ENGLISH PLACE-NAME SOCIETY. VOLUME XIII

THE PLACE-NAMES OF WARWICKSHIRE

By

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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[1]. 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[2].

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[3]. 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[1], 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[2]. 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[1]. 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 *tæcels*, '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

[1] On the Middle Angles see PN Nth xiii–xvii.

[2] The boundary runs across the county in a general south-easterly direction from Tanworth 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[1]. 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*[2]. 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[3]. They begin at a point where the boundary of the *Tomsetan* met that of the *Pencer setan*. The latter are otherwise unknown[4], 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[1]. 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[2].

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 *Grimeswrosne* (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 *Grimeswrosen* 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 *Arosætna 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 *Waerincwicscir* is not recorded before 1016[1]. 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[2]. 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

[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[1].

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.

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 *Đorlákr*); *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 Scandinavianised districts; *Thokyes 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: *Arketelesford* (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 *Keteleston* (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-

borough 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, *Brunildeshaga* (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[1].

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 *Cauce* (*Cause*), *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.

[1] 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.

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 *ǣ* becomes *e* in ME and ModEng as in *Greaves*, *Meer Hill* and *Weathley* (later *Wetherley*, *Waverley*), but note *Lazebrook 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 *ēa* 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 *ēo* 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 *wælle*. 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 *ȳ* 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 *scylf*, 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 *Varney-combe* (*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 ĕa*** as in *Yarnton* for *Erdington*, *Yernsill* for *Hansell*, *Yetingdon* for *Eatington*.

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

343). 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. Hinchingbrooke (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*, *Aylusbury* for *Aylesbury* (*infra* 291), *dumpus* and *bikerus* (*infra* 347, 378).

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ABBREVIATIONS

a.	*ante.*
bbr	A*Placitorum 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.
Anderson	O. S. Anderson, *The English Hundred Names*, 1934.
Anglo-Scand	Anglo-Scandinavian.
AntItin	*Itinerarium Antonini Augusti*, ed. Parthey and Pinder, 1848.
AOMB	Augmentation Office, Miscellaneous Books (PRO), vols. 18, 57, 67, 187, 272, 302, 397, 410.
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 Aston 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.
BlBk	*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.
Bracton	*Bracton's Note-book*, ed. Maitland, 3 vols., 1887.
Brewer	J. N. Brewer, *Description of the County of Warwick*, 1814.
BT	Bosworth, *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, ed. Toller, 1898.
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.
Camden	Camden, *Britannia*, 1586; trans. Philemon Holland, 1610; ed. Gibson, 1695; ed. Gough (3 vols.), 1789.

CartMisc	*Cartæ Miscellaneæ* (*AOMB* vols. 31–54, PRO).
Cary	Cary, *Map of Warwickshire* (in Camden's *Britannia*, 1789).
Ch	Cheshire.
Ch	*Calendar of Charter Rolls*, 6 vols., 1903–27.
Chalcombe	Rentale Prioratus de Chacombe (Rec. of the Exchequer, Misc. Books 378) (PRO).
ChancP	*Chancery Proceedings in the reign of Elizabeth*, 3 vols., 1827–32. *Index of Chancery Proceedings* (Series ii) (PRO Lists and Indexes, nos. 7, 24, 30), 1896–1909.
ChancR	Variant readings from Chancellor's copy of Pipe Rolls.
Chetwynd	Chetwynd Cartulary (Salt Soc., 12), 1891.
ChR	*Rotuli Chartarum*, 1837.
ChronEve	*Chronicon Abbatiæ de Evesham* (Rolls Series), 1863.
ChronRams	*Chronicon Abbatiæ Rameseiensis* (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.
Coins	*Catalogue of English Coins in the BM, Anglo-Saxon Series*, 2 vols., 1887–93.
Combe	The Cartulary of Combe Abbey (Cott. MS Vitell. A i) (BM).
Compton	Documents in the possession of the Marquess of Northampton at Castle Ashby.
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.
Coventry	Cartulary of Coventry Priory (Exchequ. K. R. Misc. Bks., vol. 21) (PRO).
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.
Dane	*Documents illustrative of the history of the Danelaw*, ed. F. M. Stenton, 1920.
Db	Derbyshire.
DB	Domesday Book.
DbAS	*Transactions of the Derbyshire Archæological 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).
Dickins	M. Dickins, *A Little History of Cherrington and Stourton*, 1934.

DKR	*Deputy Keeper's Reports*, vols. 35–43.
Do	Dorset.
Drayton	Drayton, *Polyolbion* 1612.
Dugd	Dugdale, *The Antiquities of Warwickshire*, ed. W. Hamper, 1765, with MS notes (BM).
Dugdale	Dugdale, *The Antiquities of Warwickshire*, 1656.
Dugdale	Documents in the possession of Mr W. F. S. Dugdale of Merevale.
DuLa	Duchy of Lancaster documents in PRO.
Duignan	W. H. Duignan, *Warwickshire Place-names*, 1912.
DunBev	*Sanct. Dunelm. et Sanct. Beverlacense* (Surtees Soc., 5), 1837.
Ebor	*Registers of the Archbishops of York* (Surtees Soc., 56, 109, 123, 128, 137), 1870–1924.
EcclVar	*Ecclesiastical Commission Various* (PRO), chiefly an Extent of 9 Hy 4.
ECP	*Early Chancery Proceedings* (PRO Lists and Indexes, nos. 12, 16, 20, 29, 38, 47, 48, 50, 51, 54), 1901–33.
EDD	*English Dialect Dictionary*, 6 vols., 1898–1905.
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).
Eyns	*The Cartulary of the Abbey of Eynsham* (Oxford Hist. Soc.), 1907–8.
FA	*Feudal Aids*, 6 vols., 1899–1920.
Fee Farm Rents	*Fee Farm Rents* (The Midland Antiquary, 3), 1884.
Fees	*Book of Fees*, 3 vols., 1922–31.
FF	*Warwickshire Feet of Fines*, 1195–1284 (Dugdale Soc., vol. 11), 1932.
FF	Feet of Fines, unpublished, 1285–1760 (PRO).
Fine	*Calendar of Fine Rolls*. (In progress.)
FineR	*Excerpta e rotulis finium*, 2 vols., 1835–6.
For	*Select Pleas of the Forest* (Selden Soc., 13), 1901.
Förstemann	Förstemann, *Altdeutsches Namenbuch, Personennamen* (PN), *Ortsnamen* (ON), 2 vols. in 3, 1901–16.
France	*Calendar of Documents preserved in France*, 1899.
Fransson	G. Fransson, *ME Surnames of Occupation*, 1935.
FW	Florence of Worcester, *Chronicon ex Chronicis*, 2 vols., 1848–9.
G	C. J. Greenwood, *Map of the County of Warwick*, 1822.
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.
He	Herefordshire.
Hellquist	E. Hellquist, *Svenska Ortnamnen på -inge, -unge, ock -unga*, 1904.

Hellquist	E. Hellquist, *Svensk Etymologisk Ordbok*, 1925.
Heming	*Hemingi chartularium Eccl. Wigorniensis*, 2 vols., 1723.
Herts	Hertfordshire.
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.
Karlström	S. Karlström, *OE Compound Place-names in -ing*, 1927.
KCD	Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, 6 vols., 1839–48.
Kelly	Kelly's *Directories for Warwickshire*, 1855 ff.
Kempe	Thomas Kempe, *A History of Warwick*, 1905.
Kenilworth	Cartulary of Kenilworth Priory (Harl MS 3650) (BM).
KES	*The Records of King Edward's School, Birmingham* (Dugdale Soc., vols. 4, 7, 13), 1924–33.
KnowleG	*The Register of the Guild of Knowle in the County of Warwick*, ed. W. B. Bickley, 1894.
KnowleRec	T. W. Downing, *The Records of Knowle*, 1914.
KPN	Wallenberg, *Kentish Place-names*, 1931.
L	Leland, *Itinerary*, ed. L. T. Smith, 5 vols., 1906–10.
L	Lincolnshire.
La	Lancashire.
Ladbroke	S. H. A. Harvey, *Ladbroke and its owners*, 1914.
LdnWills	*Calendar of Wills in the Court of Hustings, London*, ed. R. R. Sharpe, 2 vols., 1889.
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.
LibAlb	*Liber Albus of Worcester Priory* (Wo. Hist. Soc.), 1919.
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.
LP	*Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, 21 vols., 1864–1932.
LRMB	Miscellaneous Books, Land Revenue (PRO), vols. 181, 182, 185, 228, 256.
Lundgren	Lundgren and Brate, *Personnamn från medeltidan*, 1892 ff.

Madox	T. Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum*, 1702.
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).
Minutes	*Minutes and Accounts of the Corporation of Stratford-on-Avon* (Dugdale Soc., vols. 1, 3, 5, 10), 1921–26.
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	*Palæography, 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).
NorthantsFacs	*Facsimiles of early Charters from Northamptonshire Collections* (NRS 4), 1930.
Nott	Inquisitio de Henrico de Notyngham (Exchequ. K.R. Misc. Bks., vol. 15) (PRO).
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.
OIr	Old Irish.
ON	Old Norse.
Ord	Ordericus Vitalis, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, 5 vols., 1838–55.
Orig	*Originalia Rolls*, 2 vols., 1805–10.
O.S.	Ordnance Survey.
OSFacs	*Facsimiles of Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts* (O.S. Office), Pts. 1–3, 1878–84.
OSw	Old Swedish.
OWScand	Old West Scandinavian.
p.	*post*.
(p)	Place-name form derived from personal name.
P	*Pipe Rolls* (Record Commission, 3 vols.), 1833–44. Pipe Roll Society. (In progress.) *Great Roll of the Pipe* for 26 Hy 3, ed. Cannon, 1918.
Pap	*Calendar of Papal Registers*. (In progress.)
ParlSurv	Parliamentary Surveys (PRO).
ParReg	Parish Registers.
Pat	*Calendar of Patent Rolls*. (In progress.)

PatR	*Rotuli Litterarum Patentium*, 1835.
PCC	*Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury* (British Record Society, 6 vols.), 1888–1912.
Pipewell	Cartulary of Pipewell Abbey (Cott. MS Jul. A i) (BM).
PipewellReg	Registrum Abbatiæ de Pipewell (Stowe MS 937) (ib.).
PN Berks	Skeat, *Place-names of Berkshire*, 1911.
PN C	Skeat, *Place-names of Cambridgeshire*, 1911.
PN Db	Walker, *Place-names of Derbyshire* (*Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society's Journal*, vol. xxxvi), 1914–15.
PN Do	Fägersten, *Place-names of Dorset*, 1933.
PN EW	Johnston, *Place-names of England and Wales*, 1914.
PN Gl	Baddeley, *Place-names of Gloucestershire*, 1913.
PN He	Bannister, *Place-names of Herefordshire*, 1913.
PN Herts	Skeat, *Place-names of Hertfordshire*, 1904.
PN in *-ing*	Ekwall, *English Place-names in -ing*, 1923.
PN K	Wallenberg, *Place-names of Kent*, 1934.
PN La	Ekwall, *Place-names of Lancashire*, 1922.
PN Mx	Gover, *Place-names of Middlesex*, 1922.
PN NbDu	Mawer, *Place-names of Northumberland and Durham*, 1920.
PN O	Alexander, *Place-names of Oxfordshire*, 1912.
PN Sa	Bowcock, *Shropshire Place-names*, 1923.
PN Sc	Johnston, *Place-names of Scotland*, 1934.
PN Sf	Skeat, *Place-names of Suffolk*, 1913.
PN St	Duignan, *Notes on Staffordshire Place-names*, 1912.
PN SWY	Goodall, *Place-names of South-West Yorkshire*, 1914.
PN W	Ekblom, *Place-names of Wiltshire*, 1917.
PN Wa	Duignan, *Warwickshire Place-names*, 1912.
PN WRY	Moorman, *Place-names of the West Riding of Yorkshire*, 1910.
Poll	*The Poll of the Freeholders of Warwickshire taken at Warwick in* 1774.
Poole	B. Poole, *Coventry, Its History and Antiquities*, 1870.
PRO	Public Record Office.
Queen's	Documents in the possession of Queen's College, Oxford.
QW	*Placita de Quo Warranto*, 1818.
R	Rutland.
Rams	*Cartularium Monasterii de Rameseia* (Rolls Series), 3 vols., 1884.
RBE	*Red Book of the Exchequer*, 3 vols., 1896.
RBW	The Red Book of the Bishopric of Worcester (PRO).
ReadingA	Cartulary of Reading Abbey (Egerton 3031) (BM).
ReadingB	Cartulary of Reading Abbey (Harl 1708) (ib.).
Recov	Recovery Rolls (PRO).
Redin	Redin, *Uncompounded Personal Names in Old English*, 1915.
RegAlb	*Magnum Registrum Album* (Salt Soc., 6, ii), 1886.
Rental	Rentals and Surveys in the PRO, BM and in private hands.
RH	*Rotuli Hundredorum*, 2 vols., 1812–18.
Ritter	Ritter, *Vermischte Beiträge zur englischen Sprachgeschichte*, 1922.
RN	Ekwall, *English River Names*, 1928.
RowRec	J. W. Ryland, *Records of Rowington*, 2 vols., 1896.
Ryland	J. W. Ryland, *Records of Wroxall Abbey and Manor*, 1903.
S	Saxton, *Map of England and Wales*, 1576, 1603.
Sa	Shropshire.

Saints	*Die Heiligen Englands*, ed. Liebermann, 1889.
Searle	Searle, *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum*, 1897.
Seizin	The Caption of Seizin of the Black Prince (1338) (PRO).
Seld	Selden Society. (In progress.)
Sess	*Sessions Order Book* (1625–37) (Wa County Records, 1), 1935.
Sf	Suffolk.
Shuckburgh	Documents in the possession of Sir Gerald Shuckburgh at Shuckburgh.
Snape	John Snape, *Plan of the parish of Birmingham*, 1779.
Sparry	Sparry, *Map of Birmingham*, 1718.
Speed	J. Speed, *An Atlas of England and Wales*, 1610.
Spencer	Documents in the possession of Earl Spencer at Althorpe.
Sr	Surrey.
SR	*Lay Subsidy Roll for* 1327 (Midland Record Soc., 6), 1902; *for* 1332 (Dugdale Soc., 6), 1926.
SR	Lay Subsidy Rolls, unpublished (PRO).
St	Staffordshire.
Stafford	*Stafford Cartulary* (Salt Soc., 2), 1881.
StevensonMSS	MSS of the late W. H. Stevenson (*pen.* St John's College, Oxford).
StJ	*Admission to the College of St John the Evangelist*, 2 vols., 1882–1903.
StJohns	Documents in the possession of St John's College, Oxford.
Stowe	Stowe MSS 795 and 1046 (BM) containing miscellaneous documents relating to certain Warwickshire estates.
St Pauls	St Paul's Cathedral Muniments.
StPGl	*Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri, Gloucestriae* (Rolls Series, 3 vols.), 1863–7.
StratGild	*The Register of the Gild of the Holy Cross, etc., of Stratford upon Avon*, 1907.
StudNP	*Studia Neophilologica.* (In progress.)
StWerb	*Cartulary of the Abbey of St Werburgh, Chester* (Chetham Soc., New Series, 79, 82), 1920–3.
Survey	Surveys of Warwickshire estates in private hands.
Sw	Swedish.
TA	Tithe Award.
Tax	*Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, 1802.
Templars	*Records of the Templars*, ed. Lees (British Academy Record Series), 1935.
Terrier	Terriers in private hands.
Thorney	The Red Book of Thorney (Camb. Univ. Library).
TRE	Tempore Regis Eadwardi.
Trinity	Documents in the possession of Trinity College, Cambridge.
TRW	Tempore Regis Willelmi.
VCH	*Victoria County History of Warwickshire*, 2 vols., 1904, 1908.
VCH	Unpublished material for the same in possession of the Institute of Historical Research.
VE	*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 6 vols., 1810–34.
W	Wiltshire.
Wa	Warwickshire.
WaDeed	Deeds at Warwick Castle Estate Office.
WAM	Westminster Abbey Muniments.

Warwick	Cartulary of College and Priory of St Mary, Warwick (Exchequer. K.R. Misc. Books 22) (PRO).
Watson	W. J. Watson, *The History of the Celtic Place-names of Scotland*, 1926.
WaWills	*Lichfield Wills and Administrations* 1516–1602 (Salt Soc., 13), 1892.
WCy	West Country.
We	Westmorland.
Wellstood	*Records of the Manor of Henley in Arden*, ed. H. F. C. Wellstood, 1919.
West	West, *Topography and Directory of Warwickshire*, 1830.
Westley	W. Westley, *A plan of Birmingham surveyed in* 1731.
White	White, *Directory of Warwickshire*, 1850.
Wigorn	*Worcester Episcopal Registers* (Wo Hist. Soc., 4 vols.), 1897–1907.
WillsWo	*Calendar of Worcester Diocese Wills* (Wo Hist. Soc., 2 vols.), 1904–10.
Winchcombe	*Landboc sive Registrum Monasterii de Winchelcumba*, ed. D. Royce, 1892–1903.
Wollaton	*Report on the MSS of Lord Middleton at Wollaton Hall* (HMC), 1911.
Works	*Public Works in Mediaeval Law* (Selden Soc., 32, 40), 1915–23.
WRY	West Riding of Yorkshire.
XtCh	Documents in the possession of Christ Church, Oxford.
Y	Yorkshire.
ZONF	*Zeitschrift für Ortsnamenforschung*. (In progress.)

PHONETIC SYMBOLS USED IN TRANSCRIPTION OF PRONUNCIATIONS OF PLACE-NAMES

p	*p*ay	ʃ	*sh*one	tʃ	*ch*urch	ei	fl*ay*
b	*b*ay	ʒ	a*z*ure	dʒ	*j*udge	ɛ	Fr. jam*ais*
t	*t*ea	θ	*th*in	ɑ·	f*a*ther	ɛ·	th*e*re
d	*d*ay	ð	*th*en	ɑu	c*ow*	i	p*i*t
k	*k*ey	j	*y*ou	a	Ger. m*a*nn	i·	f*ee*l
g	*g*o	χ	lo*ch*	ai	fl*y*	ou	l*ow*
ʍ	*wh*en	h	*h*is	æ	c*a*b	u	g*oo*d
w	*w*in	m	*m*an	ɔ	p*o*t	u·	r*u*le
f	*f*oe	n	*n*o	ɔ·	s*aw*	ʌ	m*u*ch
v	*v*ote	ŋ	si*ng*	oi	*oi*l	ə	ev*e*r
s	*s*ay	r	*r*un	e	r*e*d	ə·	b*ir*d
z	*z*one	l	*l*and				

Examples:

Harwich (hæridʒ), Shrewsbury (ʃrouzbəri, ʃru·zbəri),
Beaulieu (bju·li).

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 [ʃɑ'lkət].

(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.
R.L.A.	Mr R. L. Atkinson.

