdale); Haw Croft (le Hallecroft 14th AD i); Haywoods Piece (cf. William le Hayward 1332 SR); Humbers Wood (possibly to be associated with le Homores 1538 LRMB); Longlands (Longelondes t. Hy i BM Facs); Long Meadow (Long medowe 1538 LRMB); Mill Field (cf. Mulnecroft, Mulnegreve c. 1180 Wollaton, 1248 FF, v. græfe); the Newlands (Newland 1503 Ipm); Oldfield Slang (le Oldefyld 1538 LRMB, v. supra 336); Russells Hill (cf. Russells croft 1655 Aston); Stockings (le Stokyng 1538 LRMB, v. stocking); Thickbroom Ley (Thikbrom 1288 BirmDeed); Car Meadow and Broad and Flat Car contain dialectal car from kiarr, ‘marsh.’


SECKINGTON. In the TA we have Gorse Close (cf. Goresley closes 1585 LRMB); Little Pingle (the Pingell ib., v. supra 331); Strutway Close (the ‘way’ would seem to be the Tamworth-
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Nottingham road, possibly for ‘street-way’); Thorpage is on the county border, adjoining Thorpe Constantine (St). The form is probably for Thorpe Edge.

WILNECOTE. Betsy Baulk, Crab Tree Close, Pingle, Salt Water Meadow, Town Wall Meadow (cf. Betseys Baulk, Crabtree Furlong, the Pingle, Salt Water meadow, Town Wall 1770 EnclA). For wall, v. supra 334. Hanging Leisure (v. laes supra 329). In the EnclA we have Pickards Croft (cf. Pycardesgrene 1436 Ct); Priestley Field (cf. le Preestmedew ib.).

(b) BIRMINGHAM DIVISION

ASTON. In the TA we have Bailiffs Close (cf. Baylyes butts 1705 BirmDeed); Barn Croft (cf. the barn close 1603 ib.); Barrs Piece (cf. John atte Barre 1332 SR); Base Croft (cf. Bastemedeue 13th BirmDeed, Base meadowe 1655 ib.); Beach Piece (cf. William atte Bech 1316 ib.); Black Croft (Blake crofte 1511 KES); Brambelets (may be an et(t)-derivative of bramble, v. supra 329); the Breach (le Breche 1490 BirmDeed, v. bræ); Broad Meadow (Broad meadowe 1616 ib.); Brook Meadow (Brooks meadow 1679 ib.); Broom Field (cf. Bromcroft 1375 BirmDeed, Brome close t. Ed 6 Rental, Brome fielde al. Nether filde 1559 ib.); Calves Croft (Calvescrofte 1530 ib., Calver Croft style 1531 KES. Cf. Colly Croft supra 97); Church Meadow (cf. Church fyldre or Towne filde 1566 BirmDeed); Clay Pit Meadow (Claycroft al. Cley pitts 1647 ib.); Coneygree (le Conyngre 1530 Rental, the Cunngrys 1655 BirmDeed, v. supra 323); Cow Pasture (so named in 1700 ib.); Cross Field (Crosse filde 1563 BirmDeed); Dumble Hole (v. supra 90); Dunslade (Dunsladefeeld 1474 ib., v. slæd); Easter Meadow (probably Asthay 1288 Add, ‘east enclosure,’ v. (ge)hæg); Flax Land (Flaxe plecke 1613, Flaxelandes 1622 BirmDeed, v. supra 331); Floodgate Meadow (cf. Flodyateshem sic 1409, Floodyates streme 1410 AD iii). Foul Sloughs (the Foul Slough 1701 BirmDeed); Gills Grove (cf. Gills crofts 1728 ib.); Hall Croft and Moor (Over Halle medow 1563, Hall croft 1613, Hall moor 1720 ib.); Harp Hill (cf. le Harpe n.d. AD ii); Harrow Field (Hayrowefeld 13th BirmDeed, 1461 Rental, Harowefeld 1453 BirmDeed, Heyrowefeld 1613 ib., possibly ‘hay row’); Hawthorn Field (cf. Hawthorne broke 1559 ib.); Hayes (Olde-haysmor 13th BirmDeed, le Greate Heys 1511 KES, Hayes meadow 1619 BirmDeed, v. (ge)hæg); Heath Field (cf. Hethemill 1545 LP); Hilly Field (Hulfeldes 1379 ib.); Holbrook (Holbrokes 1460 KES); Hollow Meadow (Hollowe meadow 1624 BirmDeed); Hop Field (cf. the Hoppyard moore 1655 ib.); Hunts Meadow (cf. Huntucrofte 1449 ib.); Lady Croft (Lady crofte 1545 LP);
Lady Meadow (the Ladye meadow 1655 BirmDeed); Ley Field (the Lee 1498, Lefilde 1562 ib.); Little Meadow (Littleledowe 1530 Rental); Long Moor (Long Moores 1648 BirmDeed); Luckocks Lane (cf. Luckoxes Crosse 1624 ib.); Near and Far Lunts (possibly identical with Launds 1545 LP, v. launde); Marsh Meadow (cf. Robert atte Mersch 1379, the Marsh 1655 ib.); Mill Fleam (the Fleame 1655, the Mill Fleme 1700 ib., Hethemylfleme 1566 KES, v. fleam sb², ‘mill-stream’ (NED)); Mill Meadow (Mylmedowe 1553 AOMB); Monger Land (Mongyrlondfield 1490 BirmDeed); the Moor (lez Mores 1530 Rental); Newlands (le Newlond 1461 Rental); Oakfield (Okefeild 1553 AOMB); Ox Field (cf. Oxe leasow 1641 BirmDeed, v. laes); Palmers Moor (cf. Palmers croft 1693 ib.); Park Meadow (cf. Parke hyll 1553 LRMB, Parkefeeld 1569 BirmDeed); Perry Lane and Moor (cf. Pyriham 1281 BirmDeed, v. pirige, ham(m)); Pigotts Leasow (cf. Piggotts croft 1649 BirmDeed, v. laes); Pinks Brook (perhaps to be associated with Pinnokes streit n.d. AD ii); Pit Leasow (cf. William atte Put 13th, Pitt leasow 1700 BirmDeed); Pleck (cf. the thre plecke 1563 ib., v. supra 331); Pool Meadow (cf. Este pool 1622, Poole crofts 1655 ib.); Potters Field (cf. Potters croft 1661 ib.); Quarry Pit (cf. Quarry feld t. Eliz Rental, Quarrie Pitt leasow 1655 BirmDeed); Rammer Meadow (possibly to be identified with Romhom 1318 AD iii, ‘wide hamm’); the Riddings (the Ruddying 1461, Ruddings 1498, Rydding 1655 BirmDeed, v. supra 56); Rough Field (cf. the Rough leasow 1648 ib.); the Roundabout (the Roundabout house 1654, land called the Roundabout 1703, the Roundabouts 1708 ib., v. supra 336); Rowden (Roudonfeld 13th ib., Roudenefeld ib., Plowe croft or Rowden croft 1624 ib., ‘rough hill (or valley),’ v. ruh, denu, dun); Rye Croft (Rye croft 1511 KES); Shoulder of Mutton (so named in 1761 BirmDeed, v. supra 336); Slade Pit (cf. Slade felde 1460 KES, Neather slades 1600 BirmDeed, v. slæd); Sling, Half Sling (Slynge 1545 LP, the Sling 1663 BirmDeed, v. supra 336); Stone Croft (Stancroft 1474, Stonecrofte 1569 ib.); Stud Fold Close (Stodfold 13th ib., v. stodfald); Tibbits Hill (Tibbins hill 1662 ib.); Town Moor (Tone more 1559 ib.); Wall Field (the Wallfeild 1700 ib., cf. supra 334); Watland Green (Watland a Greene 1688 ib.); Watt Croft (Wattecroft 13th, Whatcroft 1313 ib, ‘wheat croft’); the Whateleys (Whatleys 1655 ib.); White Leasow (White leasow 1700 ib.); White Moor (Whitmore 1613 ib.).

CASTLE BROMWICH. In the TA we have Agards Ley (Agards Lee 1759 BirmDeed); Barn Field (cf. Barne croft 1649 ib.); Briery Croft (Brierie croft ib.); Broad Leasow (Broad leasow 1709
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ib., v. læs); Brocks Field (perhaps identical with Brocherste 1200 Cur, -hurst 1203 FF. 'Badger wood,' v. brocc, hyrst); Butts Meadow (the Butts meadow 1664 BirmDeed, v. supra 324); Calves Close (cf. Calves croft 13th ib.); Chillinghome Meadow (Chillinghole meadow 1649 ib.); Coopers Hayes (Cowpers Hayes Moores, Cowpers close 1649 ib.); Cot Croft (the Cote croft 1660 ib.); Cow Leasow (the Cow leasows 1709 ib.); Dunstall (Tunstall 1199 FF, v. supra 335); Gorsy Leasow (the Gosy leasow 1709 BirmDeed, 'gorsy pasture land'); Hay Field (Overhayfeld 1331 ib., the Hayfeld 1649 ib.); Herne Field (Hearn field 1709 ib., v. hyrne, 'corner'); Hill Hurst (cf. Hurst 1199 FF, v. hyrst); Home Croft (cf. Homeveld 13th BirmDeed, v. supra 183-4); Hurr Croft (Hircroft 1199 FF); Little Field (Luttefeld 1361 AD v); Middle Field (le Middelfeld 13th BirmDeed); Mill Meadow (cf. Mill Ridding 1649 ib., v. hryding); Newlands (Newelond 1331 BirmDeed); Ox Meadow (Oxe close meadow 1649 ib.); the Pingle (the Pingle 1709 ib., v. supra 331); Shutt Croft (Shutecroft 1371 Add from OE *sciete, 'corner,' cf. PN Wo 180-1); Warstone Piece (Whoreston or Whorston field 1649 BirmDeed), marked by a hoarstone or boundary stone.

COLESHILL. Blackpole Meadow (Blackpole 1545 LP). Blythe Field (Blythfeld ib. from the river Blyth). The Catmore (Catmore Meadow 1688 Ct). Cole Green (the Green ib.). Cuttle Hill (Cuttyshull 1447 Rental, possibly a clerical error). Dog Lane (so named in 1688 Ct). Grimehill Field (which existed before the EnclA) is Grynhull felde 1410 Dugdale, Grimshill field 1688 Ct and is clearly to be associated with Grimstock in this parish (v. supra 44), but whether named from a man or from Grim as a name for the devil we cannot say. Madgetts Meadow (Madgetts Meadow 1649 Dugdale). Marl Pit Close (Marle Pit ib.). Nuns Orchard (Nune Orcharde 1545 LP). Rotten Bank Meadow (Rotten Bag Close 1688 Ct). Rye Croft (Rye croft ib.). Well Croft (Little Well Croft ib.).

CURDWORTH and MINWORTH. In the TA we have Big Hill (cf. Mucclehul 14th AD v, v. micel); Clapshaw (Clapschaue 1288 Aston, v. sceaga. The first element is probably the word clop(p), 'stump,' discussed under Clapham (PN BedsHu 23) and found in Clopton supra 239); Sidelin Hill (cf. Sydlyngges 13,7 Merton in Wolford). This is from ME sideling used of a strip of land lying by a larger portion or by a stream (NED s.v.).

WARWICKSHIRE

(id. TA, v. sic). In the TA we have Cliffe and Marsh Meadow (cf. Philip \textit{atte Clyf'} and John \textit{atte Merhs} 1332 SR).

SHELDON. In the TA we have Ashole Lane (cf. Asshevell t. Hy 7 MinAcct); Ban Croft (Banecrofte ib., v. supra 323); Breaches (Briche ib., \textit{the Breache} 1608 LRMB, v. \textit{brae}); Calves Croft (cf. \textit{Calverhey} 1327 Cl, v. \textit{(ge)hæg}); Church Meadow (cf. \textit{le Chirchecroft} ib.); Elder Field (cf. Elrefurlang 1626 FF, Elderfeilde 1608 LRMB, v. \textit{furlang}); Hall Hill (cf. Halleclose t. Hy 7 MinAcct); Hill Pleck (cf. Hill furlonge 1608 LRMB and v. supra 331); Linthurst Wood (cf. Lynhurst 1503 Ipm); Mill Meadow (cf. Millemersshe t. Hy 7 MinAcct); Monday Croft (Mundaiescroft ib. It is impossible to say whether \textit{Munday} was here the name of a man or whether there is some special reference to the day of the week (cf. PN Sr 410–11)); Mouldy Hay (Moldhay ib.); Much-lay-on (must have referred to a field which needed much manure); Ox Close (cf. Oxlese ib., v. laes); Great and Little Pillerty (cf. Pelethill ib.); Pit Close (cf. Pittefeilde 1608 LRMB); Ridding Meadow (cf. Olderidding t. Hy 7 MinAcct, \textit{v. hryding}); Rudge (cf. Mekulrigge ib.); Rye Eddish Field (Ryeddishe 1583 Moulton, containing the dialectal \textit{eddish}, 'aftermath, after-crop sown in the stubble'); Stocking (Stockyng 1327 Cl, v. stocking); Stoney Crofts (Stonycrofte t. Hy 7 MinAcct); Wood Meadow and Field (cf. Woode furlong 1608 LRMB).

(c) SOLIHULL DIVISION

BADDESLEY CLINTON. Black Pit Close and Paradise (id. TA. For the latter v. supra 337). The Males (cf. Great, Little Males TA). In the TA we have Church Field (Churchfeild 1609 LRMB); the Grove (le Grove ib.); Rising Bridge Field (Risenbridge ib., i.e. 'bridge or causeway of brushwood,' cf. Rising Bridge (PN Nth 166)); Stoney Field (Stonyfeild ib.).

BALSALL. Brook Meadow (cf. Brookefeilde 1609 LRMB, Brookfield TA). Pear Tree Piece (cf. Peartree croft, Pear Tree Field ib.). The Pingle and the Pleck (id. ib., v. supra 331). In the TA we have Aylesbury Close (cf. Thomas Alesbury 1540 AOMB); Broom Field (Brome Field 1596 Depositions); Cross Pleck (cf. Crossefyld 1547 Ct and supra 331); Dole Meadow (possibly Dale meadow 1596 Depositions); Essex Field (cf. Nicholas Essex 1540 AOMB); Finch Croft (le Fynch croft ib.); Green Field (Greenfield 1596 Depositions); Newland (Newland 1540 AOMB); Nichols Close (William Nicoll ib.); Ox Leys (Oxleasowe 1585 LRMB, v. laes); Riddings (Ruddyng 1540 AOMB, v. hryding); Roes Close (cf. Ralph Rolles 1332 SR); Rook Field (Rowkefeild 1581 LRMB); Sly Croft (Slyecroft 1540
FIELD AND MINOR NAMES

AOMB); Winsford (cf. Wynsepole, Wynspole medowe 1540 ib.).

BARSTON. In the TA we have Ban Croft (Bancrofte 1609 LRMB, cf. supra 323); Bridge Croft (cf. Brydgebroke 1547 Ct); Broad Meadow (Brode medow ib.); Broom Field (Brome field 1596 Depositions); Cockshut Meadow (cf. Cockshot field 1609 LRMB, v. supra 334); Gorsty Field (Gorstie Field 1596 Depositions, cf. Gosta Green supra 30); Hempy Croft (cf. le Hemplond 1609 LRMB); Hollow Meadow (cf. Hollowe hadys 1540 AOMB, v. supra 327); Kettles Wood (cf. Ketelmede 1427 KnowleRec, Kettels grove 1609 LRMB); Lees Piece (cf. le Leighes 1490 Ct); Long Field (cf. Longcroft 1547 Ct); Marlpit Close (Marle pyte 1591 LRMB); Mill Field (Milfeld 1490 Ct); the Moors (le Moores 1609 LRMB. Cf. Walter atte More 1332 SR); Page Field (cf. Pagelond 1547 Ct); Pingle (le Pingle 1609 LRMB, v. supra 331); Pool Field (cf. Poolecroft ib.); Stile Field (cf. Styllis 1540 AOMB); Stockings (Stockkyng 1547 Ct, v. stocking); Thornton Meadow (Thornedon 1540 AOMB); Temple Close and Meadow (cf. Temple math ib. and v. supra 336); Tin Hill (Tynhyll 1547 Ct); The Walk (pasture ground called the Walke 1652 ParlSurv, probably referring to a sheep-walk); Wood Close (cf. Wodside 1540 AOMB).

BERKSWELL. In the TA we have Barn Field (Westbarnefeld 1525 Rental, Barneffeldes 1538-44 ECP); Barrs Close (cf. Barriesplace 1377 AD ii, Barrys tenement 1382 ib.); Birch Field (Brychefeld 1538 MinAcct); Black Croft (Blake Crofte 1540 AOMB); Upper, Lower Borough (cf. Westborfeld 1555 Pat); Broad Meadow (Brodemede 1452 MinAcct, Brademedowe 1525 Rental); Church Field (Churchefeld 1452 MinAcct); Colliers Well (Colyerswell 1553 LRMB); Cross Field (Crosseylde 1547 Ct); Eboralds Field (cf. Eborall ende 1540 AOMB, John Eburell ib.); Four Days Math (cf. supra 336); Giles Meadow (cf. Gylespece 1452 ib.); Green Field (Greenfield 1596 Depositions); Grove Field (cf. Groveend 1525 Rental); Hall Meadow (Hallmedowe ib., Halemedowe 1553 LRMB); Hose Green (croft voc. Hose 1591 ib.); Huckils Field (cf. Hukyns n.d. AD vi); Huddesford (Huddisford 1591 LRMB); Ley Field (Lea field 1596 Depositions); Long Meadow (Longemedowe 1538 MinAcct); Round Field (cf. Rounderuding 1316 1pmp, v. hryding); Twitchell, Twitch Hill (Twichefeld 1542 MinAcct, Twichellwood 1525 Rental, Twychinfeld 1545 Bailiffs Accts, Twychelfeld, Twychelbroke 1553 LRMB. twichel is a variant of ME twichen, ‘forked way’). Well Field (Welfeld 1540 AOMB).

BICKENHILL. In the TA we have Barn Close (cf. Bernlond
WARWICKSHIRE

t. Hy 8 Rental; Black Alder Meadow (Blackalder 1589 ib.); Broad Meadow (Brodemede 1271 FF); Brook Field (Brookefeilde 1609 LRMB); Conygreave (cf. Conyger 1550 AOMB and supra 323); Cow Pasture (cf. Coxe haye ib., v. (ge)hæg); The Hayes (cf. the Neweheye 1271 FF, South Hayes 1550 AOMB); The Moor (cf. Moore peece 1650 ParlSurv); Newland (Newlond t. Hy 8 Rental); Pingle Piece (cf. the Pingle 1589 ib., v. supra 331); Pool Field (cf. le poole 1550 AOMB); Rye Field (Ruyfeld t. Hy 6 Add); Stocking Meadow and Pike (cf. Stockyng 1550 AOMB, v. stocking and supra 336); Troughmoor Field (Troughmoorfeilde 1585 LRMB); Watershit Meadow (cf. Watershippe feilde ib., OÆ watserscipe, ‘conduit, water-channel’); Will Meadow (Wilmeadowe 1589 Rental).

ELMDON. In the TA we have Broad Croft (Brodecroft t. Hy 7 MinAcct); Cockshutt (cf. supra 334); Etchells Close (cf. wood called Ethles 1271 FF in Bickenhill near by; v. Necells supra 30, the th being an error of transcription for ch); North and South Lawn (le lande t. Hy 7 MinAcct, v. launde); Marlpit Close (cf. Hallemarleputt 1371 AD ii); Pit Close (cf. Pittefeilde 1608 LRMB).

HAMPTON IN ARDEN. In the TA we have Abbotts Laughton (probably ‘abbot’s kitchen garden,’ v. leactun. Kenilworth owned land in the parish (Dugdale 649)); Birch Leyes (Bircheleys 1589 Rental); Black Alder (Blakealremedewe t. Hy 1 Kenilworth, Blackalder 1589 Rental); Broom Field (Bromfeld 1424 WAM); Bull Bank (cf. Bulls copice 1609 LRMB); Clay Field (Cleyefielde ib.); Copthorne (William de Coppethorn 1332 SR, Copithorne 1589 Rental, Copiethorne 1609 LRMB, ‘pollarded thorn-tree’); Flash Meadow (cf. the brade flash 1650 ParlSurv. ‘Wide pool,’ v. brad, flashe); Flood Gate Close (cf. Fludgatemedow 1490 Ct); Gorsey Slang (cf. Gorstie Field 1596 Depositions, v. supra 336); Hogsditch Close (Hogesdich 1367 Ct); Innage (le Inage, Innidge feild 1609 LRMB, the Innedge 1652 ParlSurv, v. supra 45); Inn Field (le Innefeild 1609 LRMB); Little Field (Littlefeld 1591 ib.); Mill Field (Milfield 1490 Ct, cf. Mulneheye 1367 ib. v. (ge)hæg); Great, Little Moor (Moores 1589 Rental); Pingle (the Pingle ib., v. supra 331); Pleck (cf. the greate placke 1650 ParlSurv, v. supra 331); Pool Hill (cf. Poole meadowe 1609 LRMB); the Radnalls (Rodnell, Radnill ib.); Rough Close (Roughclose ib.); Rye Croft (Ryecroft ib.); Well Meadow (cf. John atte Welle 1332 SR).

KNOWLE. Ashen Croft (Ashshincroft 1591 LRMB). Barn Close (cf. Barncroft 1609 ib.). Broad Meadow (le Brodomedowe 1424 WAM). Brook Field (Brokfilde 1591 LRMB). Broom Field
FIELD AND MINOR NAMES


FIELD AND MINOR NAMES


(d) Atherstone Division

Ansley. In the TA we have Baker’s Rough (cf. William Baker t. Hy 8 Rental); Broad Field (Broade feyld 1598, Broad or Great Feild 1662 Dugdale); the Butlars (cf. John le Botiler 1332 SR); Chapman’s Fields (cf. John le Chapmon ib.); Crab Tree Close (Crabb tree close 1729 Dugdale); Great, Little Dawbus (The Darbies ib.); Five Acres (so named in 1592 ib.); Hall Field (cf. Hallegrounde 1544 BM); Hoar Grounds (is on the parish boundary, v. har); Lawn Meadow (le laund 1369 MinAcct, v. launde); Leager Moors (The Leggorie feelds 1566 Dugdale, Leggre moore, Leggre fieldes 1595 Dugdale, Leaguer Moor 1727 ib.); Middle Field (Myddelfeld t. Hy 8 Rental); Mossy Field (Moseye feylde 1598 Dugdale, Mozey Fields 1727 ib.); Nether Field (le Netherfeld 1367 AD iv); Old House Wood (cf. Olde house feelde 1598 Dugdale); The Park (The Parrockes ib.); Peppers Croft (Peper croft 1553 ib.); Pingle (The Pingle 1729 ib. v. supra 334); Priest Field (Over, Nether, Preiste feilde, 1506 ib.); Scotts Rough (cf. Scotts Ruff 1727 Dugdale; John Skot 1332 SR); Sleek Banks (Ruff Slecks 1727 Dugdale, The Sleck beds 1752 ib.); Urchins Dumble (the urchin is the hedgehog. For Dumble, v. supra 90); Well Field (Well meadow 1598 Dugdale); Wheat Field (Wheatefeylde ib.).

Atherstone. Mill Meadow (cf. the Mill holme 1680 Survey, v. holmr). Thacko Meadow, Thackholme (Thackholme 1680, Thackhome, Thackhams 1728 ib. probably with reference to a meadow which provided reeds for thatching). Windmill Field (Wyndemylneffelde 1546 LP).

Baxterley. Church Close (cf. Church feild 1649 Dugdale). The Leys (the Lees ib., v. læs).

Bentley, Merevale and Shustoke. The Roundabouts (Round-

1 All references, unless otherwise stated, are Dugdale.
FIELD AND MINOR NAMES

CALDECOTE. In the TA we have Millholme (Mylleholmes 1585 LRMB, v. holmr).


FILLONGLEY. In the TA we have Barn Meadow (Barne meadowe t. Eliz Deed); Broad Croft (Brodecroft 1403 Cl); Broad Meadow (le Brodmedewe 1367 AD iv); Brook Meadow (cf. Brokefeld 1538 MinAcct); Church Field (Churchfeild t. Eliz Deed); Dun Hill (cf. Dunwall ib. and supra 334); Grove Field (cf. Filongley grove ib.); Hall Meadow (cf. Hall lase 1538 MinAcct, v. læs); Long Acre (Longe Acre t. Eliz Deed); Marl Field (cf. le Marledecroft 1369 MinAcct); Mill Field (Lower Millfield 1695 Dugdale); Moon Croft (Monecroft t. Ed i Dugdale). It lies on the parish boundary and it is possible that the first element is (ge)méne, 'common' as in Monwood supra 76); Ochus (Over, Nether Okers 1668 Dugdale); Parsons Wood (cf. le Personlande 1411 Coventry); Slade Field (Simon atte Slade 1332 SR, v. slæd); Stocking (Stockinge t. Eliz Deed, v. stocking); Stone Pit Field (Stonepittfields alias Heatleyberrfields 1695 Dugdale).


MAXSTOKE. In the TA we have Bartholomews (John Bertholmew 1332 SR); Black Croft (cf. Blakelonde t. Hy 7 MinAcct); Broad
Field (le Brodefeld 1350 AD ii); Butt Ground (the Butt 1447 Rental, v. supra 322); Cow Close (cf. Cowhey t. Hy 7 MinAcct, v. (ge)hæg); Hall Meadow (cf. Hallefeld 1347 Cl); Heath Field (cf. Hethfurlonge t. Hy 7 MinAcct); Long Croft (Longcroft 1530 Ct); Long Meadow (Longmedowe ib.); Mans Wood (Monwode, Menwode t. Hy 7 MinAcct, probably ‘common wood,’ from OE (ge)mæne; it lies on the parish boundary); Mill Flem Piece (v. supra 342); Far and Near Ridding (Over-, Netherridinge t. Hy 7 MinAcct, v. hryding); Stockings (cf. Stokyinglane 1530 Ct, v. stocking); Stoney Piece (cf. Stonystyle ib.).