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. Compounds 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 '*Liscumba* 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 element *Hunda*.

p. 251, *s.v.* wielle. Transfer Biddles from (*b*) to (*a*).

p. 252. Delete 'Bȳda Biddles.'

p. 253. *Col* should not be starred.

p. 255. For '**Smeawine' substitute 'Smewin (DB).'

VOL. III

THE PLACE-NAMES OF BEDFORDSHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE

p. 41, *s.n.* TEMPLE WOOD. An earlier reference to the Templars' holding is found in a survey of 1185 (Templars 75).

p. 42, *s.n.* SOULDROP. A further example of *sul(h)*, 'valley, depression,' is probably to be found in Souldern (O), *Suleporne* 1152–73 Eyns.

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 '*Eadwrthe* 1185 Templars.'

p. 105, *s.n.* COCKAYNE HATLEY. Add '*Hettenleia, Hattenleia, Hateleia* 13th (c. 1350) ChronRams' (P.H.R.).

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

p. 129, *s.n.* SEWELL. For the correct explanation of this name *v.* Seawell and Sywell (PN Nth 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 Sheepsbyre (D).

p. 189, *s.n.* DOCK A FALT. Add '*Falthal* 1230 Pat' (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 '*Wlweywere* (*piscaria*) 1240 Rams, *Wlveywere* 1253 ib.' These forms strengthen the suggestion that the second element is eg rather than (ge)hæg (P.H.R.).

p. 232, *s.n.* WEYBRIDGE. Add '*Walberge* 1176 P' (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 '**Fōt' read 'Fot (DB).'

p. 288. Delete '*Seofa Sewell.'

p. 289. *Cofa* should have an asterisk.

p. 290. For '*Earna' read 'Earne (DB).'

p. 299. Delete '*Seofa *Seuerod* (13th).'

VOL. IV

THE PLACE-NAMES OF WORCESTERSHIRE

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

pp. 52, 85, 344, *s.nn.* STRUCTON'S, SPLASH and SPADESBOURNE. For initial *s* cf. Poles Pitch (PN Sx 190), Scaldhurst (PN Ess 180).

p. 64, *s.n.* PRICKLEY. Delete the reference to Prixford. Cf. PN D 81.

p. 90, *s.n.* ATCHEN. Delete 'which is possibly. . . *Hacchesden*.'

pp. 124–5, *s.n.* ILDEBERG. Delete the reference to Moreton Pinkney (Nth).

p. 159, *s.n.* SAXON'S LODE. Add '*Cestaneslade* 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.

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.'

pp. 359–60, *s.n.* BRIDENBRIDGE. Cf. *Bredinbrigge* (t. Ed 1 DbCh) in Chesterfield.

p. 362, *s.n.* TARDEBIGGE. In Willoughby (Wa) there is a minor name *Turdebigge* c. 1250, c. 1280, 1321 *Magdalen Deeds*, *Turdebice* 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. xlvi, 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 *þe reir croce* (marginal correction *Recroce*) *þat is to say þe croce of kingis* (418), translating Boece's Latin *recrois hoc est regum crucis* (Boece, *Chronicles of Scotland*, 1526, fol. 267).

p. 24, *s.n.* THORNTON BRIDGE. Add '*Thornetone Cundale* t. Hy 3 Misc.' 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.* FOSTON. The personal name *Fot* is found in DB. Cf. *supra* xlii.

p. 271, under GRINTON. Add 'HARKERSIDE is *Herkeysyd* 1537 *MinAcct*, *Herkeyside*, *Herkesyde* 1556 *Pat*' (A.C.W.).

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 *Poteyng* 1537 *MinAcct*, *Poteing*, *Potting* 1556 *Pat*.'

'WINTERINGS is *Wyntrynggarthes* 1537 *MinAcct*, *Wyntringarthes* 1556 Pat' (A.C.W.).

p. 272, under MUKER. Add 'RAVENSEAT is *Ravensett* 1537 *MinAcct*, 1556 *Pat*' (A.C.W.).

p. 306. Add 'HAGWORM HALL in Cotherstone, *Hagwormehall in Baldersdale* 1539 LP' (A.C.W.).

p. 345, *s.n.* SANDSEND. For '157' read '137.'

p. 351. For 'Sherraton (Nb)' read 'Sheraton (Du).'

VOL. VI

THE PLACE-NAMES OF SUSSEX, PART I

p. 42, *s.n.* TERWICK. Cf. Todsworthy in Calstock (Co), *Tordeworthi* 1338 *Seizin*.

p. 55, under STOUGHTON. Add 'NORTHWOOD FM (6″) is *Norwood* (1555 *Pat*) and *Northwoodd* (1582 SRS xx)' (A.C.W.).

pp. 70–1, *s.n.* BROYLE. For the history of this Romano-Celtic word see further NGN ii, 3–10, and Mansion, *Vlaamsche Plaatsnamen* 28.

p. 167, *s.n.* PEPPERING. Add '*Piperinton*' 1198 P.'

p. 171, *s.n.* CALCETTO. Add '*priory of Cawse* 1501 SxNQ v.'

p. 178, *s.n.* BENNETTS. Add '*Bennettys in Hechyngfeld* 1555 *Pat*' (A.C.W.).

p. 179, under ITCHINGFIELD. Add 'VALEWOOD (6″) is possibly mentioned earlier as *Farlewood in Hechyngfeld* 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 *Gulia* 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 xl) 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 Younsmere Hundred. (The map should be corrected accordingly.)

p. 317, *s.nn.* 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. (SxNQ v, 222.)

p. 354, *s.n.* MALLING. Delete the reference to Mawsley. Cf. PN Nth 128–9.

p. 370, *s.n.* ALKESFORD. Delete the reference to Arkesden (Ess).

p. 392, *s.n.* KING'S STANDING. For a full discussion of these *standings*, cf. Crawford in *Archæological Journal* lxxviii, 33–5.

p. 392, *s.n.* FRAMFIELD. Frensham is a doubtful parallel. Cf. PN Sr 177–8.

p. 406, *s.n.* BRAILSHAM. Delete reference to Brailes (Wa). Cf. *infra* 276.

p. 439, *s.n.* BOSHIP. Cf. further Moerman on *buurschap* (NGN vii, 29).

p. 453, *s.n.* ROWLEY. Add '*Rullegh* 1436 SRS xxxvii' (M.S.H.).

p. 455, *s.n.* DALE HILL. The form *Daylehell* (1436 SRS xxxviii) clinches the connection with the *Dayle* 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 *earte*, '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).

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 i, 897).

pp. 46–7, *s.n.* HELE. For a late OE or early ME form *hele* for *heale*, cf. *dudemæres 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. 153. Add 'WORDEN. *Worthen in Mylton Damerell* 1556 *Pat*' (A.C.W.).

p. 181, *s.n.* KIDKNOWLE. Add '*Kitecnoll* 1200 P (p).'

p. 189, *s.n.* COOKWORTHY. Add '*Cokewrðe* 1198 P (p).'

p. 200, *s.n.* ALLERFORD. Add '*Alreford* 1194 P.'

p. 247, *s.n.* MERRIVALE. Cf. Mearfield in Stoke Climsland (Co), *Merifeld* 1338 *Seizin*, and Merrifield in Antony (ib.), *Merifeld* 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 Cur.'

p. 329, *s.n.* MALSTON. Delete reference to Mawsley (Nth).

VOL. IX

THE PLACE-NAMES OF DEVON, PART II

p. 348, *s.n.* NYMPTON. For a full discussion of this word *nymet*, see Holder 711–12, *s.n. nemeton.*

p. 355, *s.n.* GOODCOTT. For '*Gōdgiefu*' read '*Godgiefu.*'

p. 358, *s.n.* SECKINGTON. Add '*Sakermam'ton* 1199 P.'

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

p. 443, *s.n.* RATSLOE. Cf. Rassler Wood (PN Bk 189).

p. 481, *s.n.* SANDUCK. Cf. Sandock in Calstock (Co), *Sondulke* 1302 *MinAcct*, *Sandulke* 1338 *Seizin.*

p. 562, under CULLOMPTON. Add 'PEVERSTONE FM (6″) is *Peverstonberton* 1557 *Pat*' (A.C.W.).

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

p. 601, under WITHYCOMBE RALEIGH. Add 'BAPTON (6″) is *Babbeton* 1557 *Pat*' (A.C.W.).

p. 670, l. 12 from bottom. For '*Grendsetowe*' 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.*

p. 23, *s.n.* FAWSLEY. Add '*Faluesle* t. Ed 1 *Ancient Petitions*, *Falwele* 1305 Cl (Hundred), *Cal. Chancery Writs*, *Falwesle* 1315 ib., *Fallewesle* 1315 *Ancient Petitions*' (R.L.A.).

p. 40, *s.n.* SEAWELL. Another seven-springs name is Showell in Swerford (O), DB *Sevewelle*, *Sivewelle*.

p. 44, l. 12. For '58' read '59.'

p. 156, *s.n.* BLATHERWYCKE. Mansion (*English Studies* xvii, 48) notes the parallel of *Bladramercs*, the 10th-century name of a *pratum* (Mansion, *Oud-Gentsche 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*.

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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.'

p. 7, *s.n.* WANDLE. Also 'river of Biggre in the parish of Micham' 1572 Sewers Rept. Cf. Byegrove *infra* 52.

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 'TIBBETS 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. 57, *s.n.* SUNT WOOD. Add 'A messuage called *Sont* and 2 ac. land in Long Ditton 1602 *Lease*' (A.B.).

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

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

p. 71, *s.n.* CHAPEL GROVE. Add 'St Leonard's Chapel stood here' (A.B.).

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 l, 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. 176, *s.n.* HOG HATCH. Add '*Hog Hedge* 1816 O.S., *Hog Hatch* 1823 Br' (A.B.).

p. 192, *s.n.* FISHERLANE FM. Note also 'Walter and William *ate Fyshwere* in Hameldone 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.* FAME'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. 314, *s.n.* BROOM LODGE. Add '*Brome Lodge* 1609 SAC ix' (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.* læs. 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 *Pekoc* family, the name not being found between 1325 and 1745. The field was *Bottomeclose 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. Fergusson Irvine).

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

pp. 410–11. Cf. *Frydaysmede* in Betchworth (1300 SAC xliii) and Wednesdays Close in Shepton Mallet (A.B.).

VOL. XII

THE PLACE-NAMES OF ESSEX

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

p. lv, *s.n.* SCHOOL HILL. For '311' read '319.'

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

p. lxi, *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 *Ct*). Cf. Birch Grove (PN Ess 388).

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

p. 23, *s.n.* COOPERSALE. Add '*Capersale* 1547 *Ipm.*'

p. 25, *s.n.* STEWARD'S GREEN. Cf. John *Styuarde* (1430 Cl).

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 xliv.' Cf. Manhood (PN Sx 79).

p. 51, *s.n.* DURRINGTON HO is probably to be associated with George *Deryngton* (1575), cf. EAS xxi, 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 '*Galyoneshope* 1443 Cl.'

p. 101, *s.n.* HOPE FM. Add '*Sancte 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. 116, *s.n.* WRIGHT'S BRIDGE. Add '*Writtisbrigge* t. Ed 4 *Ancient Petitions*' (R.L.A.).

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 *Barstaplefeld* (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 cawlled Gouldwell in the p(a)ryshe of Horndō* on 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 *ræge* should rather be taken here as the equivalent of the Latin *cervus*.

p. 205, *s.n.* ALLFLEET'S FM. Add '*Alfotnasse*, *Alfetonesse* 1486 EAS xxi.'

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.* COLICKEY GREEN. Add '*Curleighmersshe*, *-mede* 1432 Cl.'

p. 265, n. 4. Add '*Mounteneys* 1390 Cl.'

p. 266, *s.n.* GIFFORD'S FM. Add '*Giffordes* 1547 *Will*.'

pp. 268 and 697. For 'Springthorpe (C)' read 'Springthorpe (L).'

p. 274, *s.n.* SPARROWHAWK FM. Add '*Sparhauekesheia* 1214 Cur.'

p. 329, *s.n.* MOINES FM. Add '*Moignes* 1547 *Ipm*.'

p. 336, *s.n.* COOK'S GREEN. Cf. *Cokystenement* 1430 Cl.

p. 395, l. 10 from bottom. For '481' read '482.'

p. 402, *s.n.* UP HALL. Earlier mention is *Huphalle* 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 *Ct*) in Meesden (Herts).'

p. 439, l. 7 from the bottom, *s.n.* SIBLE HEDINGHAM. Mr S. C. Ratcliff of the Public Record Office supplies from the Egmont MSS, vol. 153, 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 concessisse Alberico comiti Gisn' quicquam habebam in Haingeham...domina Sibilla tenebit 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 xliv) from "4 great Poplars" which had disappeared by 1615 ib.'

p. 494, under LEADEN RODING. Add 'DUNMOW'S COTTAGE (6″) is *Deadman House, inhabited by Dunmow*, hard by *Deadman's Corner* 1810 ER xliv. Cf. *Deadmans feild, Deadman Corner* 1615 ib.'

p. 495. KINGSTON'S FM, LUCAS'S FM, MANNING'S FM, MERKS HALL, PAGES, PROWS FM and SNOW'S FM are *Kingstons, Lucasses, Mannings, Marks, Pages, Prowes, Prowds* and *Snowes* 1615 ER xliv.

POTTINGS is *Pot(t)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., *Waterwell 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), *Rothewey* 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 '*Broclee* 1214 Cur.'

pp. 521–2, *s.n.* CHRISHALL. 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.* TAKELEY. 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 (Fees).

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

p. 554, *s.n.* CATHERINE GROVE. Delete note 2. Corrigenda to the Cl 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 *Æþelweard* 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 *Sedcopclose* (t. Chas i *Add*) in King's Walden and *Settcopp 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. Forrabury (Co), *Forebir'* 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 (*Berdevyles* 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).'

p. 618. Add 'GREAT BENTLEY. First and Further Briches (*Betriches* 1582, *Betreches* 1585 *Ipm*).'

p. 620, under COLCHESTER. Add 'Long Goldings (*Goldings Tye* 1498 *Ct*); Lords Land (*Lordisland Gate* ib.); Wash Tail Meadow (cf. *Washpallis* ib.).'

p. 624, under BELCHAMP OTTON. Add 'Hammonds (*Hamondes* 1503 EAS xxi, 248).'

Under BELCHAMP ST PAUL'S. Add 'Fullers Field (*Fullers Wynterlynks* 1500 ib., 267).'

p. 631, under GREAT SALING. Add 'Hickrights (*Hyckwytes* 1547 *Ipm*); Portex Field (error for Porlex (?), *Porlykks* 1547 *Ipm*).'

p. 632, under STEBBING. Add 'Bloom Field (*Blamfelds* 1547 *Ipm*).'

p. 640. Add 'WHITE RODING. Ants Garden (cf. *Auntfeild* 1615 ER xliv, *Aunts Field* 1810 ib.); Chissell Mead (*Chassells Mead* 1615 ib.); Uptrees (*Uptrees* (*Mead*) ib.); Winch Field (*Wingfeild* ib., *Winchfield* 1810 ib.).'

p. 644, under HENHAM. Add 'Turners Field (*Tournoures* in tenure of John *Tournour* 1432 Cl).'

p. 695. Delete reference to Boyworth (K).

p. 697. Add '*Rome Land* (London), 30.'

VOL. XIII

THE PLACE-NAMES OF WARWICKSHIRE

p. 10. Add 'RIDGEWAYS. (*a*) *hricgweg* (956 BCS 946) in Wormleighton (*infra* 275 n.) is the ridge-road from Fenny Compton through Wormleighton running east into Northamptonshire, (*b*) *le Ruggewey* (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*) *Rugewey* (1290 *Add*) in Warwick is the road from Warwick to the Fosse and *Rydgewaye* (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), *Stypersdoune, Stypershill* (1511 *St Pauls*) in Kensworth (Herts).

pp. 30–1, *s.n.* NECHELLS. 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), *Dunnepool* c. 725 (1400) Muchelney Cartulary.

p. 161, *s.n.* ANGLE LANE. Professor Tait notes that in the Cartæ Baronum (1166) under Warwickshire *Anguillon* occurs for the more usual family name *Aguillon* (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 pleas 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 WYNIATES. Compton Wyniates is locally in Fexhole Hundred. It may be that it belongs properly to Barcheston Hundred (see VCH i, 329).

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 widecocs*. 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 *Wærincwicsir* (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

Æluuinnæ (*fluvium*) 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 *uindo-*, '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, *Auncre* 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, *Aruwe* 1247 *Ass*, *Arwe* t. Ed 2 *Coughton*, 14th *WaDeed*, *Arrow*(*e*) 1538 LP, 1549 *FF*, *Arroo* 1540 *AOMB*

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, *Blize* 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 *Collemedwe* 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 *Chalcombe*) 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 (*Ct*). *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[1], between Alveston Pasture Farm and Alveston Hill.

LEAM (Avon). Forms from Wa documents are *on leomene*, *leomenan*, *of leomanan* 1033 (c. 1200) KCD 751, *Lemine* 1232 *Ass*, *Lemene* 1232, 1247 ib., t. Hy 3 *CartMisc*, 1251 FF, 1279 *Nott*, c. 1285 *Magdalen*, *Leeme* 1411 *Coventry*, *Leame* 1576 S, 1611 *Recov*. For further forms and for parallel names *v.* Watson 119 and RN 243–5 where the name is derived from a British word meaning 'elm.' See further Leamington *infra* 138–9.

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 *Pæccel* 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'eawe*, '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 *smītan*, 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*, *Souwe* 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 *zoy*

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 *spǣtl*, 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 *Tæcceles 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, *Thelesford brooke* 1656 Dugdale. Cf. Thelsford *infra* 250.

THISTLEWOOD BROOK (6″) (Tame) must take its name from a lost wood-name *Fistilwood*, *Thristelwood* 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, *Walehamewei* c. 1260, *Walhembroc* c. 1265, *Walembroc* 1307, *Walenbroc* 1322, *Waleynbrok* 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 stret* 860 (14th) KCD 289, (*of*) *bucgan stræt* 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 Ipm, *in alta via quæ dicitur Fosse* t. Ed 3 *Rental*, *via iuxta Fossebrugge vocata Fosse* 1390 Works, *Fossebrige* 1411 *Coventry* (Offchurch), *Fossewey* 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 *MinAcct*, *le Haddeway* 1538 LP, *camp. voc. Hadeweye* 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 *Watelingstret* 12th *Combe*, *Watlingestret* c. 1300 ib., *Chemin de Watlingstret* 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 *fær*, '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[1]:

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. *Coventrewey* (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*) *Vildeneweye* (n.d. AD v) and *Netherefildeneway* (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-Nunhold Grange road, the second the footpath from Hatton to Budbrooke which is on lower ground.

MEREWAYS. (*a*) *la Merewei* (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, *Portewey* (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*) *Porteweye* (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 *Neweportwei* (t. Ed 3 *Chalcombe*), one or other of the tracks across Grandborough parish.