NUNEATON. In the TA we have Barn Field (le Barne feld 1550 AOMB); Big Meadow (cf. Michelmedowe 1560 Aston, v. micel); The Burgage, Top, Middle and Bottom Burgage (the Burgages, le Burgagefeld 1338–57 Dugdale, Burgagefeld 1362 AD ii, le Burgage 1544 Aston, claus. voc. the Burgage 1585 LRMB. From ME burgage, ‘freehold property in a borough’); Calves Close (cf. Calves feld 1540 AOMB); Clay Pit Close (Cleypt fyelede 1544 Aston); Halls Close (cf. le Hallecroft 1403 FF); Ham Meadow (Ham meddowe 1560 Aston, v. hamm); Hicklins Croft (Hycknell crofte t. Hy 8, Hicknell croft 1599 Aston); High Field (High feld 1540 AOMB); Kits Croft (Kytcrofte 1585 LRMB); Far and Little Ley (le Greyte ley 1544, Lee croft 1599 Aston, little ley 1585 LRMB, v. leah); Lime Croft (Limcroft 1538 AD i); Long Meadow (Longmedowe 1544 Aston); Marlows Hill (possibly Mallowes ib., cf. Mallow Land supra 338); Mill Field (cf. Mylnecroft t. Hy 8 ib., Newmylfyld 1585 LRMB); Mill Holme (Mylleholmes ib., v. holmr); OX Meadow (Oxe medowe t. Hy 8 Rental); Pear Tree Field (Peretrefyld 1538 MinAcct); the Pingle (le Pyngele 1560 Aston, v. supra 331); Pool Meadow (cf. Polefeeld 1544 Aston); Rough Meadow (cf. Roughclose 1585 LRMB); Spring Meadow (cf. Spryng hed t. Hy 7 Aston); Far and Top Stocking (Stokkyng 1544 ib., v. stocking); Tame Field (Tamefeld 1472 ib. It is nowhere near the river Tame); Wall Field (cf. Wall croft t. Hy 7 Aston and supra 334); Wood Field (Woddfeld 1538 MinAcct).

WEDDINGTON. In the TA we have Broad Meadow (Brode medowe 1544 Aston); Change Meadow (cf. Chaungelaunde ib.); Flaggy Close (cf. Flaggey feild 1560 ib.); Rough Close (Rughe close 1544 ib.).

WHITACRE. In the TA we have Cank Field (Canckefild 1575 Ct, cf. Cank Barn supra 292); Cow Moor (Cowe more ib.); Moor Field (Morefilde ib.); Spring Meadow (cf. le Spryng wood ib.).
FIELD AND MINOR NAMES

II. Knightlow Hundred

(a) BRINKLOW HUNDRED

Ansty and Shilton. Arch Meadow, Bullock Meadow, Coal Piece Meadow, Dirty Hole, Kiln Knob, Lady Croft, Lammas Close, No Man’s Nook, Pickle Close, Pit Close, Big, Little Stocking, Stoney Dole, Thornhills, West Leys, Wood Brook Meadow are so named in TA, v. pightel, stocking, dal, læs. For Lammas Close v. supra 335. Radmere (Roddmere c. 1250 CartMisc, Rodmerewell c. 1350 Rental, probably a compound of hroed, ‘reed’). Ride, Ride Meadow (Ryde poole meadow 1547 Pat).

Bedworth. In the TA we have Alders (cf. Northalres t. Hy 3 CartMisc); Heath Close (cf. le Schorteheth 1333 ib.); Mill Field (cf. le Mulledam 1284 ib.); Rushy Close (cf. le Russes 13th, Le Ryscen 1333 ib.); Wood Close (cf. Longewodcroft 1270 AD i).

Brownsover and Newton. In the TA we have Long Furlongs (Longfurlong t. Hy 3 CartMisc, v. furlang); Miry Hook (Meryhook 1411 Coventry).

Bulkington. In the TA we have Conery (Cunynge 1656 Dugdale, v. supra 323); Dole Meadow (Dolmedwe 13th Combe, v. dal); Hall Close (cf. Hall Meadowe 1656 Dugdale); Handle Croft (possibly to be identified with Hyndwell 1581 LeetBk); Lawn Meadow (cf. further, neather Launder 1656 Dugdale, v. launde); Middle Hill (Midehull 13th Combe); Mill Close (cf. Mylnecroft 14th Dugd 45); Pool Meadow (cf. Poole close 1656 Dugdale); Ram Close (Little Ram close ib.); Wood Close (Wood close ib.).

Copston. In the TA we have Kill Croft (no doubt for ‘kiln croft’); Nichols Piece (Thomas Nichol 1332 SR).

1411 Coventry). Whites Pingle (id. TA, v. supra 331). In the TA we have Weston Hays (le Westonhey 1411 Coventry).

Foleshill. In the TA we have Agnes Grove (cf. the Cockshot of Dame Agnes Grove 1552 Pat, v. supra 334); Blackmoor Meadow (Blakmore 1336 Coventry, Blakemoreway 1411 ib.); Broom Close (cf. Bromecroft ib.); Church Close (cf. Churche furlonge ib.); Conigree (le Conynger ib., v. supra 323); Farthing Hayes (Ferthynghey ib., v. feordung, (ge)æg); Hall Close (cf. le Hallwast 1336 Stowe); Heath Close (cf. le Heth 1411 Coventry); Lady Lane Meadow (cf. Ladylane ib.); Ley Close (cf. Leygrene ib., v. leah); Morrif (le Moreyf, terra voc. le Morezife 1411 Coventry. This is the OE morgen-giefu, discussed under Marraway supra 224); Quillots (cf. Quenotesford 1336, Quenettesford 1411 Coventry); The Ridings (le Rudynge, Rudyngelane ib., v. hryding); Sidland Close (cf. le Sideles ib.); Spring Close (cf. le Sryng 1538 MinAcct); Stockwell Meadow (cf. Stokmerclose 1336 Coventry); East, West Stripe (le Stripe 1411 ib., v. Stripes Fm supra 168); Waste Meadow (cf. le Greatewaste 1545 LP); Well Meadow (cf. le Welhull 1411 Coventry).


FIELD AND MINOR NAMES

Holes (Foxeclosse t. Hy 8 MinAcct, Fox holes 1732 Buccleuch); Hall Field (cf. Hawll orcharde t. Hy 8 MinAcct); Hands Meadow (Geoffrey Honde 1332 SR); Hawthorn Meadow (Hagthornmede 1477 Add, Hathornmedowede t. Hy 8 MinAcct); Honey Pot (v. supra 335); Hurst Ground (th: Hurst ground 1615 Trinity, v. hyrst); Kings Close (Richard Kyng 1332 SR); Long Land (Long land 1595 Trinity); Nether Meadow (cf. Nether field 1705 ib.); South Field (the sowthe fielde 1595 ib.); Whipcut Slade (Wybelcroftslade 1372 Cl); Woodway (Woode waie 1595 Trinity).

NEWBOLD ON AVON and COSFORD. In the TA we have Baggotts Field (John Bagot 1332 SR); Breach Close (cf. Breach meadow 1732 Buccleuch, v. bræc); Brook Hades (Brook hades ib., v. supra 327); Flax Lands, Gorborough and Hayes Meadow (Flaxlands, Gorbrow, Hayes meadow ib.); The Hill (cf. the Hills meadow 1615 Trinity); Linch Meadow (Lench meadow 1700 ib.); Long Lands (Longelond 1372 Cl); Mear Close (on the parish boundary, v. (ge)mære); The Park (the Park 1615 Trinity); Pen Close (the Pen close ib., v. penn); Slade Close (cf. slade field 1676 ib., v. slæd); Stairsmoor (Stearsmore 1732 Buccleuch); Townsend (the Townsend 1705 Trinity).

KINGS NEWNHAM. In the TA we have Catherine Close (cf. Katherineslade 13th Combe, v. slæd); Cheese Cake Piece (Cheesecake 1714 ib. This name is found several times in modern field-names and in the TA; the meaning is obscure); Cony Hill (Coney hills 1699 ib.); Cow Pasture (Cowpasture ib.); The Cuttings (close called Cuttings ib.); Dagnell (Dagnell ib., Dagnale swaths 1720 ib. swaths is OE swæþ, ‘track, mowing-swath’); Elfern (Elthyron 1554 Pat, Elthiron 1699 Buccleuch); Grimsley Field (Grindley field ib.); Hall Leys (Hall leys ib.); Jeys (Jays ib.); Moreleys (Moreleys 1538 MinAcct, Moreles 1554 Pat); Upper and Lower Oakersbury (sic) (Oakenbury 1699 Buccleuch); Round Meadow (Round meadowe 1702 ib.).

WITHYBROOK. In the TA we have Cambridge Close (Trinity College owns land in the parish); Dam Stile (cf. Damestile 1613 Trinity); Ellidge (lies on the southern edge of the parish and probably derives from OE ēleng, ME and dial. ellenge, ‘lonely, remote.’ See further PN Nth 287. For the reduction of lenge to lidge cf. the history of certain hinc-names (PN D 665 s.v.)); Hillage Meadow (Hilhedge 1613 ib.); Moss Orchard (cf. the Orchard ib.); Nut Brook Hill (cf. Nuttparke hill 1634 ib.); Out Furlong (Outfurlong 1595 ib.); Park Meadow (cf. the Park 1551 ib.); Pen Slade (cf. the Pen close ib., Penslade 1595 ib.); Taylors Meadow (Robert le Tayllur 1332 SR); Townsend Lays (the Townsend 1705 Trinity); Great,
Little Wold (cf. Would weie 1595 ib., v. weald and cf. s.n. Coton Ho supra 104).

(b) MARTON HUNDRED

ARLEY. In the TA we have Hall Field (cf. le Hallemore 1433 AD i); Nether Field (le Netherfeld 1367 AD iv); the Norris (John le Noreys 1332 SR); Sheepey Meadow (cf. John de Shepeye ib., whose family must have come from Sheepey (Lei)); Wood Lea (Wodleg 1202 FF, v. leah).

CHAPEL ASCOTE. Brook Meadow (cf. Brokforlong 1315 Cart-Misc). Flaxel (Flexhull c. 1250 ib., ‘flax hill’).

BILTON. Christmas Hill (may be identical with Cristemerehul t. Ed 3 Chalcombe, meaning ‘cross hill,’ v. cristemael and cf. Christmas Hill supra 171. It stands at the junction of Bilton and Rugby parishes and may have been an old boundary-mark). In the TA we have Clay Hill (Cleihul 13th CartMisc); Cold Thorns (Cold Thorns close 1743 Buccleuch); Crow Pill (Crowepol 14th CartMisc); Heath Land (cf. Hetdich c. 1150 Pipewell); Hill Field (cf. Hullimede ib.); Rye Hill (Ruyenhul 13th CartMisc, cf. Rhine Hill supra 135, 234); Severidge (Severidge close 1743 Buccleuch).


DUNCHURCH and THURLASTON. Barley Field (cf. Barley Lunch Field c. 1720 Buccleuch, v. supra 336). Hall Field (cf. Hallpits ib.). Home Field (cf. Home Close ib.). Lions Field (cf. Lyons Close TA). Marl Pit (Marlpit Close c. 1720 Buccleuch). Moat Close (Mote Close ib.). Paddock (Padocks dean ib.). Pit Field (cf. Pitacre ib.). Rye Hill (Ruyenhul c. 1150 Pipewell, cf. Rhine Hill supra 135, 234). Stannal (Stanihull ib.). Stoney Furlong (Stanifurlong ib.). In the TA we have Bankey Meadow (cf. le Bank 1542 MinAcct); Banstead Close (possibly Banslades 1714 Buccleuch); Upper, Lower Bybridge, Byburge Mead (Boie brugge c. 1150 Pipewell, ‘boys’ bridge,’ cf. Boyton Hall (PN Ess 426) and Introd. xxvi); Homestall Wood (le Holmestalle 1542 MinAcct. The 16th-century spelling is probably wrong, v. hamsteall);
Row Dikes (Rowdike 1714 Buccleuch, ‘rough dike’). In a Survey of c. 1720 (Buccleuch) we have Arsley (possibly Hastelowe c. 1150 Pipewell, v. hlaw); Ballance (Banlond ib., the later form being for Ballands, ‘beanlands’; for ballance cf. PN Nth 266); Bean Hill (Benehull ib.); Broom Close (cf. Bromhulle ib., Bromefelde 1542 MinAct); Canalls (possibly Kaluenhul c. 1150 Pipewell, i.e. ‘bare hill,’ v. calu); Eldern Stub (Elrenestub ib., ‘elder-tree stub’); Ewland (cf. le Owe furlong 1542 MinAct, owe being a common dialect form for ewe); Forboro Slade (Forberewe c. 1150 Pipewell, ‘in front of the hill,’ v. beorg); Harn Hill (Hardenhull ib.); Hilke Meadow (Hultemed, Hiltemedewe ib.); Holms Brook (Holm, Holmesbroc ib., v. holmr); Lincroft (Lincroft ib., ‘flax croft’); Littleslade Hill (Litleslade ib., v. slaed); Moor Dale (Moredale ib.); Roodlings (cf. Rodelond, Rodlinges ib.); Shawkes (Scalkes, Schalkes ib.); Spring Hill (Springwellefurlong ib.); Stockwell Gutter (Stocwellefurlong ib., cf. Stockwell (PN Sr 24)).

FRANKTON. In the TA we have Butts Heath (cf. Roger Botte 1332 SR); Harpits (Horepytte 1411 Coventry); Sidman (Sydenham ib., probably ‘wide hamm,’ from OE (æt þæm) sidan hamm).

GRANDBOROUGH. In the TA we have Ford Meadow (cf. Thomas atte Ford 1332 SR); Meadow Hades (cf. Hillemedwehavedes 1270 Magdalen, v. supra 327); Nattocks (cf. PN Nth lii, 277, PN Sr xlv, 364, PN Ess 586). Examination of the site of Nattocks threw no further light on the interpretation of this difficult word; Ridgeway (Rygewe 1362 Shuckburgh).

LADBROKE. Clay Pits (Clay pit close 1733 Ladbroke). Ellards (Elerdes TA). Forlays (four laies c. 1600, four leyes meadow 1603, Fower leyes medowe 1639 Ladbroke, Four Leys TA). Green Butts (Greene butts 1675 Ladbroke). Home Field (Homfeld t. Hy 3 AD iii. Cf. Home Grange supra 183). Little Hill (cf. Lutteledoune 1307 AD v). Mackling (Macklins, Macklin bridge 1784 Ladbroke). Mondays Corner (Mondaie corner c. 1600, Mondis corner 1726 ib.) Nomans Hill (Normans Hill TA is on the parish border. Normans is probably a corrupt form). Salt Pit Ground (Saleput t. Hy 3 AD iii, Stallpitt leyes al. Saltpitt leyes 1639 Ladbroke). Shimings (Skinning Meadow TA). Shoulder of Mutton (id. TA, v. infra 336). Top, Bottom Small Bones (Smallbones Meadow TA, possibly a term of contempt, v. supra 337). Wiggins Ground (Wigons two grounds 1687 Ladbroke). In the TA we have Butts Ground (the Butts c. 1600 ib.); Clarkes Close (John Clerk 1332 SR); Dippers Hitch (Defords heech c. 1600 Ladbroke. It is near Deppers Bridge supra 136. For heech v. hitch supra 335); Edmonds Hill (Edmunds hill 1687 ib.); Hamlong Meadow (the Hamlonge 1639 ib. For
long v. supra 330); Hoarstone Meadow (Horestone feild 1603 ib., Whoreston feild 1634 ib., i.e. ‘boundary-stone,’ v. har); Little Close (cf. Luytelmedewe 1350 MinAcct); Pool Close (id. 1784 Ladbrooke); Town End (cf. Townland 1603 ib.).

CHURCH LAWFORD. In the TA we have Barn Heath (cf. le Shutebarndheth 13th CartMisc, ‘burnt heath in the sciete or angle,’ cf. supra 93); Brook Close (so named in 1700 Buccleuch); Butts Yard (super Buttas c. 1150 Pipewell, Butt Yards 1698 Buccleuch, v. supra 322); Foxholes, Foxhole Meadow (Foxoles 12th Combe); Gossy Close (so named in 1698 Buccleuch); Highway Close (Heyweye c. 1150 Pipewell); Markham (Marham 1698 Buccleuch); Mill Holme (Milneholm 1143 PipewellReg, v. holmr); Out Furlong (Utfurlong c. 1150 Pipewell); Pease Close (cf. le Pesteroden 13th CartMisc); Penn Close, Pool Close and Rape Close (Penn close c. 1700, Pool close 1743, Rape close 1700 Buccleuch. The last is a common modern field-name in Warwickshire, doubtless from the plant-name); Rotton Hill (Rotonhull 12th Combe, Rottonhull 13th CartMisc, may contain ME rotten, ‘soft, rotten’); Rye Hill (Ruynhull 12th Combe, Rye hill 1700 Buccleuch, cf. Rhine Hill supra 135,234); Great, Little Sandhill (Sondhulle 12th Combe, Sandell meadow 1698 Buccleuch); Slade (cf. Litleslade c. 1150 Pipewell, v. shed); Small Thorns (Smalethornes ib., le Smalethornes 12th Combe); Starvehall (Starvall pasture 1698 Buccleuch, a term of reproach for poor land); Nether, Further Wall Church (Walchurch 1700 ib.).

LONG LAWFORD. In the TA we have Blakemoor (Longablakemora c. 1150 Pipewell, Blakemor 13th AD ii, v. blæc, mor); Brook Furlong (Brocforlong 13th CartMisc); Broom Hill (Bromhil c. 1150 Pipewell, Bromhulle 1143 Stowe); Big and Little Clint, Clints Field (Clint c. 1150 Pipewell, 13th AD ii. This is the Danish klint, ON klettr, ‘rock, hill.’ The fields are on broken ground just north-west of Hill Fm); Cothill (Cotenhill 1143 PipewellReg, Coteshull 13th CartMisc, v. cote); Big Green Slade (Greneslade c. 1150 Pipewell, 13th AD ii, v. slæd); Long Lands (Langelond c. 1150 Pipewell); Mere Close (cf. Merefurlong ib.); Ned Hill (Nedden hill 1700 Buccleuch); Pingle (Pingle meadow 1698 ib., Pingles 1700 ib., v. supra 331); Pit Close (cf. Putteforlong 12th Combe); Smoorells(Smerehull) c. 1150 Pipewell, 13th CartMisc, cf. Smorel Ho supra 277); Spring Meadow (cf. Springwellefurlong c. 1150 Pipewell); Stone Hill(Stanihul, Stanhul ib.); Thorn Meadow (cf. Thonnyfurlong 12th Combe); Townside Meadow (cf. Tunfurlong c. 1150 Pipewell, v. tun); Urchin Furlong (refers to the ‘urchin’ or hedgehog); Wards Close (Maud la Warde 1332 SR); Withy Bed (le Wythibed c. 1150 Pipewell).
FIELD AND MINOR NAMES

LEAMINGTON HASTINGS. Breeches (le Breech t. Ed 3 Cha.combe, v. bræc). Gorbert (Gorebrede ib., Gorbert TA, v. supra 322); Balky Close, Bastard Leys, Frogmoor, Gutters Leys, Houghman, Kine Hills, Long Ham Meadow, Penny Close, Plune Field (sic), Swindell, Thornborough and Wash Pools appear in the TA as Balky Close, Bastard Leys, Frogmore, Gutters Leys, Hougham, Kinehills, Longhams, Pennycroft, Pingle, Plumb Field, Swindell, Thornborough, Wash Pools. For Pennycroft and Pingle v. supra 337, 331. In the TA we have Churchway (Chirchevewe 14th Dugd 225); Little Hill (Luttelhul t. Ed 3 Chalcombe); Rudgway Hads (le Riggewey 1336 Coventry. The ridgeway would seem to be the old road (and track) still to be traced from Leamington Hastings to Flecknoe. For Hads v. supra 327).

NAPTON. Aiden Close, Heyden Leys and Pikes (cf. Heydon 1362, c. 1400 Shuckburgh). Breeches (Brechysmede 1364, le Longe-breach t. Ed 4 ib., v. bræc). Brook Ground (cf. Brocforlong t. Ed 1 ib.). Catstail (le Cattestailles c. 1500 ib., a plant-name). Embelson (is possibly identical with Almundeslowe 1364 (ib.), ‘Ealhmund’s hlaw’). Gild Acre (le Guyldenacre 1520 ib., ‘golden acre’). Houndle (Houndley Leys 1779 EnclA). Longlands (Longelond 1362 Shuckburgh). Picket Bit, i.e. ‘peaked bit.’ Ratnage is said to be for Rotten Hedge. Shoot Bridge (Shed Bridge 1779 EnclA. Cf. Scheddeforlong c. 1520 Shuckburgh). Smecknall is possibly Smethenhull c. 1400 ib., ‘smooth hill.’ Van Diemens Land (in the far south-west of the parish, cf. Nineveh supra 234). Whettle (Whethull c. 1400, Weteheul c. 1500 ib., ‘wheat hill’). Woodful (cf. Woodfields Lane 1779 EnclA). In the EnclA (1779) we have Brier Hill (Brerehul 1362, Brerhill t. Ed 4, Brirhill c. 1400 Shuckburgh); Clay Furlong (cf. Cleyslade 1364 ib., v. slæd); Green Slade Furlong (cf. Longreneslade 1362 ib.); Hall Close (cf. the Hallecroft t. Ed 1 ib.); Hill Gore (cf. le Hulles c. 1500 ib., v. gara); Play Green (cf. Pleystowe c. 1400 ib., ‘place of play,’ v. plegstow); Stapenhill Furlong (Stepenul 1364, Stepynhull c. 1500 ib., ‘at the steep hill’).

RADBOURNE. In the TA we have Great Meadow (cf. the Greate feilde 1574 AD v); Ram Close (the Rame close ib.).


SHUCKBURGH. Collings Close (cf. Colinscroft 1355 AD iii). The Downs (le Dune 1362 Shuckburgh). Ebler (Heblow furlonge 1411 Coventry, v. hlaw). Fel Furlong (Feldfurlong c. 1350 Ct). Flax

SOUTHAM. The Butts (le Buttes 1336 Coventry). Honeyslade (Honey Slade Gutter 1761 EnclA, v. slæd). Top Black Image (cf. Innage in Edgbaston supra 45). Mickle Meadow (Mickelmedowe 1375 Rental, v. micel). Mill Pits (cf. Mulnehull 1336 Coventry, le Milheethe 1481 AD iii). Snakelands (cf. Snaketunge 1206 FF). Ten Acres (Tienacres 1202 FF, Teynacres 1336 Coventry). In the EnclA (1761) we have Cottney Furlong (cf. Cotmanfurlonge 1336 Coventry, ‘furlong of the cottars or cotemen’); Newlands (Neulonde ib.); The Shelves (Sulf 1206 FF, le Schuves 1336 Coventry, v. scylf); Shooters Meere (Suterese mere 1202 FF); Whorestone Furlong (Horestone field 1603 Ladbroke, a boundary-stone between the parishes of Southam and Ladbroke, v. har-stan).

STRETTON ON DUNSMORE and PRINCETHORPE. In the TA we have Lark Slade (Larkesladehull c. 1300 Shuckburgh, v. slæd).

WILLOUGHBY. Addland (probably for Headland, v. supra 327). Broadymoor (Brandemr c. 1260 Magdalen). Groves (cf. Nether-grove ib.). First, Second Heach (v. supra 335). The March (cf. Mersforlong 1245 ib., Marsh Furlong 1760 EnclA). Mick Meadow (Muclemedwe 1245, Muckelmede 1252, Michelmede 1307 Magdalen, v. micel). Ridgeway Meadow (Rugewey c. 1250 ib.). Strutts (probably le Stertes c. 1260 ib., v. steort). Watergall (Watergallefurlong 1307 ib., v. supra 148). In the EnclA (1760) we have Brook Furlong (cf. Brocdole 1252, le Broc 1265 Magdalen, v. dal); Down Meadow Hades (Dunemede 1245 ib., v. supra 327); Hill Furlong (cf. Hullimedewe 1245, Hillemedwehavedes 1270 ib. For havedes v. supra 327); Long Reed Furlong (Longere 1280 ib.); Moor Furlong (Morforlong 1245 ib.); Old Brook, Onely Hill (Honlehul 1269 ib., Honleyebrok 1317 ib., Onleybroke 1333 ib. This is the stream which separates Willoughby from...
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Onley in Barby (Nth)); Short Breach Furlong (may be the Curtbreche of 1255 Magdalen, v. bræc).

WOLSTON. Barn Meadow (cf. Barnesheth t. Ed 3 Rental, Barn Close TA). West Field (Westfeld 1608 LRMB). In the TA we have Fosse Piece (the Fosse Way runs through the parish, cf. Holufosse 13th CartMisc); Grove Meadow (Groevemeadowe 1608 LRMB); Small Thorns (Smaleporne 13th CartMisc, Smalthorne t. Ed 3 Rental).

(c) STONELEIGH HUNDRED

ALLESLEY. In the TA we have Ayles Field (Ealesfield 1741 Survey); Birch Field (cf. le Brychfeld 1411 Coventry); Black Mires (le Blake mores 1538 Min.Acct); Brandalls Croft (cf. Brondhull t. Ed 1 Dugd 90. Perhaps ‘burnt hill’); Briery Furlong (Breriforlong t. Hy 3 CartMisc); Broad Meadow (Brode medue ib.); Brook Close (cf. Brokefeild 1581 LeetBk); Broom Field (Bromfeld 1464 Ct); Cow Pasture (Cowpasture 1545 LP); Crab Tree Field (Crabtre 1538 Min.Acct); Dole Meadow (le Dolomed 1384 Ct, v. dal); Gorsy Field (le Gorstye fyld t. Ed 6 Rental); the Grove (la Grave 1362 Dugd 696); Long Meadow (Longemedwe t. Hy 3 CartMisc); Marl Croft (le Marledecroft 1369 Min.Acct); the Moors (cf. Morforlong t. Hy 3 CartMisc, v. mor); North Field (North feild 1663 Ct); Tine Meadow (Tyne medow 1464 ib., Teyne close 1538 Min.Acct. Perhaps ‘enclosed meadow’ from OE týnan); Wall Close (cf. le Wallecroft 1336 Coventry, Wallesyche 1464 Ct); Withy Beds (cf. le Wythiwalde 1362 Dugd 696. In the last name walle must be from Anglian wæl for wiell, ‘spring,’ v. supra 334, and the previous name may also contain it). Modern field-names include Bentyfield, Foggy Close, Rainbow Close (perhaps from the Rainbow Inn), several Town Fields (somewhat scattered), Folly (cf. infra 382) and Holy Land (H. W. M.-B.).

ASHOW. In the TA we have How Meadow (la Ho 1297 AD i, Howmede 1337 ib., v. hoh); Ruffnal or Town Meadow (Rugghenhale 1250 Kenilworth, ‘at the rough nook,’ v. heath); Thickthorn Wood (Thickethorne coppes 1581 LRMB); Winley (Winley lane 1650 ParlSurv. Perhaps identical with Wiyenehei 1298 AD i, Wythenhay 13th CartMisc, from OE wiðegn, ‘withy.’ Cf. Willenhall supra 190 and v. (ge)hæg).