(*g*) *Portwey* (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 Portwey* (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, 1 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 Saltstret* (1335, c. 1400 *Spencer*) in Priors Marston is the old road and track running east from Stratford through Hunscote to Wellesbourne, due east across Fosse Way by Watergall to Priors Marston. There was also a *Schortsaltstret* (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 *sealtstræt* 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, (*ecclesie sue de*) *Ardena* 1130 P, *Ardena* t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*[1], 1173, 1190 P, t. Ric 1 Cur (p), *Ardene* 1166 RBE (p)
forestam meam de Ardena 1148 Monast
Erderna 1174 P (p)
Arderna t. Ric 1 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 Arderna* 1270 Burton, *Ardern* 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 *Arderna* 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] Henley. [5] Coleshill. [6] Morton Bagot.

ardu, 'high, steep' (cf. Walde-Pokorny 148, *s.v. erd* and Loth (*Chréstomathie 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 1 Cur, *Dunnesmor(e)* 1235 Fees, 1262 FF, 1309, 1315 *Ass*, *Donesmor(e)* 1235 ib., 1329 Ipm, *Dounesmor* 1255 *Spencer*, 1325 Ipm, *Dunnysmore* 1285 *FF*, *Dunesmor* 1300 ib., *Dounesmore* 1330 *Ass*, 1419 AD vi, 1424 *Deed*, *Dunsmore heathe* 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 HILL[1] 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

Humilieford 1161, 1183–4, 1194, (*sibbe Soka de*) 1174 P, *Humiliford* 1162, 1178, 1190–1, 1196 P, (*sipesocha de*) *Humiliford* 1169 P, *-ford(e)* 1179 P, 1221 *Ass*, (*wapentac*) 1232 ib., *Umiliford* 1195 P

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.

Humelesford 1179 P
Humeligford 1247 *SR*
Humelinstede rectius Humelinforth 1251 Fees
Humdeford 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 *Himelei*, 1184 P *Humelilega*. The site of the meeting-place was at Hemlingford Green *infra* 19. In DB the Hundred was known as *Coleshelle* from Coleshill *infra* 42, the name being altered to Hemlingford some time during the 12th century. For *wapentac* and *sipesocha* *v.* Introd. xxiv n., xix.

(*a*) TAMWORTH DIVISION

Austrey

AUSTREY

æt Alduluestreow 958 (14th) BCS 1021, *Aldulfestreo* 1002 (c. 1100) ASWills
Aldulvestreu 1086 DB, *Haldulvestre* 12th France, *Aldulvestre* 1114 Burton, *-tre* 1247 *SR*, *Aldulfestro* t. Hy 2 (1398) Pat, *-ues-* 1288 *Ass*, *Aldolvestre* 1232 ib., 1242 Fees, 1271 *FF*, *-istre* 1298 Ipm
Adulvestre(*a*) c. 1120 Burton, 1213 FF, 1235 Fees, 1310 *FF*, *Adolvestre* 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, *Alstrye* 1536 Monast
Austrey al. Alstrey 1540 BM, *Austre al. Adulvestre* 1576 *FF*, *Awstrey* 1582 PCC, *Aldestree al. Alstree* 1584 *Recov*, *Aulstrey* 1604 ib., *Austrey al. Aldestre* 1638 ib., *Awstre* 1660 ib., *Austrey streete* 1650 *ParlSurv*
'*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

BADDESLEY 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)ouer(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 *Bæddeswellan* (BCS 1282), *badeswelle* (BCS 125) 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 *bæddeswellan*, 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

GRENDON

Grendone 1086 DB, *-don(e)* 1235 Fees *et passim* except *Crendon* 1292 Ipm, *Greendon* 1525 *SR*, *Grindon* 1627 Sess.

'Green hill,' *v.* dun.

FIELDON BRIDGE is *bridge of Feldenbrigg 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, *Wytendon* 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. '*Hwīta*'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 *Whiteleye* (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 *Succle green* 1666 ib. WASTE HILL and LANE (6″). Cf. *le Waste* 1538 *MinAcct*.

Kingsbury

KINGSBURY

Chinesberie 1086 DB, *Kinesburi* t. Hy 1 BM *et freq* to 1394 AD v with variant spellings *Kynes-* and *-beri*, *-biri*, *-byri*

Kinnesberia 1182 P (p), *-bire* 1270 FF, *-bir'* 1213 Cur, *Kynnesbiry* 1290 Cl, *-bury* 1316 FA *et freq* to 1549 Pat

Kinneberia 1183 P, *Kineberia* 1190 P (p), *Kynebir*, *Kinebur* 1265–9 Ch, *Kynebires* 1301 ib.

Kennesbir' 1213 Cur, *Kenesbiri* 1236 FF, *Kenesbury* 1329 Pat

Kingesbery 1213 Cur

Kynsberye 1486 KnowleG, *Kynsburie*, *Kensbure* 1565 *FF*, *Kinsbury* 1630 Sess, 1640 StJ

Kynnesbury al. Kyngesbury 1605 *FF*, *Kinnesbury al. Kingsbury* 1642 *Recov*, *Kinesbury al. Kingesbury* 1666 *FF*, *Keensbury* 1709 StJ

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).

BODYMORE 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), (*æt*) *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, *Cliue* 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, *-hegh* 1285 *Ass*, *Drakynhegge* 1326 Ipm, *-age* 1483 IpmR, *Draknage* 1459 ib., *Draknedge 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 [hælətən]

Halghton 1233 FF, 1298 *Ass*, (*juxta Kinnesbury*) 1297 ib.
Haluton 1260 ib., 1322 BM, *Halugton* 1262 *Ass*, *Halwton* 1306 ib., *Halughton* 1331, 1364 *FF*, 1410 AD iii
Halton 1332 SR (p)
Hawloton 1517 KnowleG, *Hallaton* 1656 Dugdale, 1792 Cary, 1830 West
Hollaughton 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 *Halecton*, *Haluchton*, *Halghton* (PN St 76) and Hallaton (Lei), *Alctone* 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*, *Hurnelei* t. John BM
Hernlega 1199 *CottCh* (p)
Hornle 1262 *Ass*, *Horleye* 1262, 1285 ib., 1327 SR

'Wood or clearing in the corner,' *v.* hyrne, leah. Cf. Hurley (Berks), *Herlei* 1086 DB, *Hurnleia* 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 *Plumton* 1396 Cl, *Plumptonfeldes* 1411 *FF*, *Plumpton* 1423 IpmR and was the home of Walter de *Plumtun* (c. 1180 Wollaton) and Robert de *Plumton* (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., *Slawteley* 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 *slieht*, *sleaht*, '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(t)eleye* 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], HEANLEY 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 *Nythyngale* (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.

BROOMEY CROFT FM is *le Bromicroft* c. 1200 Wollaton, *Bromecroft* 1526 AD v, *Bromycroft* t. Hy 8 *Rental*. *v.* croft. CAMP FM. Cf. *Camp House* 1821 G. COTON HALL is *Cotes* 1295 Ipm, *Coton* 1428 FA, 1432 IpmR, *Coton* (*bridge*) 1608 *FF*. Cf. Coton Ho *infra* 104. CROW HALL FM (6″) is *Crow*(*e*)*hall* 1434 AD vi, t. Hy 8 *Rental*. THE DUMBLE (6″). *v. infra* 90. EDGE HILL (6″) is *Edg Hill* 1770 *EnclA*. HEMLINGFORD GREEN (6″) is *Humeleford* 1195 P (p), *Humilieford* 1197 P, *Himlyngford Mylle* 1472 Dugd 762, *Elynforde al. Hemlyngforde Mylle* 1551 *Deeds Enrolled*, *Emlinforde mille* 1585 *LRMB*. *v.* Hemlingford Hundred *supra* 12–3. HIPSLEY FM (6″) is *Hipsley*, *Hepsley* 1580, *Ipsley hache* 1560 *Aston*. ISLINGTON FM (6″) is *Eselingtone* 1221 *Ass* (p), *Islington* c. 1840 *TA*. LEYS BARN (6″). Cf. *Kynnesburyleys* 1527 AD v, *Kynnesbery leas* 1560 *Aston*. LINDRIDGE is *Lyndryge* 1591 *Aston*. 'Lime-tree ridge,' *v.* lind. MOTTON (6″) is *Mocketons* 1503 AD v, *Moctons* 1569, *Mocktons* 1580, *Mottoms* 1658 *FF*, *Motton* 1830 O.S. NEW HOUSE FM is *New House* 1821 G. OLD RAIL FM (6″). Cf. *the Rails* 1763 *Survey*, *Old Rail* c. 1840 *TA*. ROCKINGHAM (6″) is so named ib. RUSHY FLANDERS is so named

[1] *le Brookend* 1570 *Aston*.
[2] *Heath Howses* 1672 *FF*.
[3] *Holthall* 1566 *Aston*.
[4] *Morebarne* 1586 ib.
[5] *Flaundres* 1435 AD vi, *Flaunders* 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

Mideltone 1086 DB, *Middelton* 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[1] 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 *Luttelworth* 1232 *Ass*. 'Little enclosure,' *v.* worþ. MIDDLETON WOOD FM. Cf. *in bosco de Middelton* 1221 *Ass*. NEWHOUSE FM is so named in 1725 (B).

Newton Regis

NEWTON REGIS

Newintone 1155 RBE, 1175 P, *Niwentone* 1159 P
Niwetone 1189 P *et passim* with variant spelling *Newe-*, *Neu-*
Kyngesneuton 1259 Pat, *Neuton 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

POLESWORTH

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

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

Poulesworth 1477 Pat

Powl(e)sworth(e) 1599, 1663 *FF*, 1615 *Recov*

'*Poll*'s enclosure,' *v.* worþ. 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 healh. 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 Ipm, 1444 Chetwynd, 1504 Ipm, *Durdon* 1402 Pat, *Doredon* 1442 Chetwynd. 'Animal down,' *v.* deor, dun.

FREASLEY

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

-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

Freyseley 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 *Povintona*, 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.'

Stipershill 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* l.

WARTON

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

Warton 1343 *FF*, 1387 IpmR, 1503 *FF*, *Wareton* 1403 IpmR, *Wharton* 1549 Pat, *Warton al. Waverton* 1606 *FF*, (*Wareton al.*) 1653 ib.

The first element is the lost OE *wæfre*, '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)more* 1247 *Ass*, 1327, 1332 SR, *Birchmores* 1636 *Deed*. THE DUMBLE (6″). *v. infra* 90. HALL END is *Hall ende* 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. *Parkewod* 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

SECKINGTON

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

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

Sechendon(e) 1175 P, 1205 Cur, *Sechindon* 1175 P (p), *Sekendune* 1194 Cur, *-dona* 1247 *SR*, *Se(c)kendon* 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*, *Secquenden* 1315 Cl, *Sekkyngdon* 1323 Pat, 1350 Ipm, *Sekindon* 1656 Dugdale

Sechesden 1205 Cur

Seggendune 1247 *Ass*, *Secgenden* 1314 Ipm

'*Secca*'s hill,' *v.* dun.

Shuttington

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

Shitington 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 *scytta*, 'archer,' used as a pers. name.

ALVECOTE [ɔ·kət]

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

Alcote 1504 Ipm, 1535 VE

Awcott 1524 *SR*, *Alvecott al. Awcott* 1628 *Depositions*, *Aucote* 1656 Dugdale

Alvecote al. Avecote 1543 LP, *Alvecote myll* 1579 *LRMB*, *Alvecoate al. Alcoate* 1723 *Recov*

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).' 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 *Copenhull* 1242 (1398) Pat, 1291 Tax, 1544 LP, *-hale* 1327 SR (p), *Coppenhull, 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*) *Tamouuorðie* 718 (11th) BCS 239, (*æt*) *Tome worðige* 799 BCS 293, *Tomeworðig* 808 BCS 326. The name means 'farm or estate on the river Tame' (*v.* worþ). 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*, *Muckelamynton, Littelamynton* 1356 *AddCh*, *Amynton juxta Tamworth* 1315 *Ass*

Hamontona 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[1]

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*
Bowbrydge 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 *Bone*hill (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*, *Perrycrofts* 1739 *Recov*. 'Pear-tree field,' *v*. pyrige, croft.

(iii) WILNECOTE [winkət]

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

Wilmecota, *-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, *Wilmenkot al. Wilmecote* 1326 ib., *Wymencote* 1326 Pat, *Wylmyncote* 1336 ib., 1356 BM, *Wilmoncote* 1375 AD iii

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 *EnclA*).

CUTTLEHILL BARN (6″) is *Cuttell Hille* 1560 *Aston, Cuttle Lane, Cuttle Hills* 1770 *EnclA. v. supra* 3. KETTLEBROOK is *Ketelbroke* 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

ASTON[1]

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, Birminghams Aston* 1635 Sess, (*neere Birmingham*) 1655 *FF*
Ayston juxta Burmingham 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 Hillarys* 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 Mersh* 1461 *Ct, the Marsh* 1655 *BirmDeed*. SHEEP ST is *Sheepe street* 1660 ib.

ASHOLD FM is *Assholt, Longge Assold* 13th *BirmDeed, Asheholte* 1547, *Assheholde* 1569, *Asholle* 1616, *Asholde* 1624 ib., *Ash Hole Meadow* c. 1840 *TA*. 'Ash wood,' *v.* holt.

[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.

BORDESLEY

Bordesleie, -leia 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., (*Bordesley 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* (Förstemann 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, *Kemphyll* 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).

DERITEND[1]

Duryzatehende 1381 *BirmDeed*, *Duriyatehende* 1383 Pat

Derithende 1460 KnowleG, *Deritende* t. Ed 6 *Rental*, 1666 *FF*

Dereytend c. 1460 KES, *Derett End* 1500 KnowleG, *Deretyende* 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 [*olim* ja·rntən]

Hardintone 1086 DB, *Ardington* 1521 AD vi, 1548 Pat
Erdinton(e) c. 1180 Wollaton, c. 1220 AD iv, 1235 Fees, 1282 FF, 1357 Ipm
Erdingtona 1230 Bracton, *Erdhington* 1230 P (p), *Herdyngton* 1285 *Ass*, *Erdyngton* 1346 AD iii, 1356 Ipm, 1487, 1581 AD v, *Eardington* 1603 *FF*
Erthington 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*, *Eanrǣd* 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 Ipm, *Ofthenecheles* 1315 Pat (p)
Le Nechel al. Necheles 1322 Ipm, *Nechel(e)s* 1323 Cl, 1355 *Bodl*, 1387 AD iii, 1433 Pat, 1521 AD vi, *le Breches de la Nechilles* 1396 ib.
Nichilles 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 *ēcan*, '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 *Azceals*, *Acheals* (c. 1150 *ReadingA*) 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 Etchelles* (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* l.

Pype Hall is *Pipa* 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 Orcharde* 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 Rumbelow (1840 TA) is *Rumbelowe* 1461 *Rental*. It is probable that this name is to be associated with the family of Richard de *Thrimelowe* 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, *Romylowe* 1420, 1428 *Deeds*. For the phonetic development cf. Rumbridge (PN Sx 89) from OE *æt þrim 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, *Schrafford Brugge* 1330 Dugdale, *pons de Schrafford* 1340 *Deed*, *Sharford bridge* c. 1540 L, *Shrafford Bridge* 1635 *BirmDeed*, 1656

Dugdale, 1725 B. The first element is the OE *scræf*, 'cave, hollow, pit.' There is a small sandstone cliff here, showing traces of caves or holes. For interchange of *l* and *r* cf. Shelfield *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.* Shrawley, 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 mædwan* (KCD 662), a Worcestershire charter with a similar adjectival formation from *wilig*, 'willow,' and *on þa ifihtan ac* (BCS 204).

VAUXHALL (*olim* 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 *æt 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 (*olim* LITTLE BROMWICH)

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

(ii) *Warde end* c. 1460 KES, *Ward End* c. 1510 *FF*, *Wardende* 1574 ib., *Ward End al. Little Bromwich* 1658 ib.

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*
Wythton 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 WOODEND[1] 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 TREAFORD HALL[2] 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 *Traford* (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*.

GREEN is *la Grene de Bordesley* 1285 *Ass. v.* Bordesley *supra* 29. BROMFORD is *stagnum de Bramford* 1285 *Ass*, *Bromeford bridge* c. 1460 KES, *Bromford Mill* 1591 ParReg. 'Broom-ford.' Cf. Bromwich *infra* 40. BROMYARD FORGE (6″). Cf. *Bromyardende* 1461 *Rental*. GARRISON FM (6″) is *Garison* 1725 B, from Prince Rupert's camp here in 1643. GORSY BANK (6″). Cf. *Gorsy Leasow* c. 1840 *TA. v.* læs. HARBORTREE GREEN (6″). Cf. *Arbour Tree Field* ib. HAYBARN FM (6″) is *Hayberne* 1390 *FF*. HEATHFIELD is *the Heathe fielde* 1552 KES, *le Hethfeld* 1530 *Rental*. HOBMOOR LANE (6″). Cf. *Hob more* 1511, *Hobbye more* 1552 KES, *Hobmore lane* 1654 *BirmDeed* and Hob *infra* 40. HOLYFAST GRANGE (6″) is *Hollyfaste* 1569 *Rental*. Cf. Hollyfast *infra* 153. LOZELLS (6″) is *The Losells Wood* 1759 *BirmDeed*. MOOR END GREEN (6″) is *More Grene* 13th *BirmDeed*, *le Moreend* 1461 *Rental*, *Moren Grene* 1551 Pat. RED HILL (6″) is *Redhill* t. Ed 6 *Rental*. SHORT HEATH is so named c. 1840 (*TA*). SMALL HEATH is *Smallehethe* 1461 *Rental*. STOCKLAND GREEN is so named in 1741 (*BirmDeed*).

Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM [*vulgo* brʌmədʒəm, bɛ·nigəm]

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

Brumingeham 1189 P (p), 1656 StJ

Brimingham 1200 FF, *Brimygham* 1377 AD iii, *Brymmyngham* 1424 LeetBk, 1500 KnowleG, 1509 LP, 1549 Pat, *Brymyngham* 1500, 1506, 1516 KnowleG, 1513, 1538 LP, 1549 Pat, *-ing-* 1514 KnowleG, 1546 LP, 1617 *Recov*, *Brymigham* 1591 *BirmDeed*, *Brimingham al. Birmingham* 1695 Morden

Birmingeham 1206 PatR (p) *et passim* to 1510 *Rental* with occasional *-ynge*, *-enge-* and *Byr-*

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

Birmingham 1227 *FF et passim*, with occasional *Byr-* and *-yng-*

Burmingham 1235 Fees *et freq* to 1387 BM, with occasional *-yng-*

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

Bermigham 1247 Pat (p), *Burmigham* 1262 *FF*, *Bernigeham* 1285 *Ass*, *Bermygham* 1298 Cl (p), *Burmegham al. Birmyngham* 1292 Ipm

Bermingham 1248 Pat (p) *et freq* to 1465 ib.

Bremingeham 1256 Pat, *-ynge-* 1398 KnowleG, 1468 Pat, *Bremyngham* 1545 LP

Burmincham 1260 *Ass*, 1265 Misc, 1286 Pat, 1652 *ParlSurv*, *Burmynchham* 1297 *Ass*, *Burmyncham* 1332 SR, 1341 Pat, 1378 Cl (p), 1385 *BirmDeed*, 1395 AD iv, *-cheham* 1354 Pat

Byrmycheham, *Birmecheham*, *Byrmychiham* 1285 *Ass*, *Birmicham* 1421 Fine, *-myc-* 1520 *CtRequests*, 1545 AD v, (*al. Birmyngham*) 1608 *FF*, *Byrmycham* 1457 *BirmDeed*, 1509 LP, *Birmycham* 1489 BM, *Byrmycham al. Byrmyngham* 1649, *Birmingham al. Birmicham* 1652 *FF*, *Birmicham al. Birmingham* 1693 *Recov*

Burmicham 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*, *Brymmyngeham* 1535, 1537 LP

Brymecham 1402 AD v, *Brymycham* 1469, 1486, 1498, 1514, 1520 KnowleG, 1526 *CtRequests*, 1534 LP, *Brymycham* 1542 *MinAcct*, *-mic-* 1590 *BirmDeed*

Brimyncham 1486, 1496, 1498 KnowleG, *-min-* 1553 AD vi, *Brymmyncham* 1519 BM, 1520 AD iv, 1553 Pat, *Brymyncham* 1549, 1551, 1553 Pat

Brymmyngiam 1486 ib., *Brymyngiam* 1520 KnowleG

Bromechham 1504–15 ECP, *Bromychehame* 1538 LP, *Bromwicham* 1576 S, *Bromecham* 1591 *LRMB*, *Bromicham vulg. Bermicham* 1603 S, *Bromegem* 1650 *ParlSurv*, *Birmingham vulg. Bromwichham* 1675 Ogilby, *Bromicham* 1679 *FF*

Brymyscham 1506 KnowleG

Bormycham 1520 ib.

Bremygiam 1522 Wollaton, *Bremycham* 1529, 1534 LP, 1554 *FF*, *Bremmycham* 1537 LP, *Breemejam* 1573 Wollaton

Bermegam 1535 LP

Brymedgham 1537 ib. (p)

Bryngham 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 *Beornmǽr*, *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 Barmpton (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*[1].'

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 [indʒ] development cf. PN NbDu 261 § 34 and Zachrisson in Herrig's *Archiv* cxxxiii, 348 ff. In its later stages it is clear that this popular pronunciation has been affected by that of the neighbouring Bromwich [brʌmidʒ].

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 Bingas* 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 Bullringe* c. 1550 *AOMB*. Alternative names for parts of this were *Cornchepinge* 1565 KES, *Corne Cheapeing* 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 streete* 1667 *HT*. An earlier name was *Chapelstrete* 1463 *BirmDeed*, *le Chapelle strete* 1549 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 *Colmore* were in Birmingham in 1480 (KnowleG) and a Henry de *Colemor* appears in the not far distant parish of Solihull in 1327 (SR). DALE END is *Dale end* 1454, *the Daleyende* 1485, *Daleynde* 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*. DIGBETH 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 *Egebastone 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 wayes* 1565 KES. FLOODGATE ST is so named in 1749 (*BirmDeed*) and is possibly near the place called *Flodyateshem* (sic) 1409 *AD*, *Floodyates 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, *Foredrove* c. 1840 *TA*. *v. infra* 60–1. GREAT HAMPTON ROW is identical in site with *Heybarnes lane* c. 1550 *AOMB*. See further Haybarn 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, *Highestreate* 1553 *LRMB*. Earlier names for parts of this were *Beast Market*, *the Froggary*, *High Town* 1751 Westley, *le Welcheende* 1553 *LRMB*, *Welchend* 1600 *BirmDeed*, *Englishmarket*, *Welchmarket* 1553 *LRMB*, *Rother market* 1687, 1694 KES. *v.* hryðer, '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. LIVERY 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 *Mowlestrete* 1437 *BirmDeed*, *Molle strete* 1511 KES, *Mollestrete* 1547 ib., 1553 *LRMB*, *le Morestret* ib., *Morestrete*, *Mollestrete barres* t. Ed 6 *Rental*, *Morestrete Barres* 1562 KES, *Molestrete* 1565 ib., *Molestreete* 1590 *BirmDeed*, *Molestreete or Morestreete* 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 *Newmarkett streat* 1533 *LRMB*. NEW ST is *Newestrete* 1448 *BirmDeed*, *Newstrete* 1523 AD vi, *le Newestrete* 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*, *Fecke 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* 1565 KES, *Pinfold streete* 1675 ib. from the ancient *pinfold* (*le pynnfolde* 1511, *the Pinfolde* 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*, *Litle Rosell* 1553 *LRMB*, *Great*, *Little Roosells* 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 *Smalbroke Street* 1730, *Smallbrooke Street* 1738 *BirmDeed*, taking its name from a little stream near which must have lived Adam de *Smalebroc* (1280 KES). *v.* smæl, broc. SNOW HILL is *Snow Hill* 1737 *BirmDeed*, 1751 Westley, *Sandy*

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*, *Spycerstreat* 1553 *LRMB*, *Spicers Streat* 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*, *Tanter Feilds oth. Tanter 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, *Whittals 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. WALMER LANE is *Wallmores* 1511 ib., *Walmer Lane* 1549 Pat, *Walmores* 1551 Ch, *Wallmore lane* 1531 KES, *Wallmore* 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(r)estone* 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. WELL ST is *Wellstrete* 1511 KES, c. 1550 *AOMB*, *Welstrete* 1523 AD vi, *Wollestrete Barres* t. Ed 6 *Rental*, *Cock or Well Street* 1731 Westley. WHEELEYS 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 Rotton 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*, *Wynsdon 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 [brʌmidʒ]

Bramewice 1168 P (p)
Bromwice 1199 FF, *-wyz* 1284 ib. (p), *-wych* 1292 Ipm, (*by Colleshull*) 1292 Pat
Castelbromwic, *Chastelbromwix* 13th *BirmDeed*
Brumwyz Castel 1262 *Ass*, *Chastelbrunwyz* 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 *ō* 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*, *Wodybromwyz* 1288 ib., *Wody Bromwyche* 1358 BM. *v.* wudu.

BUCKLAND END is *Bokenholt* 13th, 1402 *BirmDeed*, *Bokenhildefeld* 1329 ib., *Bucknall End* 1651 *FF* and was the home of Walter de *Bukenholt* (1262 *Ass*) and Alice de *Bokenholt* (1304 ib.). 'Beechen wood,' *v.* bocen, holt.

HOB (6″). 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* sb[1] (NED). In *le Kyngeshob* (1356) it must be used in some quite different sense.

SHARD END is *le Sherd* 1334 *BirmDeed*, *Shardend* 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 LANE[1] (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 *Maggott 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

COLESHILL

Colleshyl 799 (11th) BCS 295
Coleshelle 1086 DB, 1162 P (p), *-hula* t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, *-hull(e)* 1161 RBE, 1222 ClR, 1276 Cl, 1625 Sess, *Colyshulle* 1285 *FF*, *Colushull* 1354 *Dugdale*
Colleshull(e) 1181 LibAlb, 1247 *SR*, (*in Ardern*) c. 1290 Ipm, 1316 FA, 1354 AD v, 1545 LP, 1628 Sess, *Collishille* 1500 *et freq* KnowleG
Colshull 1322 Pat, *Colsull* 1365 ib., *Colsyll in Arderne* 1394 *Ass*, *Colshull in Ardern* 1441 Pat, *Colcyll* 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 river-name are frequent in OE. Two clear examples are *Exanceaster* for Exeter and *Ascanmynster* for Axminster (D).

ALCOTT HALL

Aldcotenhall 1247 *Ass*, *-hale* 1312, 1331 *FF*, 1322 *MinAcct*, 1383 Madox, *Aldecotenhal(e)* t. Ed 1 *AD*, c. 1350 *MinAcct*, *Aldecotunhale* 1385 *AD*
Oldecotenhal, *Olde Cotenhale* 1272 *Ass*
Haldecotonhale 1403 *FF*
Aldecote 1317 *Ass*, 1447 *Rental*, (*al. Alcote*) 1618 *FF*
Alcotenhale 1492 Ipm
Alcote 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.* healh) 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 *Cēolmund*,' *v.* (ge)hæg.

COLESLEYS is *Collesleg(a)* t. John *CottCh*, *Colesle* 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, *Cowlesley* 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*
Gillesdon 1389 *FF*, *Gyllysdon* 1500 KnowleG, *Gilson* 1605, *Gillesden al. Gilson Hall* 1606 *Recov*, (*Gillesdon al.*) 1618, *Gilsdon al. Gillson* 1670 *FF*

'*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, *Geddeleston* 1248 *Ass*, *Gedleston* 1373 IpmR, and Gidding (PN BedsHu 240).

ATTLEBORO' FM, BACONS END[1], 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 *Attelb(o)urghe* (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] *Baconesend* 1447 *Rental*.
[2] *Forges Field* 1536 CottCh, *Forges Land* t. Ed 6 *Rental*.

halle 1315 *Ass*. COLESHILL HEATH. Cf. *Hethende* 1447 *Rental*, *Coleshill Heath* 1688 *Ct*. COLESHILL PARK. Cf. *Parkfelde* 1447 *Rental*. COLESHILL POOL, POOL FM. Cf. *Fyschpole* ib. FORD BRIDGE crosses the Cole and may be the *Colbryge* of 1545 LP. GRIMSTOCK HILL (6″). Cf. *Grimscot field* 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 *Heafoc*,' *v*. wielle. KINGSHURST HALL is *Kyng(e)shurst(e)* 1529 *FF*, 1530 *Recov*. *v*. hyrst. Coleshill was a royal manor in 1086 (DB). SOUTHFIELDS FM is *Southfeld* 1349 *AddCh*. WHEELEY MOOR FM is no doubt to be associated with the family of 'Widdow' *Wheeley* (1608 *Stowe*). WINDY ARBOR is *the Windey Harbour* 1688 *Ct*.

Curdworth

CURDWORTH

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

'*Crēoda*'s enclosure,' *v*. worþ. "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*, *Duntun* 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).

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 *Alrenebrigge* 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 ['edʒbəstən] [edʒ'bɑ·stən]

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), *Echebaldestone* 1235 Fees

Eg(e)baston 1279 LibAlb, 1291 Ipm *et freq* to 1553 *Survey*, *Egge-* 1284 FF, 1285 *Ass* (p), *Edgebarston* 1540 LP, *Edgebaston* 1553 *Survey*, *Egbalston* 1677 *FF*

'*Ecgbeald*'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 *Cēolbeald*.

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 I 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 *hæcce*, *hecce*, 'fence, rails,' found once perhaps in an OE charter from Berkshire, where a boundary runs *onlang heccan* (v.l. *hæccan*). An *inheche* would then be a 'fenced-in area.' For final unstressed *ch* becoming (*d*)*ge*, cf. *knowledge* from *knowleche*, *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.

METCHLEY PARK is *Mychlehaye* 1530 *Rental*, *Michelhay in Edgbaston* 1540, 1545 LP, *past. voc. Michelhay* c. 1550 *AOMB*, *Michael Hay* 1573 Will, *Michel(e)y* 1701 Deeley, 1718 Sparry, *Michal Park* 1740 J, *Michael Park* 1750 K. 'Big enclosure,' *v.* **micel**, **(ge)hæg**. Cf. Mitchley in Tottenham (Mx), *Michelheye* 1306 Records of St Bartholomew's.

Minworth

MINWORTH

Meneworde 1086 DB, *Menworth* c. 1650 Fee Farm Rents
Munewrth t. Hy 2 BM, *-worth* 1327, 1332 SR
Munnewrth c. 1194 Wollaton (p), *-worth(e)* 1301 *BirmDeed*, 1315, 1318 *Ass*, 1346 Cl, 1354 *FF*, *Monneworth* 1288 *Deeds Enrolled*, *Munworth* 1380 Cl

Monewurth 1230 P (p)
Minnewurth 1232 *Ass*
Mineworth 1316 FA, 1418 AD iv, *Mynworth* 1372 AD iii, 1455 BM, *Mynneworth* 1419 *FF*

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 1 *Rental*. The first element is possibly OE bære, 'woodland pasture.'

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

Water Orton

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 (*TA*). *v*. læs.

Sheldon

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, *Sceldona* 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 GREEN[1] and WELLS GREEN[2] 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 forlonge* 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*, *Gerrardes-grene* t. Hy 7 *MinAcct*.

[2] *Wells greene* 1685 *Add*.

Sutton Coldfield

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 Colefyld al. Sutton Coldfeild* 1649 *FF*

Southeton apon (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*, *Asshefurlong* 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)mǣne*, '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 *Pedimor* 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 *Warmelegh* 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
Wiginghul c. 1200 BM
Wig(g)enhulle 1235 Fees, 1285 *Ass*, *Wigenhull* 1247 ib., *Wigeneshull* 1285 ib., *Wygeneshul* 1327 BM
Wygginhull 1239 FF, 1242 Fees, *Wyg(g)ynghull* 1262 *Ass*, 1316 FA, 1359 *FF*, *Wyggynhull* 1310 AD iii, 1428 FA
Wykinghull 1288 *DeedsEnrolled*
Wygenchehull 1293 *Ass*
Wygynchhill 1304 ib., *Wygyngyl* 1364, 1537 *FF*, *Wygengell* 1521 AD iii
Wegynghul 1359 *BirmDeed*
Wygynshull(e) 1401 IpmR, 1407 Cl, *Wigginshill* 1606 *FF*
Wygyngehulle 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 *Wicga*' (*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[1] were probably the homes of Simon *atte Hurste* (1327, 1332 SR) and William de *la More* (1327 ib.). *v.* hyrst, mor.

BULLS LANE FM[2], BUTLER'S LANE (6″), COLLETS BROOK, COOPERS COPPICE (6″), LIBBARDS 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. BLABS (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.* græfe. 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 *Newe 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.*

FF, Polehall 1582 ib. REDDICAP HEATH is *Redicop Heath* 1821 G. Cf. *the Mother Red-cap Farm* 1763 *Survey*. ROWTONS WELL is *Rowton Well* 1725 B. SHIPTON FM is *lessue called Shippton* 1472 Dugd 762, *Newshipton* 1525 *Rental*. 'Sheep farm,' *v.* sceap. SPRINGHILL FM. Cf. *Spring meadow* 1763 *Survey*. STREETLY (6″) is *Strutley Gate* 1656 Dugdale. It is on Ryknild St, cf. Stirchley St (PN Wo 357). SUTTON PARK. Cf. *Sutton chace* 1477 Wollaton. WHITEHOUSE COMMON. Cf. *Whitehouse* 1725 B. WINDLEY POOL is *Wyndele* 1262 *Ass*, *Wyndeley pole* 1481 *Min-Acct*.

Wishaw

WISHAW

Witscaga 1086 DB, *Witsahe*, *Wicsah*, *Witsah* c. 1194 Wollaton
Wittesshage 1182 P, *Witteshage* 1183–93 ib.
Weshagh 1232 FF, *Wusshah*, *Wushae* 13th *BirmDeed*
Wys(s)awe 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
Wihtsawe c. 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*, *Moxwell 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.

FROGHOLE FM is *Frog Hole* 1763 *Survey*. GROUNDS FM (6″). *v. infra* 335. GROVE END. Cf. *the Grove* ib. HOLLY LANE FM is so named ib. LEA FM. Cf. *Lea field* ib. *v.* leah. OVER GREEN is so named in 1821 (G), probably in distinction from a lost *Lower Green* (1763 *Survey*). RYEFIELD LANE (6″). Cf. *Rie Field* ib. WISHAW HALL FM is *The Hall Farm* ib.

(*c*) SOLIHULL DIVISION

Baddesley Clinton

BADDESLEY CLINTON

Badesleia 1166 RBE, *-lega* 1168 P, *-legh* 1287 Cl
Baddesleye 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 (6″) is so named ib.

Balsall

BALSALL

Beleshale t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, 1185 Templars, 1221 *Ass*, 1235 Fees, 1285 *FF*, 1327 Ch, *Belesale* 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*
Ballsal(l) 1380 AD vi, 1471 AD i, *-syll* 1397 AD ii, *Ballys-haule* 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

Chedelesuuich t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, *Cheddeleswyke* 1221 *Ass*
Chadeleswiz t. John BM
Chadelwic 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 diké 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 END[1] and FROGMORE[2] 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*.

ARBOUR TREE (6″). Cf. *Harbour Field* c. 1840 *TA*. BALSALL STREET is *Balsall Strete* 1540 *AOMB*, *Balsall streete 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.* dic. 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. NEEDLERS END (6″) is *Nelders* ib. NETHERWOOD HEATH is *le Netherwood*, *Netherwod heth* ib. PRIESTS PARK FM is *Pristparke*, *Prestys park* ib. RAVENS BRIDGE is *Ravenbruge* ib. SEDGEMERE. Cf. *Sedgeleys* c. 1840 *TA*.

Barston

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 *MinAcct*, *Frodgelane* 1547 *Ct*, *le Potters lane* t. Jas 1 *Rental*.

EASTCOTE is *Erescote* 1307 *FF* (p), 1324 *Ass*, 1331 Dugd 675, 1369 *Add*, *Erscot* 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*, *Pearceal 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*.

THE RIDDINGS (6″). Cf. *Rudyngfeld*, *Rudyngesmede* 1452 *Min-Acct*, *Riding* 1525 *Rental*, *Ruddenhulfyld* 1553 *LRMB*, *Ruddynge* 1540 *AOMB*, *Great*, *Long Riddings* c. 1840 *TA*. 'Clearing,' *v.* hryding.

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 [bɑ·(k)swəl]

Berchewelle 1086 DB

Bercleswelle 1221, 1232 *Ass*, 1242 Fees, 14th AD ii, *Berkles-well* 1272 *Ass*, *Berkeleswell* 1247 *SR*, 1262 *Ass*

Berkeswelle 1235 Fees *et freq* to 1535 VE, (*al. Barkeswell*) 1504 Ipm

Brekliswell 1272 *Ass*, *Brekeswell* 1462 ib.

Barswell 1518–29 ECP, 1601 *FF*, *Barkeswell al. Barswell*, *Barsell al. Barswell* 1657 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*, *Bernett* 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 Hauekerismore* 1275, *le Hauekesmore* 1303, *Hauekaresmore* 1307 *Add*, *le Hauekermor*, *le Haukerismor* 1315 Ipm, *Hawkersmore* 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,

-cote 1201 Cur, 1222 FF *et freq* to 1332 SR, *Morecote* 1496 *FF*, *-hall* 1587 ib. 'cot(e) in the marshy spot,' *v.* mor.