BAGINTON. Nine Acres (id. TA). In the TA we have Ash Grove Hill (Aishegrove 1545 LP); Broom Field (Bromefeilde 1544 Min.Acct); Cliff Hill (Cliff Hill 1545 LP, cf. Kyngs clyffe 1544 Min.Acct); Heath Close (cf. Henry atte Heth 1332 SR);
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Pit Close (cf. Potterspytte 1544 MinAcct); Walk Mill (cf. Nether-walkmyll 1424 Ct, with reference to a fulling-mill, v. supra 337).

BRANDON. In the TA we have Bancroft (Bancroftes 1547 Pat, 'bean croft'); Big Meadow (cf. Mucklemeadowe 1608 LRMB, v. micel); Broad Meadow (Broadmeadowe t. Jas 1 Rental); Daddle Pit Meadow (Doddeleput 1279 Nott, Dodilpytt alias Darlepytt 1551 Pat. The same name recurs in Kenilworth, Dodelepytte in Kenilworth 1535 MinAcct, Dudelpytt 1585 ib. The first element may be an early example of doddle, 'pollarded tree' (cf. EDD s.v.), but it is difficult to see why it should in both examples be associated with a pit); the Moors (cf. Morweie 12th Combe, v. mor); New Fields (Newfeild t. Jas 1 Rental); Wolfs Heath (cf. Wolfden t. Ed 3 Rental, v. denu).

COUNDON. In the TA we have Broom Field (Bromefeld 1411 Coventry); Hangmans Ground (perhaps on the site of le Galow-trefeld ib.); The Hayes (cf. Longehey ib., v. (ge)hæg); Hobs Croft (le Hobbecroft ib., cf. Hob supra 40); Home Meadow (cf. Homefields t. Eliz ChancP); Great, Little Lewins (Lewynsfeld 1411 Coventry, Lowyns 1538 MinAcct. Walter Lewyn 1332 SR); Long Field (Longefelde 1411 Coventry); Monks Field (cf. Monkescroft ib., with reference to the monks of Coventry); Moors Meadow (cf. Morefyld 1538 MinAcct); Rye Field (Ryfyld ib.); Wash Brook Green (Washebroke 1581 LeetBk, v. (ge)wsc).

COVENTRY and STIVICHALL. In the TA we have The Alders (cf. Alderwassych 1411 Coventry, Alderfordpece 1474 CovCh, v. (ge)wæsc, sic); Ashmore Field (Asschmore c. 1400 Coventry); Barn Hill (cf. le Berneplace 1365 ib.); Barrs Hill (le Barrs 1656 Dugdale, Henry atte Barre 1332 SR); Bell Orchard (cf. le Belle-hous 1385 AD iii); Billings Field (Byyllandesfylde 1538 CovCh, Byllingfylde t. Ed 6 Rental, Ralph Billyng 1332 SR); Bottmans Close (cf. Batemansacre 1411 Coventry); Bridge Meadow (Bridge-meadowe 1563 LeetBk); Brook Meadow (le Broke medowe t. Ed 6 Rental); Cow Pasture (Cowpasture 1545 LP, cf. le Cowmore 1538 MinAcct); Crab Tree Field (cf. Crabtre 1336 Coventry); Crampers Field (perhaps from the family of John Crumpe 1332 SR); Dolbys Leason (Dalbieslesew 1362 AD iii, v. læs); Golden Close (cf. Goldyfeld 1314 CovCh); High Field (le Heighe fylde 1580 LRMB); Hill Close (cf. Hullefelde 1411 Coventry); Hill Cross Field (Hulcrosse 1336 ib.); Honey Field (cf. Honeyford 1538 MinAcct, Hony close t. Ed 6 Rental); Horse Close (cf. Horsfelde 1547 Pat); Hunts Close (cf. Roger le Hunte 1332 SR); King Davids Meadow (perhaps identical with Davysfeld c. 1400 Coventry); Lodge Field (cf. le Logge 1411 ib., Loggefeild 1547
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Pat); Mill Ham (le Mylleham 1544 MinAcct); Mill Hill Croft (Mulnehul 13th Deed); Moat Close (cf. the Mothouse 1539 CovCh); Piggledy Peers Croft (Pykedepeřefeld 1306 AD iii, Picardypere 1538 LeetBk. The name must have referred to a field of a particular shape in which stood a pear-tree (OE peru), v. supra 336); Pit Field (Pitfeild 1541 ib., cf. Putcrofthende 1294 Queen’s); Poddly Croft (Podycroft 1304 CovCh, the Poodo croft 1423 LeetBk); Quarry Close (cf. the Quarrell feild 1538 ib.); Riding (le Ruydyne 1411 Coventry, Ruddyng, Rydyng 1538 MinAcct, v. hryding); Row Oak Close (cf. the Rowe of okes feild 1541 LeetBk); Sand Hill Close (cf. Sandepytlane 1411 Coventry); Several Close (v. supra 336); Shoulder of Mutton (close called the sholder of mutton 1538 LeetBk, v. supra 336); The Shrub (cf. Scrobhfeld 1356 Stowe); Spittle Close (cf. Spitelcroft 1411 Coventry) and Spittlemore (Spitelmorehegge ib.). From some hospital endowment; Steeple Field (le Stepulfeldel4ii Coventry, Stiplefeld 1538 MinAcct); Stony Delph (must have been near a quarry, cf. Stonydelph supra 26); Suckmoor (Soggemore 1294, Suggemore 1350 Queen’s, Schuggemore 1411 Coventry, Skukmore 1465 Queen’s, Shokemoore 1538 LeetBk, cf. Shuckburgh supra 143); Summerland Butts (cf. Somerlesbuttes 1541 ib., v. læs and butte supra 329, 322); Swan Croft (Swenescroft 1411 Coventry, Swannescrofte 1538 MinAcct, cf. Swanswell supra 168); Tatter Leys (possibly to be associated with Totornelow 1545 LP, i.e. ‘cleft or broken hill’); Thistley Field (Thistell feild 1538 LeetBk); Wall Close (cf. le Wallecroft 1336 Coventry, with reference to the old town walls (v. supra 161)); Watery Meadow (cf. Waterfurlong 1336 Coventry); Windmill Field (le Wyndemulfeid ib.).


HARBURY. Big Hill (cf. Gretehull c. 1250 Kenilworth). Flax Close (cf. Flexhull ib.). Heath Field (cf. Hethway c. 1500 Dugd 241). Mixil (Myxhull ib. Probably ‘dung hill,’ from OE meox; cf. Muxworthy (PN D 57)). New Zealand (is in the far north-
east of the parish (cf. *supra* 337)). Pit Field (cf. Grenepytts ib.). Stony Hill (*Stanhil* 1246 RegAlb).

**Bishops Itchington.** In the *TA* we have Berry Hill (cf. *Buri-furlang* 1202 FF); Broad Moor Ground (*Brademere* 1246 RegAlb); Deadmans Bury (cf. *Dedesmonesweye* 13th Combe); Dudgel (*Diggewelhul* 1246 RegAlb, cf. Ditches (PN Sr 45)); Flax Hill Spinney (*Flexhul* ib., *Flexhull* c. 1250 Kenilworth); Heath Field (*le Heth* 1246 RegAlb); Mill Field (cf. *Melnefurlang* 1202 FF); Rough Meadow (*Rowemedwe* 13th Combe). Modern field-names include the following: Bittams (cf. *bytme* *supra* 322), The Olt (i.e. holt), Whirlihole in the (h)om (i.e. hamm).

**Lillington.** Benditch, Knaves Hill, Noble Furlong and Sand Hills are *Bend Ditch, Knave Hill, Noble Furlong and Saunthill* in the *TA*. In the *TA* we have Ash Furlong (cf. William *atte Nassh* 1332 SR); Breach Ground (cf. *Fonkebrech* 13th *CartMisc*); Calves Close (cf. *Calvedune* 14th AD iii); the Croft (cf. *Crofilond* t. Hy 3 *CartMisc*); Cross Green (cf. *le Crosforlong* ib.); Home Croft (cf. *Home close* 1650 *PariSurv*); Mickleton Hill (*Mukeledun* t. Hy 3 *CartMisc*, *Mikeldon* 1337 ib., ‘big hill,’ v. *micel, dun*); Millway Furlong (*Mulnewey* 14th AD iii); Rye Hill (cf. *le Rye feild* c. 1600 *Ct*).

**Offchurch.** In the *TA* we have Clay Hill (*Cleyhull* 1411 Coventry); Coneygree Meadow (*le Conyngre* 1542 LP, v. *supra* 323); Mill Meadow (cf. *Milneacre* 1251 FF); Quineton Hill (Robert *Quinton* 1332 SR); Whitacre (*Whitacreslade* 1411 Coventry), v. *slaed*. Cf. Whitacre *supra* 94).

**Radford Semele.** In the *TA* we have Ash Hill (*Aschull* 1221 FF); Broad Waters (*Bradewater* 1282 *CartMisc*); Ox Leasow (*Ox lesowe* t. Hy 8 Rental); Tinkers Close (Walter *le Tynker* 1332 SR).

**Stoke and Biggin.** In the *TA* we have Hill Field (*Hullefelde* 1411 Coventry); Swan’s Lane (*le Swoneslane* ib.).

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UFTON. In the *TA* we have Appletree Furlong (*Appiltrefurlonge* 1278 Coventry); Barley Furlong (*Barlyfurlonge* ib.); Coventry Piece (cf. *Countrebornes* ib.); Marl Pit Ground (cf. *Marlecroft* 1538 *MinAcct*); Woodway (*Lutelewodeweye* t. Ed 2 Dugd 250).

WALSGRAVE ON SOWE. In the *TA* we have Barnetts Croft (cf. *Bernardes cros* 13th AD ii); Coxall (*Cokeshale* c. 1350 Rental,
v. health); Hill Close (Hill close 1715 DKR xl); Home Croft (cf. le Homenclose 1411 Coventry); Lady Lane Meadow (cf. Lady-lane ib.); No Mans Nook (lies in the extreme north-east corner of the parish); Rough Close (Rough Close 1547 Pat); The Slow (le Slowe 1411 Coventry, OE sloh, 'slough, mire'); Swans Close (cf. Sweynesforlong 13th AD ii, containing the Anglo-Scandinavian pers. name Sweyn).


III. Barlichway Hundred

(a) FERNCUMBE HUNDRED

ALNE and KINWARTON. In the TA we have Church Hill (Churchehul t. Ed 3 Dugd 524); Cockshuttle Close (cf. Coksetelweye 1311 Coughton. This may be for earlier cotsetelweye, 'way of the cottars,' with common interchange of t and k sounds); Great and Little Copton (Coppeporne 1220 Winchcombe, Copton hedge 1609 Ct, 'pollarded thorn-tree'); Redlers Pits (cf. Puttes 1220 Winchcombe); Upper, Lower Standles (Standell t. Ed 3 Dugd 524. For earlier standelf, 'stone quarry').

ARROW. Almond Field, Asing Hill, Edditch Ground, Ley Ground, Pitt Ruffs, Sheep hills, the Vinery are Almonds Field, Ashen Hill, Eddicks Wood, the Leys, Pit Ruffs, Sheep Hill Meadow, the Vinery in TA, v. edisc. Rushy Meadow (Russhe-medow 1499 WaDeed). In the TA we have Alimoor Meadow
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(Allamore 1650 Recov); Mereway Meadow (le Merwey 13th AD ii, i.e. ‘boundary-way’); Oak Hill Wood (Othull ib.).

Bearley. In the TA we have Hill Close (cf. la Hullie 14th AD ii); Stone Furlong (cf. Stoniswei 13th AD i).


Bidford. In the EnclA (1766) we have the Butts (Butfurlung 12th CartMisc); Church Hades (cf. Chercheshot 1376 MinAcct, v. sceat and supra 327); Fursen Close (cf. Furson hill 1662 Coughton); Hawk kesmore (Heu kesmor (sic) 13th CartMisc); Long Furlong (Longefurlong 1246 FF); Mill Furlong (cf. Millway 1662 Coughton); The Moor, Lower Moor (cf. Longmoore ib.); Pickersford Gate (cf. Walter Pikerell 1353 Ipm); Summer Meadow (Sumer meadowe 1662 Coughton); Water Gall (Watergallfurlong ib., v. supra 148).

voc. Pykerell 1525 Rental); Red Hill (Redhyll 1562 RowRec); Watery Furlong (Waterfurlong 13th AD ii, Wateryfurlong 1413 ib.).

COUGHTON and SAMBOURN. In the TA we have Cockshut Hill (cf. Cock Shout Close 1746 Coughton and supra 334); Flathers Meadow (cf. Floderfurlong 1311 Deed. The first element here must be the dialectal flother recorded from Nb, Cu, St, denoting a boggy place, swamp (EDD s.v.). The word is an r-extension of flof of the type discussed under polre (PN Sx 561), Powderham (PN D 502)); Heath Field (cf. le Hethe t. Ed 3 Dugd 524); Marlpit Close (Marlpit Field 1746 Coughton); the Moors (cf. Thremorehull t. Ed 3 Dugd 524); Potters Pit (Potters pytte 1544 Coughton).