NAILCOTE HALL is *Naylecote* 1288 *Ass* (p), *Naylcote* 1296 ib., 1332 SR, 1547 Monast, *Neilcote* 1327 SR (p), *Naylecotend* 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(on)* 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 *MinAcct*, *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 GREEN[1] 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 *Flent* (ib.), Robert *le Reve* (1272 *Ass*) or John *Revys* (1524 *SR*) and Joseph *Wakelin* (c. 1840 *TA*).

BEECHWOOD is *Bechewode* 1452 *MinAcct*, *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 *MinAcct*, *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*.

leah. SLIPPERSLIDE WOOD (6″). Cf. *Slykerslade* 1553 *LRMB*, *v.* slæd. The modern form is probably corrupt. WADBARN FM (6″) is *Wad Barn* 1830 O.S. Possibly 'woad barn,' cf. Wadground (PN Nth 52). WASTE LANE (6″). Cf. *Wastewode* 1452 *MinAcct*, *Waste lane*, *Westelane* 1553 *LRMB*.

Bickenhill

BICKENHILL [*olim* bignəl]

Bichehelle 1086 DB, *Bichehul* t. Hy 1 BMFacs (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

Brynkynhul 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, *-hulles* 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'va Bikenhull* 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 Bykenhyll* 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*, (*Cuyly*) 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.* mersc, tun. Marston Hall, which may have been the original site of the settlement, lies low by a stream. Ralph de *Cuyly* 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*. HURDLE HALL. Cf. *Hurdle Field* ib. NEWLANDS is *Newland* 1608 *LRMB*. ST LEONARDS CHAPEL (6″) is *Seaynt Leonardes Chappell* 1549 Pat. WARREN FM. Cf. *Culey Warren*, *Warren Rough* c. 1840 *TA*.

Elmdon

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 dūn*, 'hill of the elms,' *v.* dun.

DUNSTAN FM is probably identical with *bruera de Dunstal* 1272 *Ass*, *Donstalfeld* 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

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. Fordrough St *supra* 37).

Hampton in Arden

HAMPTON IN ARDEN

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

Hamton in Ardena t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, *Hamtona* 1130 P, *-tune* t. Ric 1 Monast

Hamptone in Arderne 1200 ChR, 1242 Fees, 1275 RH, 1375 AD iv, *Hampton* 1224 Fees, 1291 Tax, (*in Ardren*) 1534 AD iii, (*in Arding*) 1667 *HT*

Homton 1249–51 Ch

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

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

DIDDINGTON HALL and HILL is *Didindona* 1188–98 BM, *Dydingdon* 1231 FF, 1232 *Ass*, *Dydindon* 1262 ib., *-ton* 1307 ib. (p), *Dudintun* t. Hy 3 Ipm, *Didinton* 1275 ib., *Didington* 1292 Ch, 1308 *FF*, 1316 Pat, *Dedington* 1541 LP, 1608 *LRMB*, *Dadington* 1589 *Rental*, *Diddington* 1651 *FF*. '*Dydda*'s or *Dyddi*'s hill,' *v.* dun, with connective ing. Cf. Didham, Dittisham (PN D 225, 244).

KINWALSEY (6″) is *Kineualdeshei* 1188–98 BM, *Kynewaldeshey* 1231 FF, 1292 Ch, 1316 Pat, 1318 *Ass*, *-hay* 1341 *WAM*, *Kinewoldesheye* 1275 Ipm, *Kenewaldishey* 1356 *MinAcct*, *Kynnersey* 1461, *Kynvesei* 1501 KnowleG, *Kidwalsey* 1541 LP, *Kynnwallesley* 1551 *FF*, *Kinwaldsey* 1656 Dugdale. 'Woodland enclosure of *Cyneweald*,' *v.* (ge)hæg. "So called from some possessor thereof in the Saxons time" (Dugdale 709).

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*).

ASPBURY 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

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.

CHESSETTS WOOD is *Chessetwod* 1396 KnowleG, 1400 *WAM*, *Chassetwode* 1406 *MinAcct*, *Chesset*(*t*) *woode* 1470 *Ct*, *Chessette-woode*, *Chessikwodde* 1591 *LRMB*. The forms of this name are too late for any satisfactory explanation to be attempted.

DARLEY GREEN and DORRIDGE are *Derley* 1278 KnowleRec (p), *Dorley heath* 1608 *LRMB*, *Derrech* 1400 *WAM*, *Dorrech* 1401 *MinAcct*, *Dorygebroke* 1411 *Coventry*, *Doriche brooke* t. Hy 6 *Ct*, *Dorege* 1542 *MinAcct*, *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.

ELVERSGREEN FM 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 KnowleG, *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 *TA*. 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 *MinAcct* (all p), *Kixlelane* 1396 KnowleRec, 1400 *WAM*, *Kyxley croft*, *Kixleywell*, *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.

ROTTON ROW is *Rottenrew* 1591, *Rotten Rewe* 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 *MinAcct*, *Stripefeld* 1380 *WAM*, *le Stripes* 1430 KnowleRec, *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.

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).

BLUELAKE (6″) is *Blewlake* 1591 *LRMB*, *Blewe lak medowe* 1608 ib. *v.* lacu. HERONFIELD. Cf. *Hernfield brooke* t. Hy 8 *Ct.* KNOWLE HALL is *Knolle Haull* 1597 AD v. PARKFIELD is *Parkfeld* 1278 KnowleR. SPRINGFIELD HALL is *Spring Field* 1821 G. Cf. *Springe hill* 1608 *LRMB*. WATERFIELD FM (6″) is *Waterfeld* 1356 *MinAcct.*

Meriden

MERIDEN

Mereden 1230, 1232 Cl
Myryden(e) 1285 Ipm (p), 1441 BM, *Mirydene* 1443 AD i, *Myrriden* 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. Alspathe 1584 *Recov*
Merriden 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 Knappinges grove* 1608 *LRMB*, *Nappings* c. 1840 *TA.*
[4] *Norton's Green* ib.

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, *Alspath(e)* 1325 Ipm, 1361 BPR, *Alspade* 1498 Ipm, *Allspath* 1552 Pat, *Alspath al. Meriden* 1683 *Recov*

Perhaps '*Ælle*'s way,' *v.* pæþ. 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.

MARLBROOK HALL (6″) is *Marbroke* c. 1450 *WaDeed*, 1531 *Ct*, *Marbrokys* 1498 Ipm, *Merelbrookes* 1610 *AddCh*, *Marlbrook 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 GREEN[1], MEIGH'S WOOD and WALSH HALL[2] 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 *boscus de Horn* 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. *Welches parke* 1531 *Ct*.

Nuthurst

NUTHURST[1]

(*æt*), (*on*) *Hnuthyrste* 704–9 (c. 1000) BCS 123, 872 (11th) BCS 534

Nutehyrste t. John BM, 1224 Ch, *Nuthehurste* 1221 *Ass*, *Nutherste* 1232 *Ass et passim*, with variant spellings *-hurst(e)*

Notehurste 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 1 *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 1 (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 Fexhole 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*).

CLOSE WOOD. Cf. *Great Close Wood* 1547 *Deeds Enrolled.* HIGH ASH FM. Cf. *Hye Asche grove* c. 1450 *WaDeed.* MOAT HOUSE FM. Cf. *Moat House* 1821 G. OUTWOODS FM. Cf. *le Outwode* 1346 Cl, *bosc. voc. Outwood* 1347 *Add.* Cf. PN Sr 286. PACKINGTON PARK. Cf. *Olde, Newe Parke* 1547 *Deeds Enrolled.*

Little Packington

HERMITAGE FM[1] 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[2]

SOLIHULL [*olim* silil]

Solihull 12th RBE *et passim*, *Solyhull(e)* 1295 Ipm, 1313 BM
Sulihull, -ly- 1242 Fees, Ch *et freq* to 1440 AD ii, *Soullyhull* 1538 LP
Sulehill 1247 *Ass*
Sulhull 1309 ib., *-hill* t. Hy 8 *Rental*
Solehul 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*
Sollihulle, Sollyhull 1361, 1375 BM, *Sylyoll, Sylyold* 1520 Wollaton, *Sowlyold* 1522 ib.
Solihull al. Sulhill 1599 *Recov*, *Solhull al. Silhill* 1618 *FF*, *Sulhill al. Sollihill* 1623 *Recov*, *Solihull al. Sulhill al. Sillill* 1633 *FF*, (*vulgo Sillill*) 1675 Ogilby

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 *suli*-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 *sil*-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 *suligcumb* (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 *Lewed 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 Bilbrook (So, St) are quoted.

BLOSSOMFIELD is *Blossom feildes ford* t. Ed 6 *Rental*, *Blossomefyld* 1580 *Add*, taking its name from the family of *Blosmeville* 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*

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 *Ketelesheth* (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*, *Cophethe* 1498 KnowleG, *Copheth side* 1591 *LRMB*, *Coppeheathe* 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 *dyrnanford* 972 (c. 1050) BCS 1282, *Derneford* 1341, 1413 AD i, *Derunford* 1433 AD i. 'Secret or hidden ford,' *v.* dierne.

DIMPLE (*TA*). Cf. *stream of Dunepol* 13th AD i, *Dunpolesbrugge* 1341 ib., *Dunepol* 1377 AD ii, 1432 AD vi, *Dympoles*, *Dympole lane* t. Ed 6 *Add*, *Dymples* 1638 ib., *Dimple Meadow*, *Great* (*Dimple*), *Broomy Dimple* c. 1840 *TA*. 'Hill-pool,' *v.* dun, pol.

FORSHAW HEATH is *Fossawe* 1309 AD ii, 1316 AD iv, *Fosshawe* 1387, 1609 *FF*, *Fosseshawe* 1444 ib., *Foshaw*(*e*) 1544, 1655 ib., *Foreshoende* 1580 *Add*, *Fossowende* 1601 ParReg, *Foshawe al. Forshawe* 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, *Hynne-* 1276 Ipm, *Henewode* 1335 AD iii, *Hynwod*, *Henwod-mill* t. Hy 6 *Ct*., *Henwood Greaves* c. 1840 *TA*. 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.

KINGSFORD (6″) is *Kingesford* 1186 P (p) *et passim* to 1789 Cary with variant spellings *Chinges-* and *Kynges-*, *Kynch(e)ford* 1446 Pat, 1547 Monast, *Kyngton al. Kinsford* 1652 *FF*, *Kinsford al. Keynton al. Kington* 1670 ib., *Kynchford al. Kingsford* 1687 *Recov*.

LODE HEATH is *la Lewode* 1344 *Add*, *Leewode 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, *Hayetall* 1580, *Heytall* 1606 *Add*

Hitall lanes end 1697 *Add*, *Hytall* c. 1840 *TA*

The first element may be the OE *hǣðiht*, 'heathy.' Cf. (*in*) *hæthihtan leahge* (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.

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 tree,' *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 (Förstemann, 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.

OLTON[1] 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*, *Owlton* 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, Pouck grove, Powkgrove* 1638 *Add*, *Pow Grove* c. 1840 *TA*. '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.* scylf, 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, *Hulvesley* 1340 *Deeds Enrolled*, *Hurverlee* 1383 Cl, *Hullurley* 1394 Pat, *Hullerley* 1615 *Dugdale*, 1656 Dugdale, *Hulverley end* 1638 *Add*, *Hullery olim Ulverley* 1725 B. The first element in this name would seem to be identical with ME *holvyr*, *hulfere*, '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 *Witlakeffeld* 1292 Ch, *Wyghtlakesfeld* 1318 *Ass*, *Wythlakesfeld* 1340 Pat, *Whitlakesfeld* 1340 *Deeds Enrolled*, *Whitlokkesfeld* 1528–9 ECP. '*Wihtlāc*'s open land,' *v.* feld.

WIDNEY MANOR

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

Probably 'willow enclosure,' a compound of OE *wiðegn*, '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). *v.* burh.

ABEL'S FM[5], BAKER'S FM, BETTERIDGE'S FM, BISSELLS WOOD, BLUNT'S HOLE[6] (all 6″), BROWNS COPPICE, BULLVENTS COPPICE (6″), CLOWES WOOD, DICKENS HEATH[7], GILBERTSTONE[8], GREATHEADS 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 *Bulliuant*, *Bulliphant* (1624–5 ParReg), Katherine *Clowes* (1602 ib.), Thomas *Dykens* (1524 *SR*), Thomas *Gylbarte* (1569 ParReg), John *Greatehed* (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] *Burihall* 1598 ParReg. Cf. also *Buriforde* 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 *MinAcct*, *Gilbertstone* 1725 B.
[9] *Greenes* 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 Fyldes* 1509 Dugd 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 *TA.* GROVE FM. Cf. *le Grove* 1609 *LRMB.* HATCHFORD BRIDGE is *Hacchford* 1232 *Ass* (p), *Haccheford debrigge* t. Hy 7 *MinAcct. v.* hæcc. THE HERMITAGE. Cf. *Hermitage Croft* c. 1840 *TA.* HERRINGS (6″) is *Herynges croft* 1368 AD iii, *Herynges* 1553 Pat. HILLFIELD HALL is *Hillefelde* 1591 *LRMB*, *Hilfeildes* 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 *TA.* PARLOUR COPPICE (6″). Cf. *Parlour Close* ib. PINFOLD FM (6″). Cf. *Pynfold medowe* 1638 *Add*, *Pinfold bridge* 1697 ib. RAVENSHAW is so named in 1591 (*LRMB*). *v.* sceaga. ROW WOOD FM is *le Rouewode* 1332 AD i, *le Rowewode lone* ib., *Roughwode lone* 1355 AD vi, *Rouwood* 1623 ParReg. 'Rough wood,' *v.* ruh. SANDYHILL FM is *Sandy hill* 1775 *Add.* SHARMANS CROSS is *Sheeremans crosse* 1602, *Sharmans Crosse* 1654 ParReg. SHERDMORE (lost) is *S(c)herdemor* 1312 AD i, 1327 SR, 1337, 1369 AD iii, 1476 ib., *Shredesmore* 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. TAINTERS 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*, *Truemans 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.* Wheadown, and Honeypot Lane (PN Sr 326). WHITEFIELDS (6″) is *Whitfeld slade* 1490 *Ct*, *Whitefild* 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

ANSLEY

Hanslei 1086 DB

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

Onestleya 1232 *Ass*

Anesteleye 1235 Misc, 1297, 1299 *Ass*, *-lay* 1429 BM, *Hanesteleye* 1297 *Ass*

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

Onsteleye 1297 *Ass*, 1378 *FF*, *Anstley* 1327 AD iii, *Anstley et non Onstleye* 1315 *Ass*, *Ansteley(e)* 1408 *FF*, 1413 AD v, 1416, 1432 AD i

Anstlee 1332 SR

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 *ānsetl*, '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 stret*, *Birchesleia* 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 *Brettyswast* 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*)*mæne*, '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 Hoxheye* 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.

Atherstone

ATHERSTONE

Aderestone 1086 DB, 1221, 1262 *Ass*, *Hadereston* 1410 Pat
Atheredestone 1221 *Ass*, 1239 FF, *Atheradeston* 1232 *Ass*
Aldredestuna, *Adrestuna* 1228 Bracton, *Edrideston* 1246 Ch
Atheringestun 1232 *Ass*
Arredeston 1246 FF, *Ayereddestona* 1247 *SR*
Atherestone 1275 RH, 1291 Tax, 1316 FA, 1402 Pat, *Atherston* 1343 Pat *et freq* to 1609 *FF*, *Atherston al. Adderston* 1670 ib., *Adderstone al. Etherstone* t. Eliz ChancP, *Aderston al. Atherston* 1599 *Recov*
Athelstone 1312 *FF*, *Atheston* 1454 *SR*

'*Æþelred*'s farm,' *v.* tun, with occasional confusion with other OE pers. names such as *Ealdred* and *Ēadred*. 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.

ALDER MILL (6″). Cf. *The Alder Mill Field* 1686 *Survey*. 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. SHEEPY ROAD FM (6″). Cf. *Sheepey* 1686, *Sheepeys hedge* 1728 ib. It leads to Sheepy (Lei).

Baxterley

BAXTERLEY

Basterleia 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, *Bagterleye* 1315 Ipm
Bakestarelege 1232 *Ass*, *Bak(e)sterleye* 1282 Cl, 1291 Tax, *Backesterlye* 1289, *Bakestereleye* 1293 *Ass*

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

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*).

DRYBROOKS FM (6″). Cf. *Far, First, Upper Dry Brooks* c. 1840 *TA*. SHOP ORCHARD (6″) is so named ib. THE SPOUT (6″). Cf. *Spout Close* ib.

Bentley[1]

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

CALDECOTE

Caldecote 1086 DB *et freq* to 1358 AD i, (*juxta Wedington*) 1656 Dugdale, *Kaude-* 1201 Cur, *Caldi-* 1224 Bracton
Calcotte 1524 *SR*, *Cawlcote* 1544 *Add*, *Calcot al. Caldecote* 1549 *Deeds Enrolled*, *Caucot* 1576 S, *Cawcot* 1610 Speed

'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

CHILVERS COTON

Celverdestoche 1086 DB, *Cheluordestoke* 1221 *Ass*
Chelverthescote c. 1155 Dane (p)
Chelverdesc(h)ote 1185 Templars, 12th *Combe*, c. 1235 AD i, *Chelvredescote* 1221 FF, 1247 *Ass*, *Chelfredescote* 1247 FF, *Chelveredescote* 1267 Ch
Cheluerescote c. 1200 BM, 1285 *FF*, *Chelurecote* 1248 Ch, *Chelv(e)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.

'*Cēolfriðs* cot(e).' "At first so called from him that possesst 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, *Ortbiri* 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),

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 *eorðbyrig* (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.

CUTTLE BRIDGE (6″). Cf. *Cuttell Milne* 1533 *FF*, *Cuthilfild* 1565 *Aston*, *Cuttell bridge* 1572 *FF*, *Cuttle Heath* 1673 ib. Near here lived John de *Cottele* (1327 SR), John *Kuttel* (1332 ib.) and William de *Cuttul* (1351 AD ii). This is probably a stream-name, *v. supra* 3.

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

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 WOOD[1] (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 *Kitlings Green* 1821 G. PARADISE (6″). For names of this type *v. infra* 337.

Corley

CORLEY

Cornelie 1086 DB, *-legha* 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, *-leia* 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 *Maisterlonde* 1403 Cl. PLECK COTTAGE (6″). *v. infra* 331. WOODCOCK HILL WOOD (6″). Cf. *le Wodcokkgrove*, *Wodecokkeslane* 1411 *Coventry*.

Fillongley

FILLONGLEY ['filɔŋli]

Filingelei, *Filungelei*, *Felingelei*, *Filunger* (sic) 1086 DB

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

Filungelege(e), *-y-* 1206 Cur, 1221 Pap, 1235 Fees, *Fil(l)ungle(ye)* 1291 Tax, 1299, 1348 Ipm, 1314 Cl, *Phyllungele* 1262 *Ass*, *Fylungleye* 1366 AD iv

Filingele 1206 Cur, *Filinglegh* 1251 Cl, *-leye* 1266 Pat, *Fylingleye* 1330 FA

Filongele 1265 Misc, 1298 Ipm, *Fillongley al. Fyllungle* 1313 Ipm, *Fyl(l)ongley* 1345 AD iii, 1383 AD i, 1564 AD v, *Philonglaye* 1540 BM, *Yong Fyllonghley* 1557 *Recov*, *Philongley* 1663 *FF*

Fellungele 1292 Ipm, *Felynley* 1345 Lichf, *Oldfelongley* 1369 *MinAcct*

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

Fynnynley 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 birch-wood. *v.* biercen, heall.

CASTLE HILL and YARD. Cf. *fortlet de Filyngleye* 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, *Meteley* 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 HO[1] (6″), GREEN END[2] 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.* dæl, grene.

COLLIERS OAK FM[3], HARDINGS WOOD[4] (6″), HOLBECH'S WOOD[5] (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 *Hardyng* (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 Chappell 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.

as at present in 1586 (*SR*). DOVE HOUSE FM. Cf. *Dove House Field* c. 1840 *TA*. LITTLE LONDON (6″). Cf. *Little London Lane* ib., PN Ess 233 and *infra* 208. LOVELS BARN (6″). Cf. *Lovels Mill* 1752 J. MOAT HO is so named c. 1840 (*TA*). THE MOUNT. Cf. *Mount Hill, Meadow, Big Mount* ib. NEWHALL GREEN is possibly identical with *Newhaie Greene* 1595 CovCh. PACKSADDLE HALL is so named in 1821 (G). PARK HO. Cf. *parcum de Filongley* 1411 *Coventry*. SHAWBERRY WOOD (6″) is so named c. 1840 (*TA*). STONE HOUSE FM is *Stonehouse* 1741 *Dugdale*. WHITE HOUSE FM is *White House* 1752 J. WOOD END is *Wodeende* 1411 *Coventry*, *Woodend* 1650 *FF*. YEW TREE FM (6″). Cf. *Yew Tree Close* c. 1840 *TA*.

Hartshill

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-*

Hartishill 1535 VE, *Hartshull* 1541 LP, *Harteshall* 1547 Bailiffs Accts, *Harteshill al. Hardreshall* 1657 *FF*, *Hartsell* 1675 Ogilby, *Hartshill al. Hardeshill al. Hardreshill* 1688 *Recov*, *Hartshill oth. Haddershill* 1754 *FF*

'*Heardred*'s hill,' *v.* hyll.

HARTSHILL HAYES (6″). Cf. *le Neuhaye, Suthheye, le Hokehaie* 1276 Ipm. *v.* (ge)hæg. 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 *Leemerston* 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 *Huluestorn* 1221 *Ass*, *Overeston* 1291 Tax, *Owreston gra(u)nge* 1432, 1549 Pat, 1540 LP, *Overstone* 1462 IpmR, *Ulston* 1535 VE, *Ousthirne* 1656 Dugdale, *Owreston 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 þyrne, '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

MANCETTER

Manduessedum early 4th AntItin
Manecestre 1195 P *et freq* to 1313 *FF*, (*Hugonis*) 1235 Fees, *Mannecestre* 1247 *Ass*
Manacestre 1196 FF
Mamecestre 1196 Cur, *Mammecestre* 1223 *CartMisc*
Mamnecestre 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, *Mauncestre* 1325, 1341 ib., 1543 LP
Mancet(t)our 1506 *FF*, 1545 LP, *Mancettur*, *Mancettre* 1535 VE, *Mansetur* 1557 *FF*
Manchestre 1547 Monast, *-ter* 1722 *FF*, *Maunchester al. Mancettur* 1551 ib.
Mancetour al. Mancester 1549 Pat, *Maunchester al. Mancettur* 1551 *FF*, *Mancettor al. Manchester* 1556 *Recov*, *Mancester al. Mancyter* t. Eliz ChancP

The first part of this name is clearly a reduced form of the old British name for Mancetter, preserved for us in the Romano-Celtic form *Manduessedum*. 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 Mancester* 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 Saret* (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 Hylles* ib. Woodford Bridge. Cf. *Woodford medow* ib.

Maxstoke

MAXSTOKE

Makestoka, -e 1169 P (p), c. 1180 Wollaton (p), 1221 *Ass*, 1249 Ch, 1301 Cl, 1340 Ipm, 1538 LP, *Matestoke* 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. Wormleighton *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 WOOD[1], DUKE END[2] 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 *TA*. Cf. *infra* 335. MANROD ROUGH (6″). Cf. *Great Manrod* ib. It is near the parish border and may contain OE *(ge)mǣne*, 'common.' MAXSTOKE PARK is *park of Maxstoke* 1531 LP. WATER WOOD is *Watterwode* c. 1450 *WaDeed*.

Merevale

MEREVALE [merivəl]

Miravall 1148 Monast, 1320 Pat (p), 1343 Ipm (p)
Mirevallis 1154 (1292), 1189 (1326) Ch, 1228 Pat, *-ualle* 1157, 1193 P

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

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, *Miryvall* 1298 Ipm, *Myravale* 1561 *FF*, *Mirrivale al. Merry Vale* 1733 ib.
(*de*) *Miris Vallibus* 1230 P, (*de*) *Mira Valle* 1345 Cl
Murival(l)e t. Hy 3 BM, 1316 Ipm, *Murevall* 1461 IpmR
Merivale 1444 BM, *Merevalle* 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 Outwoodd* 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 *Blacke Pole* 1550 Pat. SWANSWOOD FM (6″). Cf. *Swanne Close* 1549 Pat. WASTE HILL is *le Waste* 1550 ib., *Wasthill* 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

Nonne Eton 1247 *CartMisc*, *Nonnetone* 1318 AD v, *Noneton* 1323 Ipm, *Noneaton* 1492 ib., *Noneyton* 1548 *FF*

Nunne 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*

Eton al. Nune Eton 1566 *FF*, *Nunyeton* 1578 Cai, *Eaton al. Noneaton* 1605 *FF*, *Nonneaton al. Nuns Eaton* 1654 ib.

'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 t. Stephen (ib.). The manor was granted to Sir Marmaduke *Constable* in 1540 (LP).

NOTE. (All the forms are *Aston* unless otherwise stated.) ABBEY ST and GREEN. Cf. *le Abbeyend* 1374, *Abbeyende de stret* 1455 AD ii, *the Abbie end* 1472. CHURCH ST. Cf. *le Churche ende* 1472, *le Churche lane* 1544. HINCKLEY RD. Cf. *Hinkley wey*, *Hinkley hye waye* 1544, leading to Hinckley (Lei). MARKET PLACE. Cf. *the Market place*, *the Market stead*, *le Markett crosse* 1544. MILL WALK. Cf. *Milnelane* 1544. ORCHARD ST. Cf. *le Orcharde* 1544. WHEAT ST. Cf. *Wheate lane* 1605 *Dugdale*.

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

Atreberga c. 1150 *AddCh*, *Atteleberga* 1155–9 France, *Atleberga* late 12th Dane, *Atlebergh(e)* 1247 FF, 1275 RH, *Attle-* 1317 *AD*, *Attelesberge* 1297 *Ass*

Attilberg 1249 *CartMisc*

Attelburge c. 1308 AD i, *-berewe* 1310 *FF*, *-bergh* 1337 AD ii, *Attilburugh* 1370 ib.

Artlebury al. Attleborowe 1604 *FF*, *Hartylborrowe* 1605 ib.

'*Ætla*'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*, *Bargrene* 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 *TA*. *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 Haunche* 1398 *Ct*, *the Hanche*, *Hauncheмore* 1538 *LRMB*, *grovett voc. the Hanche* c. 1550 *AOMB*. Cf. Haunch in Boyton (Co), *Hanche* 1474 *Rental*, *Hanch woode* 1550 ib., *Haunche* 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, *Horrestonfeeldes* 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*, *Synnefen* 1581 ib., *Sinny Fen* 1725 B. *v.* fenn. The forms are too late for any interpretation of the first element to be attempted.

STOCKINGFORD

Stoccingford 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*, *Stokyford(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[1] 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 Stockingford *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.

Ass (p). *v.* Hockley *infra* 153. NUNEATON FIELDS. Cf. *the fields of Etone* 1303 AD i, *Eton field* 1476 AD ii. *v. supra* 25. THORNYFIELD WOOD (6″). Cf. *Thorne fild copice, Thorney fild* 1591 *Aston*. WASH LANE FM (6″). Cf. *the Wash end, Wasshe lane* 1544 ib. *v.* (ge)wæsc. WHITTLEFORD is *Whytell forde bridge* 1574 ib., *Whittel foord* 1581 ib.

Oldbury[1]

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 [ʃʌstək]

Scotescote 1086 DB[2]
Sucestok 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)k(e)* 1394 AD vi, 1399 Cl, 1460 IpmR, t. Hy 8 *Rental*, 1610 Speed, *Systok* 1327 Ipm
Suthstoke 1224 Fees, 1269 FF, *Sutestoke* 13th *Dugdale*, *Shutstoke* 1227 FF, *Schutestok* 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
Shestoke 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 *scīete*, 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 of land.' 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

WEDDINGTON

Watitune 1086 DB

Whetinton 1221 *Ass*

Wetintone 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, *Weddyngton* 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 *Hwætnōð* 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
Hwitacre 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[1] 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 standynge by the Gospel place* 1575 *Aston*.

[1] *Holthall* 1566 *FF*.

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 GREEN[1] and LAGOES[2] 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, *Cnitthelawa* 1170 P, *Hundr. de Knictelawe* 1221, 1232 Fees, *Knychtelawe* 1221 *Ass*, *Cniktelewe* 1232 ib., *Knyghtelawe* 1262 ib., 1281 Pat, *Knytelawe* 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

ANSTY

Anestie 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.

CRONIES BUILDINGS. Cf. *Little Chroners* c. 1840 *TA*.

Astley

ASTLEY

Estleia 1086 DB, *-lega* p. 1189 Dane (p) *et passim* to 1316 FA with variant spellings *-le*, *-ley*, *-legh*, *Estele* c. 1150 (1348) Ch, *Hestele* 1190 P, *Esteley* 1332 *Ass*

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, *Sauleg̃* 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 WILKINSONS 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*).

BREACH LANE (6″). Cf. *la Breche* 1270 AD i. ME *breche*, 'land broken up for tillage,' cf. PN Nth 260. HOW GREEN. Cf. *le Hoo* 1411 *Coventry*. There is a prominent hill here, *v.* hoh. NUTHURST HEATH is *Nutter's Heath* 1850 White.

Bedworth

BEDWORTH

Bedeword 1086 DB, *Bedeworthe* 12th AD i *et passim* to 1361 Ipm, with variant spellings *-wurth(e)*, *-wrth(e)*, *-wurda* late Hy 2 Dane (p)

Beddewrða ib., *Beddeworth* 1403 Madox

Badewrth 1199 FF, *Badewrthe* c. 1200 *AD*, *Bodewrth* 1267 Ipm

Bedwurth 1221 *Ass*, *-worth* 1333 AD i, (*al. Saunders mannor*) 1651 *FF*

'*Bēada*'s enclosure,' *v.* worþ. 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 sillable *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., *Calvercroft* 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*).

PIERCY'S FM (6″) is to be associated with the family of Francis *Percye* (1667 *HT*).

BEDWORTH HEATH is *Bedworthe heathe* 1581 LeetBk. BEDWORTH WOODLANDS. Cf. *le Northwode, le Suthwode* 1270 AD i, *Wodlande* 1538 LP. BROOK HO. Cf. *Broc medue* t. Ed 1 *CartMisc*. COWLEY WOOD is probably *Kouelowe* t. Ed 1 *CartMisc*, with the same change of second element as in Foxley *infra* 147. Hence, 'cow-hill,' *v.* hlaw. PETTYFIELDS WOOD (6″) is possibly identical with *Penyfeld in Bedworth* 1518–29 ECP. SPRINGFIELD HO is so named c. 1840 *TA*.

Brinklow

BRINKLOW

Brinchelau t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth, -lawa* 1173, 1179 P, 1279 *Nott*
Brynkelaw t. Hy 1 (1397) Pat, *Brinckelawe* c. 1155 (1251) Ch, *Brinkelawe* c. 1160 (1397) Pat *et passim* to 1298 Ipm, *Brynkelowe* 1275 RH *et passim* to 1546 LP, *Brinkelowe* 1282 Ipm
Brinkele 1206 Cur, *Bringele* 1262 *Ass*
Brenkelowe 1297 *Ass*
Bryklowe 1351 *Deed*, *Brynklow* 1502 Ipm

Names with initial *Brink-* are difficult of interpretation. Apart from Brinklow, we have Brenkley and Brinkburn (PN NbDu 31), Brinkhurst and Brinksole (PN Sx 115), Brinkworth (PN W 57), Brinkley (PN C 65)[1]. 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 NbDu *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 *Brincle* (DB), *Brinkla* 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 Rideing* 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, *Broneswavere* 1245 BM, *Brouneswaare* 1324 Ipm, 1325 Cl
Brouneswovere al. Bruneswovere 1313 Ipm, *Brouneswover* 1394 *Ass*, 1430 *FF*, *Browneswovere* 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

BULKINGTON

Bochintone 1086 DB
Bulkyngton(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 *Gaura*, 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
Barnacle 1547 *FF*, 1591 PCC, *Barvancle al. Barnacle* c. 1550 *AOMB*, *Barnacle al. Barnagell* 1653 *FF*, (*al. Barwangle*) 1656 ib., *Barnacle al. Barnakell al. Barnagell* 1680 *Recov*

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.* mersc, tun.

The place lies just above some low-lying marshy land. The *Jabet* family held land here from c. 1150 (Dugdale 43).

RYTON is *Ruitona* c. 1156 (1340) Ch, *Ruyton* 1240 FF, 1299 Ipm, t. Ed 1 BM, (*juxta Bulkynton*) 1344 *Ass*, *Ruton* 1262 BM, 1313 Ch, *Ryton* 1500, 1506 AD iv, *Ruiton al. Ryton* 1581 *BirmDeed*, *Wrighton* 1667 *HT*. 'Rye farm,' *v.* ryge, tun. Cf. Ryton on Dunsmore *infra* 178.

WESTON IN ARDEN is *Westun* 1002 (c. 1100) ASWills, *Westone* 1086 DB, *Weston Hernalide* 1262 *Ass*, (*Ernaude*) ib., (*Ernald*) 1285 ib., (*Arnald*) 1285 QW, (*in Arderne*) 1372, 1395 IpmR, (*in Arden*) 1603 *FF*. 'West farm,' *v.* tun. It lies west of Bulkington. *Hernald* de Boiz held the manor in 1235 (Fees). For *Arden* *v. supra* 11.

WOLVERSHILL HALL is *Wulfereshilla* 12th Dane, *Wulfhareshull* 1232 *Ass*, 1327 Banco, *Wulfareshull* 1299 Ipm *et freq* to 1354 ib., *Wulfarshull* 1313 Ch, *-hille* 1397 Cl, *Wulvershill* 1518 AD iii, *Wulfersyll* 1524 *SR*, *Wolfareshall 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(h)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).

BRADLEY FM. Cf. *Bradley's Close* c. 1840 *TA*. GERMANY HO is *High Germany* 1821 G. HOLLYHURST is *Hollyhurst* 1656 Dugdale, *Holly Hurst* 1725 B. *v.* hyrst. HULL GROUNDS FM (6″). Cf. *Hill close*, *Hill meadow* 1714 *Depositions*. For *Grounds* *v. infra* 335. PARK FM. Cf. *Little Parke* 1656 Dugdale 44. PINK HILL and THE SANDPIT (both 6″) are *Pink Hill*, *Sand Pit Close* c. 1840 *TA*. RYTON FIELDS. Cf. Shuttington Fields *supra* 25. THE WOOD (6″). Cf. *Wood close* 1656 Dugdale.

Burton Hastings

BURTON HASTINGS

Burhtun 1002 (c. 1100) ASWills
Bortone 1086 DB, *-ton* 1235 Fees
Burtona 1220 Bracton, *-t(h)on* 1235, 1242 Fees, 1275 RH

Burchton 1221 *Ass* (p), *Burgton* 1221 FF, *Ass*, *Borughton* 1291 Tax, *Boroughton* 1316 FA, *Bourghton* 1327 SR, *Burghton* 1327 Banco, 1347 Ipm, *Burughton* 1348 ib., *Borweton* 1364 IpmR

Burugton (*de Hastings*) 1313 Cl, Ipm, *Burton Hastinges* 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, *Waure* 1257 Ch, *Wavere* 13th *Combe*, *Waver Rogeri* 1242 Fees, *Waver* 1275 RH

Chirchewavre 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 TRIPONTIUM. 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 11, 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, *Comb Abby* 1721 *Recov*
Kymba early Hy 2 Dane

"Calling it the *Abbey of Cumbe*, in respect of its low and hollow situation: the word *cwmm* 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, *Smiteton 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. *Peterchurche, 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

COPSTON MAGNA and PARVA

Copstuna(m) t. Hy 1 (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

Copest' 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

Cosford(e) c. 1150 *Pipewell*, 1272 Ipm, 1432 AD iv, *Coseford* 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

EASENHALL

Esenhull 1262, 1285 *Ass et freq* to 1789 Cary, with variant spellings *Esyn-* and *-hill*, *Hesenhull* 1262 *Ass* (p), *Esenell* 1564 *FF*
Essenhill 1272 *Ass*, *-hull* 1293 ib., *Essenell* 1553 Pat, *Essenhull al. Esnell* 1604 *FF*
Eysenell 1445 *MinAcct*, *Eysnell* 1524 *SR*, *Esinghull al. Esnell* 1635 *Recov*
Easnell 1546 *Trinity*

'*Ēsa*'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)

EXHALL

Eccleshale 1144 (1348) Ch *et passim* to 1451 ib., (*juxta Cov'tre*) 1364 BPR, *Ecclessale* 1247 *SR*, 1410 *Ct*
Acleshal 1198 Cur (p)

Ecleshale 1198 Cur, 1235 Fees, *Ekleshal(e)* 1274 Ipm, 1297 *Ass*
Eggeshal' 1213 FF
Ekkeshale c. 1260 AD i
Eckeleshale 1275 Ipm, *Eckleshale* 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 *Eclestone*, 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 La *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*, *Ecceles* 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, Ruydynglane, Scheldonlane* 1411 *Coventry*.

IDLE LANE (6″) must have been near the home of Anketyll *del Idle* (1306 *Ass*) and Gilbert *Idel* (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 *īdel* 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 appropriation of it to the said Monastery in 44 H 3 manifesteth" (Dugdale 81).