TEMPLE GRAFTON. Poors Lot (cf. Poors Piece TA). In the TA we have Calves Close (Calves close 1540 AOMB); the Gores (cf. Aldegore t. Hy 2 AD, v. gara); the Grove (cf. Grofffurlong 13th CartMisc); Harbor Leasow (Arberlesew 1540 AOMB, v. læs and cf. Alcock's Arbour supra 211); Milkwell Meadow (cf. Milkwellefurlong c. 1250 CartMisc and Milkwell (PN Sr 20)); Ox Leasow (Oxlesewe 1540 AOMB, v. læs).

HASELEY. In the TA we have Broad Meadow (cf. Brodleys 1540 LP, v. læs); Henbrook Meadow (cf. Hennemed 1344 Dugd 451); Wood Close (cf. Woodfelds 1540 LP).

1310 AD iv). Hatspits (1844 Ryland) goes back to Huddespitt 1529 Ct, Huddespitts 1522 Ryland, Huttspitts 1665 ib., the home of William de Hodesput (1332 SR), probably ‘Hudd’s pytt’.

IPSLEY. In the TA we have Hunts Croft (Huntsicrofte 1538 LP); Upper, Lower Moors (cf. le Morhurne t. Ed 3 Dugd 518, v. mor, hyrne); New Lands (le Neweland 1325 Add); Woodhurst Meadow (cf. Wodhouse ib.).


NORTON LINDSEY. The Assocks (v. hassuc). Devil’s Own (probably a nickname of the type noted supra 337). The Pleck (Pleckfield 1609 LRMB, v. supra 331). Big Shadoways (Shade-way Close TA).

PRESTON BAGOT. Honey Meadow and Lucy Meadow (id. TA. The latter may be for Lousy Meadow, v. supra 337). Ransom Hill, Little Ransom (Ransol Hill TA), probably contains dialectal ramson, ransom, ‘wild garlic.’ In the TA we have Church Hill (Churchill 1549 Pat); Lords Field (Lordes feilde 1545 LP); Reeves Ground (cf. Revelond ib., i.e. ‘reeve’s land’); Sandy Hill (Sondihull 13th CartMisc); Stoney Fields (Stonifield 1444 Dugd 576).

Peas Brush (*Peas Rush TA*). Pool Close (cf. *Poole medoes 1557 RowRec*). Powles Hill (*Powells Hill TA*). The Pringle (le *Pingle 1608 LRMB*, v. *supra 331*). Pugg Bits (Pug Bit *TA*). Rush Furrow (Russetforrowe *1557 RowRec*, v. *furf*). Rye Field (Ryefeld 1608 LRMB). Sandy Close (Sandye close ib.). Smith Close (Smiths Close *TA*). Windmill Piece (cf. *Wyndmyll hill 1608 LRMB*). In the *TA* we have Alder Close (cf. *Alderfeild ib.*); Alley Meadow (Alley meadowe ib.); Beach Close (Over, Nether Beach ib.); Broad Close (Brodeclose ib.); Calves Field (cf. Calves close ib.); Church Bridge (The Church birge 1605 RowRec, v. *Introduction xxvi*); Cockshutt (Cockshut close 1608 LRMB, v. *supra 334*); Farthing Piece (the *Farthynge 1561 RowRec*, v. *feorȳung*); Ford Meadow (Ford meadowe 1608 LRMB; cf. *Fordefeld 1471 RowRec*); Harpers (Harpers close 1608 LRMB); Harveys (Hervyes 1484 RowRec); High Croft (le *Heye croft 1608 LRMB*); Horse Meadow (cf. Horsleys ib.); Kings Meadow (Kings meadowe ib.); Kitchen Field (cf. Kitchen croft ib., v. *supra 335*); Long Fields (Longe field ib.); Madmore Meadow (cf. Maddemor 1297 RowRec, Madmore 1561 ib.); May Meadow (cf. Mayde meadowes ib.); The Moors (cf. Moore lands 1551 ib.); Oat Croft (cf. le *Oatefeild 1608 LRMB*); Old Meadow (Old Meadow ib.); Ox Close, Ox Leasow (le *Oxclose ib.*, Ox leesse 1537 Dugd 117, Oxleasse 1564 RowRec, v. *laes*); Pleck (cf. Pleckfeild 1608 LRMB, v. *supra 331*); Quarry Field (Quarrefeld ib.); Reddings (Riddings, Ruddyng 1537 Dugd 117, Ruddinges 1608 LRMB, Rudding ib., v. *hryding*); Red Hill (Redhyll 1562 RowRec); Rushy Meadow (Ryssyn meadowe ib., from OE *ryscen*, ‘overgrown with rushes’); Shepherds Field (cf. Shepehouse Field ib.); Stanks Meadow (Stank meadowe ib., containing the word *stank*, ‘pond’); Stony Field (Stonyfeild ib.); Stud Croft (Studde croft ib., referring to a horse pasture).

**SALFORD.** In the *TA* we have Church Meadow (cf. Chirchacre n.d. AD ii); Upper, Lower Dean (cf. *la Dene 13th, le Den 1237 ib.*, v. *denu*); Foxall (cf. Foxholebroke 1538 MinAcct); Oat Hill (Othull 13th AD ii); Old Meadow (cf. Old Close 1577 Depositories); Stalls Ground (cf. Tunstall 13th AD ii, v. *tunsteall*).

**SHREWLEY.** Shobbles (*Shobhill TA*). Windmill Hill (cf. Wynmyll fyld 1560 RowRec). In the *TA* we have Broom Field (cf. Bromfurlonc 1299 AD iv, v. *furlang*); Colliers Field (Colyferfeld t. Hy 8 Ct); Dole Meadow (le Dolemedeowe 1314 AD iv, v. *dall*); Mill Meadow (cf. le *Mylle holme t. Hy 8 Ct, v. *holme*); Pipers Close (Pypers ib.).

**SNITTERFIELD.** In the *TA* we have Barn Close (cf. *Bernhult Ed 2 Deed*); Broad Field (cf. le Brodemedewe 1438 Ct); Brunt
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Hill (Brondhull 1323, Brenthill 1655, Brunthilles 1705 Deed, 'burnt hill'); Great Meadow (so named in 1677 ib.); Long Meadow (Long Meadowe 1655 ib.); Ridgeway (Ridgeway ib.); Squash Pool (Quasshpole 1438 Ct, cf. quash sb.2 (NED), used of a stretch of shallow water).

SPERNALL. Floody Close, Long Meadow and Wiggett's Close appear as Floody Ground, Long Meadow and Wiggins Hill 1746 Coughton, cf. Longcroft t. Ed 3 Dugd 524. In a Survey of 1746 (Coughton) we have Hazel Brook Field (Haselbrook 1311 ib.).

STUDLEY. In the TA we have Black Lands (Blackelonde 1325 Add); Causers Leys (cf. high road called le Cause 14th AD iv, from OFr cause, 'paved way'); Church Field (Church feld 1540 AOMB); 1st, 2nd Dunstalls (Dunstall 1538 LP, cf. Dunstan Fm supra 60); Gib Hill Meadow (Gibbesmedowwe 1325 Add); Leather Iron Meadow (possibly to be connected with Leverunburne t. Hy 3 CartMisc, 'Lêofrûn's thorn tree,' v. pyrne); Meadow Hill (cf. Hilmedowbrooke 1538 LP); Nail Hill (cf. Nelys lane ib.); Newlands (le Neweland 1325 Add); Round Hill (cf. Tempill Round Hill 1540 AOMB. The Templars had land in Studley (Templars 27, 30)); Rye Close (cf. Ruefurlong 1220 FF); The Slade (the Slad 1540 AOMB, v. slæd); Wignalls (Wigenhull 1200 FF, probably 'Wicga's hill'); Wood Close (cf. Wodhouse t. Ed 3 Dugdale).


(b) PATHLOW HUNDRED


HAMPTON LUCY. Brickle (Brickkiln Hill TA). Coney Corner and Hangings (cf. Coney Ground ib.). Flowing Gutters (so named ib.). Gape Hill (Gapehill ib.). The Hangings (so named ib.). Ling Hill (cf. Ling Meadow ib.). Wadduck (Waddock Gate ib.). In the TA we have Whitecroft Hill (Whetecroft 1547 Ct).

STRATFORD ON AVON. Broad Meadow (Brodemedewe 1339 Deed). Cold Harbour (Cold Harbour 1758 ib.). Debslade, probably 'deep slæd,' cf. Depeslede 1331 Add (Farnborough). Gospel
Elen Ground (Gospel Elm TA). It is on the parish boundary, cf. Gospel Oak supra 94–5). The Ham (the Hammes 1693 Deed, v. hamm). Monk’s Ground (id. TA). The Pike Piece (the Pike, Piked Piece TA). Great Pool Close (cf. Poole leasowe 1639 Deed, v. læs). Rushbrook (Rushbrook Meadow TA). The Sling (Sling ib., v. supra 336). Sloe Hill (slæhhyll 1016 KCD 724, ‘sloe hill’). Standhills or Stannels (probably for earlier Stansel, i.e. ‘stone quarry,’ cf. Stonydelph supra 26). Water Furrows (cf. Waterlond 1339 Dugd 489, Water Meadow TA and supra 337). Woodland (Wodland 1339 Dugd 489). In the TA we have Bradleys Piece (Brodeleys 1554 Pat); Great Meadow (id. 1677 Deed); Red Lands (Redelond 1339 Dugd 489); Windmill Hill (id. 1648 Deed). Seldesheved (1339 Dugd 489) goes back to sceldes heafda io16 KCD 72.1, V. supra 238 n. 1.

WOOTTON WAWEN. Brook Furlong (Brooksforg 1608 LRMB). Burford Butts (Bottefordebuttes 1373 AD iii, Burforde butte t. Hy 7 MinAcct, v. supra 322). Gog Bridge (id. TA, containing the word gog, ‘marshy ground’ discussed in PN D 380, s.n. Gogland). Harpers Hill (John Herper 1546 Wellstood). Haw Field (Halle feld t. Eliz Ct). Lammas Meadow (so named in TA, v. supra 335). Plants Pit (William Plante 1592 Wellstood). Sandy Field (cf. Sondy croft 1475, Sondyefield 1572 Rental). Shoulder of Mutton (so named in TA, v. supra 336). Smiths Leys (cf. Smythespol t. Ed 1 Dugd 542). Squadge Field (Quadged medwe ib., Quadge medowe 1608 LRMB, the Squadge t. Chas 1 Ct. This must contain an unrecorded word quadge of the onomatopoeic type, denoting ‘marshy ground.’ For initial s cf. s.n. Poles Pitch (PN Sx 190)). Windmill Field (Wyndmill feild 1608 LRMB). In the TA we have Blakes Leys (cf. Blakes meadowe t. Jas 1 Ct); Castle Pleck (cf. Castell mede t. Hy 7 MinAcct, v. supra 331); Cooks Close (cf. Cookes croft 1572 Rental); Coopers Field (Henry Cowper 1596 Wellstood); Cow Leasow (Cowleasowe 1572 Rental, v. læs): Foxley Meadow (Over Foxley ib.); Franklin Meadow (John Frankeleyn 1332 SR, Franckilling meadowe t. Jas 1 Ct); Hawthorns (Hawthornes 1572 Rental); the Hay (le Hey t. Eliz Ct, v. (ge)haeg); Upper, Lower Hides (la Hide 1326 Wellstood, v. hid); Holloway (Hollwey 1475 Rental); Kirbys (Henry Kerbey 1592 Wellstood); Lady Meadow (cf. Lauedcroft 1212 FF, le Ladycroft 1441 Cooper); Ley Fields (la Lee 1283 AD iii, v. leah); Mitchells (Michells feild 1572 Rental); Mole Croft (croft voc. le Mold 1475 Rental, Molecrofte t. Hy 7 MinAcct); The Moor (le More ib.); Mounocksell (Monacks hyll meade t. Hy 6 Ct, Mommuxhill t. Eliz ib., Manoxhill t. Jas 1 ib.); Newlands (Newlande t. Hy 7 MinAcct);
Oldborough Hill (Oldeburi t. Ed 1 Dugd 542, v. eald, burh); Old Brook (le Holdebrok 1378 AD); Old Meadow (cf. Oldefeld 1283 AD iii); Packsell (Parkeshill t. Jas 1 Ct); Park Meadow (cf. le Parksshepene 1326 Wellstood. The second element is OE scipen, ‘shippon, cow-shed’); Peppers Meadow (cf. Peppers crofte 1608 LRMB); Pool Meadow (Poolemeadowe ib.); Priors Croft (Pryors croft t. Eliz Ct); Puckhills (cf. Pouke ditche 1572 Rental, OE pūca, ‘goblin’); Great, Little Ridings (Ruddinge ib., v. hryding); Rye Close (cf. Riecroft 1212 FF, Riepece t. Hy 7 MinAcct); Stubbs (cf. Stub feld t. Eliz Ct); Tanhouse Meadow (lez Tanhouse 1544 AD iii); Teinter Close (Teynter close 1624 Wellstood, i.e. ‘close where cloth was stretched,’ v. supra 74-5); Turners Meadow (Henry Turner 1546 Wellstood); Waltons Meadow (Nicholas Walton 1593 ib.); Well Close (cf. Wellcrofte 1378 AD); Woodfields (the Wood feild t. Jas 1 Ct).

IV. Kinerton Hundred

(a) TREMELAU HUNDRED

Barford. In the EnclA (1770) we have Red Hill (Redehill t. Hy 8 Rental). In a Survey of 1818 we have Caudle Bank (Caldewelle 1290 Warwick, ‘cold spring’); Grove Close (la Grave t. Hy 3 CartMisc); Hadings (perhaps Heydeneforlong 1312 AD i, Heydon furlong 1325 AD); Hollowcombe (Holecunzba c. 1232 AD i, v. holh, cumb); Rook Cliff (Rueclive 14th ib., ‘rough slope,’ v. ruh, clif).