SYDNALL LANE (6″). Cf. *Sydnall Wood* 1410 *Ct*, *Sidenhale*, *Sydenhalewode* 1411 *Coventry*. Probably OE (*æt þǣm*) *sīdan hēale*, 'at the wide angle of land,' *v.* sid, healh. Cf. Sidnalls (PN Wo 363).

HAYES GREEN is *Ouerheye* 1410 *Ct* and was the home of Henry *atte Hay* (1376 AD i). *v.* (ge)hæg.

BARKER'S FM[1], 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

Focheshelle 1086 DB

Folkeshulla 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.

Fulkeshull 1392 Pat

Folxhull 1542 *MinAcct*, 1544 LP

Foxhul 1542 *MinAcct*, *Foxull* 1547 Bailiffs Accts, 1549 Pat, *Foxehall* 1558 PCC, *Foxall al. Folkshall* 1781 *Recov*

Fulsall, *Folshull* 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 *folc*) with reference to some early meeting-place. Alternatively the first element may be a pers. name *Folc* 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 juxta Wykne* 1309 *FF*, (*juxta 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*

Thackeleye 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 *Lytulhethe* 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).

HARBOROUGH FIELDS. Cf. *in campo de Herdebergh* 1306 *Ass*, *v. supra* 25.

[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 *Brochurst(e)* 1221 *Ass*, 1327 SR (p), *Brok-* c. 1350 *Ct*, *Brokest* 1524 *SR*, *Brockest* 1525 ib., *Broxt* 1587 *FF*, 1762 *Survey*, (*al. Brockhurst*) 1721 *Recov*, *Brookhurst* 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.

CESTERS OVER FM

Wavere 1221 RegAlb, 1297 Ipm, *Waure* 1257 Ch, *Wauere Willam* 1262 *Ass*

Chesterwavere 1272 ib., 1386 *FF*, *Chestrewaure* 1307 ib., *Chesterwaver* 1362 IpmR

Thesterwauere 1285 *Ass*, 1305 Ch, 1400 IpmR, *Thestyrwover* 1448 AD v, *Thestre Waury* 1469 Pat

Chesterwouer 1429 *Rental*

Sester Wover c. 1520 *MinAcct*, *Sesterwover* 1546 LP, 1551 *Trinity*

Chesterwover 1524 *Add*

Cesterwaver al. Cesterover 1545 *FF*, *Cesterwaver* 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. *Willam* from Sir William de Wavere who held the manor t. Hy 3 (Dugdale 60).

MUSWELL LEYS. Cf. *Musewellesiche* t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, *Musewellesshiche* 1316 Ipm, *Musewelles siche*, *Moswell felde* c. 1520 *MinAcct*. 'Moss-spring,' *v.* meos, wielle, sic. Cf. Muswell Hill (Mx).

NEWNHAM PADDOX

Niwehā 1086 DB, *Neuham* 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 Newenham juxta Monkenkirkeby 1416 *FF*
Padox Newenham 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 distinguished 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, *Stretaston* 1547 *Trinity*, *Stretton Ashton* 1637 Sess, *Stretaston 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 pabe*, *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 *Strudheard* is possible or a Continental *Strutheard*, 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 Parva* 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. RYEHILL SPINNEY (6″). Cf. *Rye Hill* ib. STREETFIELD FM is *Streetfelde* 1581 AD v, *Streetefeilds* 1667 *HT*. Self-explanatory. It is just by Watling Street. WOOD FM. Cf. *Wodeclose* c. 1520 *MinAcct.*

Little Lawford[1]

LITTLE LAWFORD

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.* **holh**, **broc.**

THURNMILL SPINNEY (6″) is *Thurnemolendino*, *Thirnemolend.* 1123 *PipewellReg*, *Thirnemolend'* c. 1150 *Pipewell*, 1155 (1235) Ch, *Thurles milne* 1247 *Ass*, *Thirnemilne* 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*
Newebold Pawnton al. Newebold super Avon 1604 ib.

'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* 111. 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
Niweham 1122 (1314) Ch, *New(e)ham* c. 1170 (1314) ib., 1174 P, *Newham Kinges* 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* 13th AD i, *Feness field, Fennis field* 1699 *Buccleuch*, *Fennys Field* c. 1840 *TA*. *v.* fenn, hyrst. HIGHFIELDS is *Hieghfelde* 1547 Pat. Cf. *Newnehamfeld* 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, *Neuton(e) juxta Clifton(e)* 1310 *FF*, 1327, 1332 SR, 1344 *Ass*, *Newton upon Dounesmore* 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 Dounebrugge*) 1293 *Ass*, (*Durebrugge*) ib., (*Clyfton*) 1394 ib.

molend. de Holm qui voc. Cothele, molendin. de Cottele c. 1300 *Combe*

Holme al. Newbyggyng 1544 LP, *Biggin al. Holme* 1652, 1673 *FF*

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[1]

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 *Pægel*, 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*).

[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

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.

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*, (*Baskeruill*) 1247, 1262 ib., 1316 FA, (*Bascrevile*) 1275 RH

Stretton Baskarvile 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[1]

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 Newbold al. Newbold Revell*[1], *Newbolerevill* 1615 *Trinity*. 'New building,' *v.* **boðl**. "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

WILLEY

Welei 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, *Wyllye 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

WITHYBROOK

Wythibroc 12th *AD*, 1275 RH, 1316 FA, *Withi-* 1205 Cur, 1291 Tax, *Whithi-* 1221 *Ass*, *Whythybrok* 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[1]

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).

Apeford 1187 P, *Happe-* 1262 *Ass*, 1313 Cl, *Hapford* 1375 IpmR, 1535 VE

Hapsford 1224, 1242 Fees

Happesford 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*, *Haffilo*, *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

WOLVEY

Ulveia 1086 DB, *Wolveya* 1151 (1251) Ch, *Wlfega* a. 1186 Dane, *Wulfeie* 1195 P (p), *Wlueia* 1201 FF, 1202 P, 1206 FF, *Wlvee* 1206 Cur, *Wlveye* 1235 Fees, *Wulweye* 1241 P, *Wulvey* 1242 Fees *et passim*, with variant spellings *Wolv-* and *-eie*

Wulfheia 1195 P, 1213 FF, 1221 *Ass*, *-heye* 1230 P, *Wulfeia* t. Hy 2 BM, *Wlfhea* 1226 AD ii, *Wolfheye* 1327 SR, 1346 Pat

Woullvey 1445 *MinAcct*, *Woolvey* 1656 BM

As the place is surrounded on three sides by streams, the second element is probably eg, not (ge)hæg. 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 Ipm). The latter is so named in 1725 (B).

ABBEY FM recalls the land in the parish held by Combe Abbey. Cf. *the Abbey feild* 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' Knyg'* 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[1]

ARLEY

(*æt*) *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 æt earnlege belimpeð into yccantune*. 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 *hwitan lege* and so on to the *smalan hæð* and from the *hæð* to the long *dic* and along the *dic* to the old *weg* 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 al. Arley* 1553 *Recov*
Erleia 1196 Cur, *Erlee* 1201 ib., 1202 FF

'Eagle clearing,' *v.* **earn**, **leah**. Cf. Areley (PN Wo 29).

SLOWLEY HALL

Slalea 1173 P
Slolege 1221 FF (p), 1232 *Ass*, *Slole* ib., *-leye* 1274 Cl, *-legh* 1327 Pat, *Scloley* 1525 *FF*
Slohale 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 sloes 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 WOOD[1] (6″) and DEVITTS GREEN[2] are probably to be associated with the families of John *Ballarde* (1524 *SR*), Richard *Clarke* (1667 *HT*), Geoffrey *Delphyn* (1327 SR), Richard *Dolphyn* (1374 Pat) and William *Daved* (1667 *HT*).

ARLEY WOOD. Cf. *Wodleg*, *Wudegate* 1202 FF, *Wodelee* 1329 AD iii. *v.* **leah**. GUN HILL is so named in 1725 (B). SLOWLEY HILL is *Slowleyhill* 1536 *MinAcct.* *v.* Slowley Hall *supra*. SPRING HILL. Cf. *Spring Meadow* c. 1840 *TA*.

Chapel Ascote[3]

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).

Ascote 1372 AD iv *et freq* to 1547 Pat, *Ascoyt Hodenall* 1545 *FF*, *Ascott al. Astonicott* 1555 AD iv, *Ascote juxta Hodenhull* 1656 Dugdale, *Chappell Ascott* 1667 *HT*

Possibly '*Ēadstan*'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.

WEDDINGTON HILL is *le helde super Whetyndon* n.d. AD iii, *Wetendone* 1208 FF, *Wedenton* 1246 RegAlb, *Whetyngdon*, *Whetyndon* 1374 *Rental*, *Whettenton hedge corner* c. 1600, *Whetington hill* 1642, *Whettington* 1767 Ladbroke. Probably 'wheaten hill' from the OE adjective *hwǣten* and dun. Cf. Waddington (PN Sr 46). *helde* from OE hielde, 'slope.'

Bilton

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 Dounesmor*) 1330 *Ass*, (*juxta Rokeby*) ib.

Beleton 1285 ib.

Bealton 1291 Tax, 1545 *Ct*

Beelton 1316 FA, 1386 *FF*

Boelton 1333 *FF*, *Beolton* 1334 Pat

Bylton 1492 Ipm, 1542 LP, *Bilton super Dunsmore* 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.

BILTON FIELDS is so named in 1821 (G). Cf. *per divisas campi de Belton* c. 1150 *Pipewell*. For *Fields v. supra* 25. BILTON GRANGE is so named in 1609 (*Rental*). HILL FM. Cf. *Hill ground* 1743 *Buccleuch*. LION FM (6″). Cf. *the Lyon closes* 1699 ib., *Lyons close* 1720 ib. Cf. lion *infra* 335. OVERSLADE. Cf. *Luttleschlad, Dupeschlad* 14th *CartMisc. v.* lytel, deop, slæd.

Birdingbury

BIRDINGBURY [bə'bəri]

Byrtingabirig 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, *-yng-* 1317 *Ass*, 1333 *FF*, *Burthiggebir'* 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, *Birthingbury* 1288 *Ass*

Burdingbir(i) 1247, 1265 ib., *-bury* 1316 Ipm, 1363 AD ii, *Burdinggebury* 1330 *Ass*

Berdyngbury 1260 ib.

Brudyngbury 1313 Ipm, 1380 Cl

Bourdyngbury 1315 *Ass*, *Burdebery* 1373 AD vi, 1401 IpmR, *Burdurbury* 1535 VE, *Birdebury* 1545 LP

Byrburye 1524 *SR*, *Birdingeburie 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 *Byrðinga-* or *Byrdinga-byrig*. Either is possible, as can be seen from the early interchange of *byrðen* and *byrden*, 'burden.'

Karlström (98) connects the first element with the OGer pers. names *Burdo*, *Burdin* (Förstemann 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 [bɔˑtən]

Bortone 1086 DB, *Boreton super Dounysmore* 1552 *FF*
Burgton 1232 *Ass*, *Buruhton* c. 1242 *BirmDeed*, *Boruton* 1275 RH, *Borughton al. Borouthon* 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 Dounesmore*) 1419 AD vi

v. **burhtun**. For Dunsmore *v. supra* 12. Distinguished from Burton Hastings *supra* 102.

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 (*Namnstudier tilägnade Evald Lidén* 65) suggests that the *dræg* 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*, *Clyfton super Dounesmore* 1379 *FF*

v. **clif**, **tun**. For Dunsmore *v. supra* 12. "Standeth upon the top of an indifferent hill..., having its name from the scituation; *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

DUNCHURCH

Donecerce 1086 DB, *-chir(e)che* 1143 *PipewellReg*, 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* 1195 P, *Cawston* 1518 *CtRequests*, 1619 *FF*, *Causon al. Causton* t. Jas 1 ECP. In this district we may well have the OWScand pers. name *Kálfr*, as suggested by Ritter (128), hence '*Kalf*'s farm,' *v.* tun.

POTFORD 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).

BUNKERS HILL is so named c. 1830 (O.S.). *v. infra* 178. DUNCHURCH HALL. Cf. *Hallfield* c. 1720 *Buccleuch*. HEATH. Cf. *bruerie de Dunescherch* c. 1150 *Pipewell*. WINDMILL HO. Cf. *Windmill Hill* c. 1720 *Buccleuch*.

Eathorpe[1]

EATHORPE is *Ethorpe* 1232 *Ass et freq* to 1405 *Deed*, *Eythorpe* 1461 IpmR, 1495 *FF*, *Ethrope* 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.* þorp 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

Franchetone 1086 DB, *-tona* t. Hy 2 BM, t. Hy 3 AD ii, *Franketon(e)* c. 1155 (1235) Ch *et freq* to 1332 SR, *Franchaton* 1221 Pap, *Francketone Will* 1235 Fees, *Fraunke-* 1268 Ipm, 1362 AD v, *Frangke-* 1294 ib.

Francton 1267 Ch, *Frank-* 1279 *Nott*, *Franckton al. Franckon* 1604 *Recov*

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

GRANDBOROUGH

Greneburgan 1043 (17th) KCD 916
Grænesburgh 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
Gernnebergh 1289 *Ass*
Grenberge 1300 Ipm, *Grenberow* 1326 ib., *Grenneburgh* 1327 SR, 1373 AD v, *Grenbo(u)rgh* 1358 BM, 1360 AD v, 1439 AD i
Grend(e)burgh 1390 AD iii, *Grendborowe* 1591 *CtRequests*, *Grenbrogh* 1596 *FF*
Granborough 1538 *LRMB*, *Graundboroughe* 1585 *Recov*, *Grandboroughe al. Greenborow* 1616 ib., *Grandborowe al. Grendborowe* 1649 ib.
Gryndborough 1551 *Recov*, *Grin-* t. Eliz ChancP

'Green hill,' *v.* beorg, if we take the first form to be eccentric. Cf. Grandborough (PN Bk 134).

CALCUTT HO is *Caldecote* 1086 DB *et freq* to 1656 Dugdale, (*juxta Greneborgh*) 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.
Walkote 1285 *FF*, *Walcote* 1452 AD iii, (*juxta Wyleuby*) 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, *Wlles-* 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
Elemortone 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* 1309 *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, and *Moreton* where the Church is, that below in a moorish ground" (Dugdale 12).

ABBOTTS[1], COCKS GORSE (6″), RUSSELLS FM and WATTS LANE[2] (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.

Hodnell[3]

HODNELL (6″)

Hoden(h)elle 1086 DB, *Hodenhelle* 1195 P, 1197 FF, *Odenell* 1199 Cur

Hodenhull(e) c. 1160 *AddCh*, 1196 P, 1208 FF *et freq* to 1497 Ipm, (*Germunde*, *-te*, *Osberti*) 1235 Fees, (*Gurmond*) 1401 IpmR, (*Brus*) ib., *Hodinhull(e)* 1275 RH, 1316 FA, (*Bruiz*) 1371 Dugdale, *Hodunhullehaie*, *-weie* c. 1300 *Combe*, *Hodunhull* 1385 AD iii

Hodenhill 1200 Cur, 1284 Pat

Hodehulla c. 1220 *AddCh* (p)

Schytenhodenhull 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

Hodnell al. Hodenhull 1535 VE, 1555 AD vi, (*al. Hoddenhill*) 1554 *Recov*, *Hodnall* 1592 PCC, *Hodnell grounds* 1603 Ladbroke

Hoddenhull 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.

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. *Hullemedowe* 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

HUNNINGHAM

Huningehā 1086 DB, c. 1165 *AddCh*, *Huningenham* 1291 Ch
Hunigham 1185 Templars, *Huningham* c. 1203 BM, 1235 Fees, 1236 FF, *Honyngham* 1288 ib. *et freq* to 1535 VE, with variant spelling *-yng-*
Hunningham 1242 Fees
Honingham, *Honyngeham* 1262 *Ass*, *Honyngham* 1274 Cl, *Honigham* 1316 Ipm, 1327 SR

'ham(m) of *Hūna*'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[1]

LONG ITCHINGTON

æt Yceantune 1001 KCD 705

[1] KCD 705 gives us the bounds of Long Itchington. They are best traced if we start from *snaw 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*, *wullafes wællan* and *fasan dæles hyllæ* to the elder-stump, and thence to the *þyrnbedd* (i.e. thorn-clump) and so to *cuppan wællan* and *holan wyllan* 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 *ælrenan 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
Hichendona 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, *Ichyngton* 1293 BM, *Long Itchinton* 1305, 1336 Ipm, *Long Igynton* 1449 AD ii, *Longa Ichyngton* 1535 VE, *Upper Itchington* 1636 Sess
Long Uchinton 1280 Cl, *Huchenden* 1285 Pat, *Uchynton* 1289 *FF*, *Huchyngton 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

Bachecota 1174 P (p), *Baskecota* 1190 ib. (p), 1191 ib., *Baschecota* 1192 ib., *Bacecot(e)* 1202 FF, 1206 Cur, *Bacecoten* ib., *Bascecote* ib., 1221 *Ass*
Bascote 1206 FF *et passim*, *Bascutt* 1739 *FF*
Bescecote 1221 FF (p)
Bassecote 1227 ib., 1272 *Ass*

Possibly '*Bæcci*'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 *wulluht grafe*, i.e. doubtless 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. þorp. "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.

CUTTLE and CUTTLE BRIDGE. Cf. *Cuttole* n.d. AD iii, *Cuttle brook* 1725 B, *Cutwell*, *Cuttle close*, *brook*, *lane* 1761 *EnclA*. *v. supra* 3. HIGH CLAYS FM (6″). Cf. *High Clay Field* 1776 ib. NEW FIELDS FM is *New Fields* 1804 ib. RHINE HILL is *Ruynhull* 12th *Combe*. Probably 'rye hill' from OE adj. *rygen*. Cf. Ruin Clifford *infra* 239 and Rhine Hill *infra* 234.

Ladbroke[1]

LADBROKE

Hlodbroc 998 Crawf viii

Lodbroc 1086 DB, t. Hy 1 *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 *cocgebyll* (Cockbill *infra* 145) where Southam meets Napton, Ladbroke and Radbourne. We go by the *heafdan* to the *wætergefeal* (or waterfall) along the stream to *stanhæmeford*. 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 *sealtstræt* to the 'green way' and thence to *wylmanbroc* and along that stream and from that stream to *hreodbroc* and from that stream along *þa heafdan* to the *mere*, from the *mere* to the *hlaw* on *yppescelf* and from thence to Cockbill. This last stretch is very difficult to follow. *hreodbroc* 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.

Ludebroc 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 *hl* 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 berdge*, *Defords heech* c. 1600, *Deffers bridge* 1603, *Dephfords bridge* 1765 Ladbroke. Probably 'deep ford,' *v.* deop, with assimilation of *pf* to *ff*. For *heech v. infra* 335. For *berdge* *v.* Introd. xxvi.

LADY HILL is so named in 1675 (Ladbroke) 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.).