Chesterton. In the TA we have Brook Meadow (cf. Richard atte Broke 1332 SR); Hill Meadow (Hill mede 1344 Ct); the Leys (cf. John de Leye 1332 SR); Long Meadow (Longmed 1328 Ct); Lords Meadow (Lordsmedowe 1475 Ct); Sally Bed Coppice (from sally, ‘willow’; cf. the more common Withy Bed); Wignel Meadow (Wygenhulende 1352 Ct, probably ‘Wicga’s hill’).

Estate map of c. 1820 (XtCh). Woolands is probably a compound of woh, ‘crooked’ and land.

Moreton Morrell. Pessell (perhaps ‘pease hill.’ Cf. Flaxel supra 356). Whettle (perhaps ‘wheat hill’). In the TA we have Holbrook (Halbrooke (sic) 1525 Rental).


Tachbrook. Brook Meadow (cf. the Broke t. Hy 8 Rental). Ferney Pleck (cf. Fernye hill ib., Ferny Pleck TA and supra 331). Red Hill (Redehill t. Hy 8 Rental). In the TA we have Broad Water (Bradewater 1282 CartMisc); Cleat Hill (Cleatt 1634. For this variant of clote, ‘burdock,’ cf. PN Wo 313, s.n. Clethall); Great Cod Piece (from its shape; cf. NED s.v.); The Coney Green (Coneygree Leys 1598 Deed); Coppice Well (Coppeswelle 1268 Ipm); Dunstable (Dunstall 1710. Cf. Dunstan supra 60); Grove Hill (Groveyhull 1481 MinAcct); Horse Pool Close (Horspol 1367 Misc); Leather Coat (probably a nickname for hard ground, cf. supra 337); Overbury Orchard (Beery Orchard 1607 Overseers’ Accts); Paradise (probably a nickname; cf. supra 337); Pit Hill (le Puttes 1290 Add); Whitemoon (corruption of earlier Whitemore 1459 Deed). In the 17th century we have Sturch (Sturtes 1459 Deed). Cf. Stirch supra 271.

Warwick. Combwells (Combwell 1558 MinAcct, v. cumb, wielle). Dove House Piece (Duffehouseclose ib.). Farthing Meadow (cf. Seynt Jones Ferthing 1421 AD iii, v. feordung). Meer Meadow (le Mere 1316 Ipm). Wootten Meadow (Sale Close TA). In the TA we have Broad Hale Meadow (Brodhales 1481 MinAcct, v. healh); Hill Close (cf. Hyllfelde 1538 MinAcct);

1 The forms where not otherwise stated are from a Survey of 1628 (Queen’s).
FIELD AND MINOR NAMES

Mongers Close (may be Mongore 1406 Warwick, 'common gore,' v. gara and Monwood supra 76); Moors Croft (Morecroft 1342 Add); Pit Close (cf. le Muchelput, le Littleput 1268 Ipms, le Puttes 1316 ib., Sandepitefeld al. Pytteclose 1549 Pat); Pool Piece (cf. Polmedewe 1421 AD iii).

(b) HONESBERIE HUNDRED


FARNBOROUGH. In the TA we have Upper and Lower Churls, Churls Meadow (cf. le Dede Cherle 1331 Add and Dead Shells (PN Nth 276)); Coptimoor Meadow (Coppedemore 1246 FF, Coppede more 1331 Add, a compound of coppede and mor. For a discussion of the meaning of the compound which perhaps denotes a 'reedy marsh which has been cut,' cf. PN Nth 267–8); Lady Ground (cf. Lavedycroft 1331 Add); Luddle Spring (Ludewellesiche 1246 FF, Lydewelle 1331 Add, 'loud spring,' v. wielle); Rawleys Hill (cf. John de Rauleye 1332 SR); Rubborough Meadow (Rouburgh 1246 FF, Rouborough 1331 Add, 'rough hill'); Wad Ground (probably 'woad ground,' cf. PN Nth 52, 273).

RADWAY. Lambcote (Lamcotehurste t. Hy 7 MinAcct, v. cot(e), hyrst).


SHOTTESWELL. Marybrook is on the boundary (cf. Mary Brook (PN Wo 13)). Mere Meadow (cf. Merecombe, Merefurlong 1309

1 ex inf. Mrs Westacott.

WARMINGTON. Burrow Hill (Thomas de Borw 1332 SR, v. beorg). Butts (the Butts TA). Fortyleys Meadow (Forty Leys Meadow ib.). Holbrook (Hollow Brook ib.). North Hill (Northull’ 1246 FF). Rigrass (Rye Grass Ground TA). In the TA we have Squitch Leys (probably for quitch, a dialectal form of couch-grass, with inorganic s, cf. PN Ess 180, s.n. Scaldhurst).

(c) FEXHOLE HUNDRED

BRAILES. In the TA we have Berry Field (Burry Feild 1606 Add); Cow Common (cf. the Cowpasture 1702 Compton); Pit Way Piece (cf. Putte t. Hy 3 ib.); Stone Pit Piece (cf. Stanidelke ib., ‘stone quarry’ and Stonydelph supra 26); Whitnell Field (may be identical with Wibnell 1585 LRMB).

COMPTON WYNIATES. In the TA we have Churchill (Churchehil t. Hy 3 Compton); North, South Coombe (le Cumbe late 13th ib.); Upper, Lower Coursceneage (may be Cortesmershe 1353 ib.); Cow Pen Close (Cowe Penn close 1610 ib.); Mill Close (cf. le Milnepounde 1328 ib.).

IDLICOTE. In the TA we have Hall Green (cf. Simon at Hall 1332 SR).

TYSE. On an estate map of 1796 (Compton) we have Barnhill (Bardenhill t. Hy 7 MinAcct); Berril Hedge (Berihul 1284 Magdalen, Byrhyll 1542 Add, a compound of burh and hyll); Butt Close (cf. Buttes 1272 Magdalen); Cotterills Close (cf. Cotenhulle c. 1260 ib.); Down Close (cf. Dounfelde t. Hy 7 MinAcct); Grange Close (cf. Graunge pcece 1542 Add); Home Close (cf. Homfurlonge 1280 Magdalen and Home Grange supra 183–4); Hook (Hok t. Hy 7 MinAcct); Lady Meadow (Ladies-medowe t. Hy 7 MinAcct); Long Meadow (cf. Longfurlonghades ib., v. supra 327); Mill Close (cf. le Milleholme, Milneham ib.); Parley Close (may be connected with Perewey ib.); Portway Close (Portewey ib.); Slade Close (le Slade 13th AD ii, v. slæd); Suttons Close (cf. Suddon t. Hy 7 MinAcct); Sytch (cf. Tornesich 1225 Magdalen, v. sic); Winsway Wood (Wymmeswey t. Hy 7 MinAcct).

WELLESBOURNE. In the TA we have Kings Croft (cf. Kyngeswod 1450 Ct); Moor Meadow (cf. le Greatemore ib.); Watergall (Watergall ib., v. supra 148).
FEXHOLE HUNDRED (detached)


¹ This parish was formerly in Pathlow Hundred.
first element may be ME *waite*, ‘watch’); Big, Little Wallace (*Whaveleye* 1344 AD iii, *Wahweleye* 1377 AD iv, *Whalley* 1425 *AddCh*); Well Close (cf. *Welle crofte* 1421 AD iii); Yarditch (*Yarkedich* 1408 ib.).

**PACKWOOD.** In the *TA* we have Ash Croft (*Asshincroft* 1591 *LRMB*); Barn Meadow (cf. *Barncrofte* 1604 *VCH*); Birchy Field (*Byrchefyld* 1475 *Rental*); Calves Close (cf. *Calvercroft* 14th *Add* and Colly Croft *supra* 97); Floodgate Field (*Fludgatemedow* 1490 *Ct*); Great Meadow (*the great meadow* 1604 *VCH*); Great, Little Hill (cf. *le Pakwodeshull* 1455 AD iii); Home Field (*Homefeld* 1604 *VCH*); Long Meadow (cf. *Longcroft* ib.); Ox Meadow (cf. *le Oxhey* 14th *Add*); Park Close (*le Parke, Parke-medowe* ib.); Pool Grove (cf. *le little pole* ib.); Rough Meadow (cf. *Roughtcroft* (sic) t. Ed 3 Dugd 500); The Sling (*pastura voc. Slynge* 1609 *LRMB*, v. *supra* 336); Wheat Field (*Wheatfeld* ib.).

**TANWORTH.** Barn Close (cf. John *atte Berne* 1332 SR, *le Berneyard* 1316 Ipm). Bishops Pleck (v. *supra* 331). Butts Close (cf. *Butts* 1316 Ipm, v. *supra* 322). Church Field (so named in *TA*, cf. *Churchende* 1549 Pat). Big Cox Heads (*Cocks Heads TA*, a plant-name). The Cut Throats (id. *TA*, with Cut Throat Wood near by, so named from the murder of a Mrs Bibble and her daughter in Woodlands Farm near by many years ago). Fordrough (cf. *foedrove* *supra* 335). Long Meadow (*Longemedowe* 1544 AD iii). Modder River Fd (so called because a dam in this field was being repaired when the Boers were driven back at the Modder River). Pit Close (cf. *Pitfeldes* t. Hy 6 *Add*). Pleck (id. *TA*, v. *supra* 331). Far and Near Wesers (Wazor *TA*). This is probably the *Worseworth* of 1369 (AD v) with a common local reduction of *worp*. Cf. also *Wasen Hill* *supra* 210. In the *TA* we have Alder Shares (*Aldershawes* 1631 *Add*, v. *sceaga*); Bell Close (cf. *Bellelone* t. Ed t Dugd 542); Bickers Court (cf. *Bikeruscroft* 1357 AD iv from ME *bikere*, ‘bee-keeper,’ and *Introd.* xxvii); Birchy Close (cf. *Birchenecroft* t. Ed t Dugd 542); Black Croft (*Blackcroft* 1631 *Add*); Black Field (*Blakefeld* t. Ed t Dugd 542, *the two Blakefeldes* 1386 AD ii); Broom Field (*Bromfild* t. Hy 6 *Add*); Calves Croft (cf. *Calvesley* 1427 AD iv); the Fincheer Barn (cf. *Fenschawe* 14th AD iii, v. *fenn*, *sceaga*); Fox Meadow (cf. *Foxcroft* 1475 *Rental*); Gorse Close (cf. *Gorsteley Felde* 1549 Pat, *Gorsty croft* 1638 *Add*); Grims Hill (*Grymshill* 1553 Pat); Hails Field (*Halesfeld* 1631 *Add*); Heynes Meadow (cf. *Heyn Felde* 1549 Pat); Holloway Pleck (*Holewsey* 1305 AD iv, v. *supra* 331); Huntland Meadow (*Huntland* 1312 *Add*, cf. Huntland (PN NbDu 121)); Jennings Close (cf. *Janyynsfeld* 1455 AD iii); The Leys (*the Lees* 1475 *Rental*); Long Croft
FIELD AND MINOR NAMES

(Longcroft ib.); Moor Hade (cf. le Morecroft 1344 Add, v. supra 327); Ox Leasow (the Oxleasowes 1606 ib., v. læs); Park Meadow (Parkemedowe 14th Add); Rail Close (Rayle close 1638 ib.); Rookley Field (Rokeley 1464 ib.); Rough Meadow (le Rowe-medewe 1325 AD iv); Rye Grass Field (cf. Ryefeldys 13th Dugd 548); Shelly Meadow (Shelvesley ib.); Soleys Coppice (possibly Salewey t. Ed 1 Dugd 542); Stock Piece (cf. Stockes 1638 Add); Stoney Field (cf. Stonycroft 1475 Rental); Swan Ditch Meadow (Swannessichfeld t. Ed 1 Dugd 542, Swansdich 1312 Add); Tattermoor (perhaps Totlesmor 13th Dugd 548); Vales Meadow (the Vales 1544 AD iii, Thomas de Vaal 1332 SR); Well Field (cf. Wellecroft 1475 Rental); Wood Heath Pleck (le Wood heth t. Hy 6 Add, v. supra 331).

(d) BARCHESTON HUNDRED


Barton on the Heath. In the TA we have Barn Hill (Bernhull 13th Cart.Misc); Dead Mans Slade (cf. Dedechurl 1347 Merton in the adjacent Wolford and supra 375); Stepnill (probably 'steep hill,' cf. Stapenhall supra 170); Wait's Leasow (John le Wayte 1332 SR, v. læs).


Long Compton. In a Terrier of c. 1800 we have Cloud Wood (cf. Cloud supra 181); Hanging Piece (cf. Hanging slades 1624 Compton); Mead Slade (on the parish boundary, v. (ge)mære); Winters Green (cf. William Wyntur 1332 SR). In a Rental of 1624 (Compton) we have Ashfurlong, Clayhill, Horsecrofte (Asferlang, Clehilleslad, Horscroft 1224 FF, v. læd).

Whichford. Ades, Aides (Hades Furlong 1807 EnclA, v. supra 327). Bangland (Band Lands 1807 EnclA. Probably bean-lands,
WARRICKSHIRE

cf. PN Nth 266). Dryall (Dryhill ib.). Forrels (Forehill Leys, ib., i.e. ‘in front of the hill,’ v. læs). Hookham (Hoocomb ib.). Leatherlands Corner (Leatherlands ib. is probably descriptive of a stubborn soil). Longborough (Long Borrow ib.). Maidenborough (Maidenborrow Furlong ib.). Mill Holme (cf. Stormynham 1375 WAM with reference to meadow land by the Stour (supra 6), v. hamm). The Moors (le More ib., v. mor). Rouslip, Rouslet (Rowslett 1807 EnclA). Shortborough (Shootborrow ib.). Smerrill (Smethill ib., perhaps ‘smooth hill’). Truscum (Truscomb ib.). Wallans (Wallands ib.). In the EnclA we have Bancroft (Banecroft 1525 Rental, ‘bean croft’); Cliff (cf. Hiclliff 1375 WAM); Longlands (Longelonde 1347 Merton).

WOLFORD. In the TA we have Beanham Meadow (cf. Benetham 1224 FF); Calves Close (cf. Kalvecroft ib.); Upper, Lower Chickenslade (Chikeneslad 1224 FF, v. læd); Dunny Ham (cf. Dennyforlong 1347 Merton); Hanging Furlong (cf. Hangedelondeslond (sic) 1224 FF, Hanging Slads 1624 Compton); Hoarstone Furlong (by a hoarstone or boundary-stone); Horscroft Meadow (Horscroft 1224 FF); Kinshill Furlong (Kyngeshull ib.); Little Hill (Luttelhull 1347 Merton); Long Lands (Longelonde ib.); Middle Furlong (Middelfurlong 13th CartMisc); Ridgeway Close (Rugweia ib., Rigweifurlong 1224 FF); Ryehill Furlong (Ruyeforlong 1347 Merton); Shackland (Sakelond ib.); Sidelay Furlong (cf. Sydlyngges ib., cf. supra 336, 343).

BARCHESTON HUNDRED (DETACHED)

ILMINGTON. Brook Furlands (Brocforlong t. Hy 3 CartMisc). Cock Leys, Cross Leys and Drove Leys (id. 1781 EnclA, v. læs). The Flat Meadow (Flat Leys ib.). Galley Oak (Galley Hook Ground ib., probably ‘gallows oak’). Grid Iron (the Gridiron ib.). Ham Furlong (Ham Field ib.). Nellands (Nine Lands ib., v. supra 320). Sally Beds (Sallow Bed ib., i.e. ‘willow bed’). In the EnclA we have Woodway (la Wodeweie t. Hy 3 CartMisc).


WHITCHURCH. Bitham Corner (Bittams Corner 1732 Add, Bittam c. 1830 TA, cf. Bitten supra). Short, Long and Little
Blakes (Blake Furlong TA). Brake Furlong (Break Furlong TA). Buckingham Meadow (Buckenham Meadow ib.). Caudle Pool (Caudle ib., cf. Cadle Pool supra 241). Downs Leasow (Downe lease 1635 Add, v. læs). Foggy Close (id. TA). The Hams (Ham Furlong 1732 Add, v. hamm). Lake Pits (Lake pitts 1635 ib., v. lacu). Long Furlong (cf. furlonge called Netherlonge ib.). Long Moor (Longmore 1635 Add). Lye Furlong (Lyes Furlong TA). More Nap (Moore Nap 1732 Add, cf. John in the More 1332 SR, v. mor, cnæpp). Neither Lands (Nether Lands TA). Ox Leasow (so named ib., v. læs). Pepper Sause Meadow (Pepper Sauce Meadow ib.). Red Land, Rollox Hill, Rotten Pit, Slaid Leys, Sunny Meadow, Water Furrows (Redland, Rollex Hill, Rotten Pit Furlong, Slade Furlong, Sunny Meadow, Water Furrows TA, v. slæd and supra 337). In the TA we have Brach Furlong (Bratch Furlong 1732 Add, v. bræc); Cats Brain Furlong (Catts Brain Furlong ib., v. supra 338); Cross Furlong (The Cross Furlong joyning too and hadeing part of Brook Furlong ib. For hadeing, i.e. ‘forming a hade,’ v. supra 327); Dog Pits Furlong (Dogg pitts ib.); Hollow Meadow (Halimede 1306 Ass, ‘holy meadow’); Merry Lands (on the parish and county border, v. (ge)mære and cf. Merry Brook PN Wo 13); Way Furlong (Weiforlong t. Hy 3 CartMisc).
APPENDIX

(THE) FOLLY

The name Folly is frequent in place-names in various parts of England and its interpretation has more than once been a subject of discussion, the fullest being those found in Notes and Queries 2nd Series ii, 349, 436, 5th Series x, 186, 9th Series x, 489 and xi, 158, 11th Series ii, 29, 78, 113, 158, 215, 273. There may be found various examples of its use. The commonest usage is the application of the term to houses, towers (often also to sham castles or ruins) on which large sums have been spent to little or no purpose. Occasionally it seems to be used of a piece of wood or forest land, a lane or any tract of land, with no particular reason for the name being apparent. It is also used very commonly in Berkshire and Wiltshire of a clump of trees standing on the crest of a hill or in a stretch of open ground (EDD s.v.).

In the discussion in Notes and Queries the only early references to these various toponymic uses of folly are one from Stowe's Survey of London (ed. Kingsford i, 165–6), where he speaks of a house known as Fisher's Folly in Bishopsgate Ward and the passage in Roger of Wendover discussed below. One correspondent mentions Foliejon Park (see below) but is unaware how old that name is.

We may note further a passage in Baillie-Grohman's edition of the 15th-century Master of the Game (198 s.v. stables) where the editor, speaking of the positions taken up by the shooters of game, speaks of ramiers and folies, from rames or branches, and folia, leaves, with which they were made or disguised.1

As the word is ultimately of Romance origin, it is natural to turn to the history of the corresponding French word folie in its various toponymic uses. Here Professor Brandin has called our attention to an important discussion of (la) Folie as a French place-name by Nyrop in his Études de Grammaire Française (pp. 21–9). Nyrop there adopts the view, first formulated by Littré, that folie, 'maison de plaisance,' is a totally different word from folie, 'foolishness,' and that the former goes back to an OFr word feuillie which came to be completely confused with folie from fol. Feuillie denotes 'cabane de feuillage, baraque de feuillage, loge construite avec des branches d’arbres²,' and is

2 The sense development is the same as that of loge itself which is primarily a 'leafy shelter.'
found in Old French in the forms *fueillie*, *fuellie*, *foillie*, *fuillie*, *foellye*, *fullie*, and occasionally as *folie*.

Nyrop shows, on the authority of the volumes of the *Dictionnaire Topographique de la France* (in progress), how frequent *la Folie* is in various French Departments as a place-name, but it is a little surprising, on his theory, how little trace there is, even in the earliest examples, of any other form than *folie*, pure and simple. Further intensive study of the *Dictionnaire* serves to put things in a somewhat different perspective from that found in Nyrop's article. The only early forms which suggest anything other than the common word *folie* are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Example Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aisne</td>
<td>Follie pres Agny (1075); bois de la Folleye (1545); Follie (1474) and Feully (1702).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Or</td>
<td>la Follie (1574); la Folie (1262) and la Folie (1266); moulin de la Folye (1598) and la Foulie (1651).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eure</td>
<td>la Follie (1535).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eure et Loir</td>
<td>la Follie (1436).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gard</td>
<td>locus ubi vocant folla (1031).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marne</td>
<td>la Follie (1634).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haute Marne</td>
<td>la Folleye (1441).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moselle</td>
<td>la Follie (1552).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vienne</td>
<td>la Foulye (1494), la Foulie (1509) and la Folleye (1667); la Follie (1728).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and it should be remembered that the forms in *follie* are by no means free from ambiguity.

We do get a little more evidence for such confusion when we turn to modern French *Feuillé*-names. Here we have La Feuillé (Côte d'Or) found as a name for two distinct places, with early forms (i) la Folye (1583), la Feuillie (18th), (ii) la Folie (1424) and la Feuillée (1570). So also Feuille Raymond (Aude), folia Raymundi (13th), Folieramondy (1387) and Les Feuilles (Haute Loire), les Folies (1281), la Follie (1608).

On the other side we must remember such really early forms as *la Folie* (14th) in Aisne, *la Folie* (1185) and (13th) for two places in Aube, *la Folie* (1218) in Côte d'Or, *Folia* (1028) and *la Folie* (1270) for a place in Eure et Loir, *la Folie* (1307) in Marne for places which are still called *La Folie*. Still more must we note that the two earliest examples of this name are quite unambiguous in the meaning which was then attached to them, viz. La Folie (Eure et Loir) is already rendered *loculus Stultitiae* in 1080, and Folie Herbault (ib.) is called *Stultitia Herlebaldi* in 1123.

Fuller consideration of these forms suggests therefore that confusion of these two names was neither as early or as complete
as Nyrop thought, and that there was a genuine early use of *folie* in the sense *stultitia* in French place-names. In support of this it should be noted that there is a further suggestion of such nickname-usage as that involved in the *stultitia* interpretation in such a phrase as *domum suum q. vulgariter appellatur la Folie* (1307), used of a farm belonging to the Abbey of St Pierre aux Monts, and the numerous mills called *la Folie* from 1218 onwards (some seven have been noted). These can hardly have been named from forest-huts.

How soon or to what extent places came to be called *la Folie* because they were places of delight or pleasure as distinct from foolish enterprises it is difficult to say. It is possible that the abbey farm just mentioned was so called because it was a pleasant country-retreat. The first example noted which is free from any ambiguity is *la Folie les Metz* (17th) in Moselle, which is described as 'maison de plaisir.'

The earliest reference to the use of such a term as *la Folie* in this country is found in a passage in Roger of Wendover. He tells how Hubert de Burgh had built a castle on the Welsh border as a protection against Welsh raids and how the castle had, in 1228, to be razed to the ground in accordance with the terms of a treaty with the Welsh. The chronicler comments, "Et tunc multos commovit ad risum, quod cum primo construeretur castellum, justiciarius dans illi nomen vocavit illud *Stultitiam Huberti* quia, cum novissime viderant post tot labores et expensas solo tenus complanatum, justiciarium omnes non solum prophetam, sed etiam plus quam prophetam, esse dixerunt." The OED commentary on this passage (s.v. *folly sb.*) suggests that there is a sort of pun here and that Hubert had called his castle *La Folie Hubert* in the sense 'delight, favourite abode,' but when the castle had to be razed the name was taken in its other sense of 'foolishness.' It is exceedingly doubtful if this interpretation is correct. First, the castle was from the outset a castle built not for delight or pleasure but as a stronghold against Welsh raids. Secondly, it seems very unlikely that Roger of Wendover, writing within four or five years of the event, would have so far failed to realise the point of the story as to give it in the form he does, if the real point lay in the double meaning of the French *folie*. Thirdly, it is doubtful if this interpretation is needed to explain the narrative. The populace said that in giving the name Hubert was a prophet and that the razing of the castle made him more than a prophet. Surely the point of the story is that Hubert, perhaps half in jest and half in earnest, had from the outset called his castle 'Hubert's Folly'—we are told that it was *magnis sumptibus elaboratum* and that
pecuniam infinitam was spent upon it—and when it was razed the castle became a ‘Folly’ in real earnest. We have seen that at this time folie was commonly being interpreted as stultitia in France itself. It is clear also that any attempt to interpret this particular folie as ‘forest-hut,’ ‘leafy-shelter’ or even as ‘country-house,’ ‘maison de plaisance’ and the like would be a contradiction in terms. It would not fit the case.

The only other early example of folly in a place-name in England so far noted is Foliejon Park in Windsor Forest. The land here was the subject of a grant to John de Drokenesford, Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1302 (Pat) and is first named Foliejon in 1315 (Pat) when it is spoken of as the “Manor of Belestre, commonly called Folye jon, belonging to John, Bishop of Bath and Wells.” The Bishop’s tenure of the manor was a brief one, for in the same entry we gather that it had been taken into the King’s hands as security for the discharge of the Bishop’s debts. The life of Bishop John de Drokenesford as recorded in the DNB makes no mention of his debts, but shows him to have been an ambitious and extravagant prelate, and it looks very much as if Folye Jon (Folje Johan 1318 Cl) was a nickname given to the manor of Belestre when it fell into the hands of this extravagant John. It might of course be that folisbis an early example of that word as applied to a country-house giving delight or pleasure. It does not seem likely that it refers to any lightly built hunter’s station.

In conclusion one can only say that the precise interpretation of the word folly in our place-names must as a rule remain uncertain. Clearly many of them are of the nickname type and we have good early evidence for that sense. Of the exact occasion for such a nickname we are bound in the great majority of cases to be entirely ignorant.

Other Folly-names, especially when found in woodland areas or as names of coppices, etc. may well go back to a French folie which has acquired a new sense by confusion with French feuillie, but we must remember that the evidence for that confusion is a good deal later and scantier than has sometimes been assumed. It may be that some of the Folly-names in England denote ‘country-houses,’ ‘houses of pleasure,’ but there is no criterion by which we can distinguish them from the other ‘Follies.’
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The primary reference to a place is marked by the use of clarendon type.

No attempt has been made to include in this Index street-names or those names which at once suggest the parish in which they are to be found, e.g. Allesley Park (in Allesley).

In grouping names together no distinction has been made (i) between s and 's at the end of a name, e.g. Blunts Green and Blunt's Hole are grouped under Blunts, (ii) between names written in one or two words, e.g. New House Fm and Newhouse Fm are grouped under New House Fm. Parish-names are given separately.

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