FOXFORD HILL (6″) is *Foxberd* c. 1600, *Foxbeard hill* 1675, 1687, 1733 Ladbroke, *Foxford* c. 1840 *TA*. GROVE FM. Cf. *Astegrove* 1350 *MinAcct*, *le Grove* 1481 ib. HALL FM. Cf. *Hallemor* 1350 ib. WINDMILL HILL. Cf. *le Mulnehull* 1374 *Rental*.

Church Lawford

CHURCH LAWFORD

Lellevorc 1077 (17th) Monast
Leileforde 1086 DB
Ledleford 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 *MinAcct*

Kirkelalleford c. 1204 *AD*, *Chirche Lalleford* 1235 Ch *et freq* to 1406 AD iii, *Cherchelaleford* 1272 *Ass*, *Chyrcelalford* 1308 BM, *Chyrchelalford* 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

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 Lauford 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 *Lallefordeshul* 13th AD i. Cf. also *Heath Hill* 1699 *Buccleuch*. It is on Lawford Heath. LODGE FM. Cf. *messuage called the Lodge* c. 1840 *TA*. PEDLARS BARN (6″). Cf. *Pedlars Close* ib. TOWNSEND LANE (6″). Cf. *Townsend grounds* 1713 *Buccleuch*. For *grounds v. infra* 335.

Leamington Hastings

LEAMINGTON HASTINGS

Lunnitone 1086 DB
Lementon(a) 1174 P (p), c. 1245 BM, 1304 Ch, *Leminton(e)* 1198, 1242 Fees, *-yn-* 1231 RegAlb, *-yng-* 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 Hastyngg 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 *MinAcct*, 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 [brædəl] is *Bradewell(a)* 1130 P (p) *et freq* to 1379 IpmR, *Brad-* 1419 ib., *Bradewelmylne* 1375 Ch, *Brodwell* 1533 *FF*, *Broad-* 1625 *Recov*, *Bradwell* 1656 Dugdale. 'Wide spring,' *v.* brad, wielle, probably in contrast to a lost *Smalwelle(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, (*juxta Lemyngton*) 1372 *Ass*. "Hath its name from the high situation thereof" (Dugdale 214).

KITES HARDWICK

Herdewice 1208 Cur, *Herdwic* 1236 Cl, *Herdewyk juxta Lemyn(g)ton* 1315 *Ass*, 1331 *FF*, *Littleherdewyk juxta Lymyngton* 1317 *Ass*, *Hardwyk* 1464 AD v, *Hardwyk Grombold* 1518 *FF*, (*Grymbold*) 1538 ib.

Kytherdewyk 1387 *FF*, *Kytehardwik* 1529 *Rental*, *Kyteharde 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 *Grimbald* in Arrow (1229 FF, 1327, 1332 SR).

GIBRALTAR HO is *Gibraltar* 1821 G. See Nineveh *infra* 234.

MALVERN HALL is *Morbarn Hill* c. 1830 O.S., *Morvan Hall* (directory), *Morburn Hall* (map) 1850 White.

Marton

MARTON

Mortone 1086 DB

Merton 1151 France *et freq* to 1535 VE, (*juxta Longam Ichynton*) 1315 *Ass*, *Mereton* 1233 FF, *Marton* 1535 VE, *Merton al. Marten* 1602 *Recov*, *Marton al. Merton* 1618 *FF*

'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 *EnclA*. MARTON BRIDGE is *pontem de Merton* 1411 *Coventry*. MARTON MOOR. Cf. *Morefurlong in Martonfeld* t. Hy 8 *Coventry*, *Mooreforlong* 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. *Cnæp-hæme*, survives in the minor names *Nepemmeford*, *Nephembroc* 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.n.* Stockton, Wormleighton 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 *EnclA*. 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, *Temelouwefurlong* 1306, *Tomlowfurlong* 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 *EnclA*. *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 *EnclA*. The Folly (6″). *v. infra* 382. Grove Lane (6″) is so named ib. In Meadow Gate. Cf. *Inn Meadow Gap* ib. Napton Fields. Cf. *Feldefurlonge* 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 (*EnclA*) 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 *EnclA*.

Princethorpe[1]

Princethorpe

Prandestorpe 1221 *Ass*, *Pransthorpe* 1329 *FF*, 1330 Pat
Prenestorp 1232, 1247 *Ass* (p), 1262 FF, *-thorpe* 1276 RH, 1332 SR, (*super Dunnesmore*) 1288 *Ass*

[1] A hamlet of Stretton on Dunsmore.

Primmesthorp 1262 *Ass.*
Prensthorp 1289, 1330 ib., 1316 FA, 1393 *FF*
Prinsthorp super Dunesmor 1300 *FF*, *Prinnesthorp* 1327 SR, *Pryncethorp* 1411 *FF*, *Prince-* 1461 IpmR, *Prinstrop* 1600 *FF*, *Princethorpe al. Princethropp(e)* 1610 ib., 1739 *Recov*
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 *Dropes*, pronouncing *d* instead of *th*." The pers. name involved would seem to be the name *Præn* 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 *Burnydhurste* 1540 *AOMB*. 'Burnt wood,' *v.* hyrst. *Hurste* (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[1]

RADBOURNE

Hreodburna 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. Rodborne 1576 *FF*, *Rodborne al. Radborne* 1592 AD v, *Radborne grounds* 1603 Ladbroke

'Reed stream,' *v.* hreod, burna. Cf. Redbourne (Herts), *Reodburne* 11th KCD 962.

[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*, *Rookebie* 1579 ib.

Rugby 1525 LP, (*Rokeby al.*) 1563 *FF*, *Rugbye al. Ruckbye* t. Eliz ChancP

Roughbie al. Rokebye, Roughby al. Rocby 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

SHUCKBURGH (UPPER and LOWER)

Socheberge 1086 DB, *Lower Sokeberw* c. 1236 AD v, *Netheresockebergh* 1247 FF

Succheberga c. 1154 *AD*, 1163 BM, *Suche-* 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 Shukebergh* 1247 FF, *Shukeborough* 1547 Pat

Uvere Shukebergh 1247 *Ass*, *Schuckeberge* 1305 Ipm, *Schuckeburgh al. Schockeburgh* 1313 ib., *Shukkeborgh Inferior* 1327 SR, *Overschuckeborgh* 1386 AD iv

Shokebberg 1270 Ch, *Schokkeberue* 1273 Ipm, *Schockeburgh* 1313 Cl, *Shokesburgh* 1380 ib.

Shughtburgh 1318 Pat, *Shughbrough* 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

CORBORO (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[1] 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*. OATAM 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[1] (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[2]

SOUTHAM [sɑuðəm]

Suðham 998 Crawf viii, 1001 KCD 705, *Sutham* c. 1045 (17th) KCD 939 *et passim* to 1327 SR, *Suchā* (sic) 1086 DB

[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* (Ladbroke *supra* 135) falls into *ycænan* (Itchen *supra* 3), i.e. at the junction of Harbury, Southam and Ladbroke parishes, then along the Itchen to the *hyærdwycan* (i.e. probably Southam Fields Fm (6″)) where the boundary leaves the Itchen; from there to the *ællenstubbe* (i.e. elder-stub) which is probably the second *ælrenan stob* of the Long Itchington charter (*supra* 133), bringing us to the point where Long Itchington, Southam and Stockton parishes meet; thence to the *mærstan* or boundary stone and from there to the *gemyðe*, i.e. stream-junction, which must be the junction of streams by Myer Bridge (6″) where Stockton, Napton and Southam parishes meet; thence to *beornewæaldes hlawe* and from there in succession to the *pytt*, the *beanhland*, the *pytt* and *coccebyle* (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

Sowtham 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*, *Cocgebyll* 998 Crawford viii, *Cockesbyle* 1252 FF, *Cokebilemore* 13th *Combe*. This name is repeated in the form *Cockebile* 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 *Cockebill* 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 *yppescelf*, along the *heafdan* to *hæahhewellan* and thence to *hlodbroc* and along the brook to the Itchen. The *yppescelf* 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. *yppescelf, þa wyllan* and *hlodbroc* in the Ladbroke bounds *supra* 135.

SOUTHAM HOLT is *Waldweie* 1206 FF, *le Waude* 1262 *Ass*, *Woldemede* 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 *Halewellene* 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. SOUTHAMHILL FM. Cf. *la Hulle* 1336 *Coventry*.

Stockton

STOCKTON

Stocton 1272 FF, *Stockton* 1290 Ch, *Stocton* 1291 Tax, 1320 AD iii *et passim* to 1535 VE, with variant spelling *Stok-*
Stoketon 1538 LP

This is OE *stocc tūn*, 'stump enclosure,' *v.* stoc(c), tun. The old name *Stocc-hæme* 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

Stratone 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 Dunnysmore*) 1285, 1396 *FF*, (*on Donnes-*, *Dounesmor*) 1313–25 Ipm, 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).

BROOMHILL FM (6″). Cf. *Bromhulle* 1143 *PipewellReg.* BURY-DYKE (6″) is *Beridich* t. Ed 3 *Rental.* WOOD FM. Cf. *Estwode* 1289 *Ass.*

Thurlaston[1]

THURLASTON [θə·lstən]

Torlauestone 1086 DB, *Thorlauistone* 1199 FF, *Torlawestone* 1201 RBE, *Thorlaweston* 1283 Ch

Thurlaveston(e) t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, c. 1155 (1235) Ch, 1184 P, 1221 *Ass*, 1222 FF, c. 1228 BM, *Turlaueston* 1175, 1230 P, 1198, 1199 Fees, 1206 Cur, *Thurlawestun* 1229 Pat, *Thurlanston* (sic) 1285 QW, 1291 Tax

Thurlariciston 1232 Fees

Thorleston 1251 ib., *Thorlaston* 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 *Þúrleifr*. *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*, *Hincsteberge*, *-berwe*, *Hinesteburc* c. 1150 *Pipewell*, *Hynkesteburgh* 1247 Dugd 205, *Hensborrow hill* 1730 *Buccleuch*. 'Stallion hill,' *v.* hengest, beorg.

MUSBOROUGH BARN (6″) 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 (6″) 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.

LAMBCOAT LANE (6″). Cf. *Lambecote* 13th *CartMisc*, *Lamcoat furlong* c. 1720 *Buccleuch*, *Lambcoat* 1730 ib. THORNHILL WELL (6″) is *well called Thornwell* 1728 ib. THURLASTON GRANGE. Cf. *grangia sua de Thurlauston* c. 1150 *Pipewell.*

Wappenbury

WAPPENBURY

Wapeberie 1086 DB, *Wapenbiria* 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

Wappyngbury 1279 *Nott* (p), 1325 Pat, *Wappingbiry* 1297 *Ass*, *Wappinbiry* 1299 Ipm, *Wappingbure* 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[1]

WATERGALL is *Watergall* 1595, 1603, 1619 Ladbroke, *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 spongy ground. In combination with *water* we probably have here the latter meaning. Cf. *Watergalle* 1278 *Coventry* (Ufton) and *Watergall* 1450 *Ct* (Wellesbourne).

Willoughby

WILLOUGHBY

Wiliabyg 956 O.S.Facs iii, Anglesey 1

Wilebei, *Wilebec*, *Wilebene* (sic), *Wilebere* 1086 DB

Wilgabiam c. 1150 *Pipewell*

[1] A small extra-parochial district.

Wilegebi 1176 P (p), 1200 Cur, *Wylgheby* 1221 Fees, *Ass*, *Wighelby* (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, (*Wygayne*) 1269 *Magdalen*

Wilibi 1198 Fees, 1199 FF, c. 1230 *Magdalen*, early Hy 3 BM, *-be* c. 1245 *Magdalen*, *Willebi* c. 1200 France, c. 1215 *Magdalen*, *Wylleby* 1226 Fees, 1268 Ipm, *Wyliby* c. 1240 *Magdalen*, *Wylyby* 1312 *FF*, *Wylliby* c. 1240 *Magdalen*, *Wylly-* 1500 Ipm

Weleby c. 1255, 1298, 1335, *Welyby* c. 1265, 1316 *Magdalen*

Wylewby 1279 *Nott*, *Wilouby* 1316 Ipm, *Wylluby* 1345 AD iv

Wiluby 1298, *Wyluby* 1342, 1358, *Weluby* 1388 *Magdalen*

Wylughby 1333, 1340 ib., 1341 *FF*, 1343 Pat, 1369 AD iv, 1434 *FF*, *Wylugbi* 1337, 1344 *Magdalen*, *Willughby* 1402 ib., *-ough-* 1460 ib., *Wylloughby* 1535 VE, *Willowghby* 1559 *Magdalen*, *Willoughby al. Willowby* 1606 *FF*, 1610 *Recov*

Wylb(e)y 1375 AD v, 1551 Pat, *Wylby* 1429, *Wilby* 1435 *Magdalen*, *Wilbye al. Willowby* 1675 Ogilby

Wylloby 1526 Monast, 1536 *MinAcct*

'Willow-*by*,' *v.* wilig, 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 *EnclA*. *v. supra* 25.

Wills Pastures[1]

WILLS PASTURES (6″) is so named c. 1830 O.S. and may be identical with *Hodnell pastures* 1603, *Wills land otherwise Woollands* 1853 Ladbroke. The name is probably to be associated with the family of John *Willes* (1637 ib.).

[1] A small extra-parochial district.

Wolfhampcote

WOLFHAMPCOTE [wʌfənkət]

Wlfesmescot, Ulfelmescote 1086 DB
Wulfhamescote 1220 FF, 1221 *Ass*, *Wlfham(e)cote* 1235 Fees, 1319 AD v, 1385 Pat, *Wulffamcote* c. 1245 *Magdalen*, *Wolfampcote* 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, *Wulffhampcote* 1535 VE
Wolfyncote 1335 Ipm
Wolfencote 1349 *Magdalen*, 1408 AD v, *-coate* 1633 Sess, *Wulfyncote* 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*.

FLECKNOE

Flechenho 1086 DB, *Flekenhou* 1227 FF *et freq* to 1361 Ipm, with variant spelling *-ho*, *Flekynho(w)* 1235 Ipm, 1258 Ch
Flecho 1221 *Ass* (p), 1237 Cl, *Fle(c)keho* 1235 Fees, 1274 Ipm
Flekkenho 1317, 1348 ib., 1436 AD iv, *Fleckenho* 1444 BM
Flecknall 1518 *Recov*, *Fleknowe* 1524 *SR*, *Flecknowe*, *Fleckenawe* 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, *Flechenei* c. 1160 Dane, *Flekeneia* 1230 P (p).

NETHERCOTE is *Nethercote* 1221 *Ass*, 1232 FF, 1353 AD iv, 1459 IpmR, *Nethir-* 1369, 1432 *FF*, *P'va Fleckenho* 1227 FF, 1344 Cl, *Nethercote al. Nether Flecknoe* 1538–44 ECP. 'Lower cot(e).' It lies 100 ft. lower than Flecknoe *supra*.

SAWBRIDGE

Salwebrige 1086 DB
Salebrugia c. 1112 NorthantsFacs, *Salubrigge* c. 1155 *Thorney*, *Salebrige* 1212 Fees, 1247 *Ass*, *-brugge* 1262 FF, 1272 *Ass*, 1316 FA, 1353 AD ii, *Salesbruge* 1252 *Magdalen*
Salbrugge 1397 *Warwick*, 1500 KnowleG, *-brigge* 1444 BM, 1539 *FF*, *Saulburge* 1613 PCC, *Sawlbridge* 1628 ib.
Sawbrigge 1518 *Recov*, 1522 *Magdalen*, *Sabrigge* 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 1 *Ct*).

Wolston

WOLSTON

Uluestone, *Ulvricetone* 1086 DB
Wlfricheston(e) 1086–94 France, t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, *Wlfrices-* 1194 Cur, *Wulfrices-* 1227 FF, 1235 Fees, *Wolfricheston* 1309 BM *et freq* to 1487 PCC
Wlurichestona a. 1170 Monast, *Wlv-* c. 1180 France, 1193 P, *Wulverechestone* 1237 Pat, *Wolverechestone* 1242 Cl
Wlwrigestona t. Hy 2 (1478) Pat
Wlfreston 1252 FF, *Wolfreston* 1395 IpmR, *Wolfryston* 1396 *FF*
Wolfricheston al. Wolfreston 1398 Pat, *Wolfriche(s)ton al. Wolston* 1486 Ipm, 1547 Monast
Wolrishton, *Wulveston*, *Wulfston*, *Wulston* 1535 VE
Woolston 1673, *Woolson* 1698 *FF*

'*Wulfric*'s farm,' *v.* tun. "And had its appellation originally from some antient possessor thereof in the Saxon time, *Wulfricus* being a name usuall in those days" (Dugdale 22).

MARSTON is *Merston* 1043 (17th) KCD 916, *Merston juxta avonam* c. 1045 (17th) ib. 939, *Merston juxta Wolvereston* 1293 *Ass*, (*super Dunnesmore*) 1296 AD iv, (*juxta Bretford*) 1304

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 *Miklow*, *Miklowslade* 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' Knygth* 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 Ipm

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. Awsley* 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 '*Aelf*'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 *Alvisley* 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 *Hauokestiestrete* 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*, *Hockeleye* 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 *Hockele*(*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[1], HARVEST HILL[2], MUZZARDS WOOD[3] and PIKERS LANE[4] (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 Pekkere* (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. *Dudleyfeld* 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 *Pikeford* 1362 Dugd 696, *Pickford Gate* 1725 B. PINKETTS BOOTH is *Pinkets booth* ib. SANDPIT FM (6″). Cf. *Sandpitlane* 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. *Wyndemulnefeld* ib.

Ashow

ASHOW

Asceshot 1086 DB

Essesho t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, *Hessesho* c. 1279 AD iii, *Esses(c)ho* ib., t. Ed 1 ib., 1291 Tax

Esseho 1201 P, 1215 ChR, 1221 *Ass*

Assesho 13th *AD*, 1291 Tax, 1298 AD i, *Hassesho* 1242 Fees, *Ascheso* 1262 *Ass*, *Asshesho* 1298 AD i, 1340 *FF*, *Ashyshou* 1299 AD i, *Asscheshow* 1318 ib.

[1] *Brounslane* 1411 *Coventry*. [2] *Harveshill* 1531 *Ct*, 1606 *Recov*.
[3] *Moserddeswod*, *le Moserdeswod* 1411 *Coventry*.
[4] Cf. *Pikers Field* c. 1840 *TA*.

Assehawe 1208 FF, 1230 P (p), *Asshawe* 1341 AD iii
Axeho, *Asseho* 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, *Biricota*, *-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
Bahtkenton c. 1230 AD iv, *Batkinton* 1242 Fees, *Bathkyngton* 1410 *FF*, *Bathkynton al. Bagginton* 1545 LP, *Batkington* c. 1650 Fee Farm Rents

Bakynton 1235, 1285, 1328 Ipm, 1326 Ch
Batheketon 1279 *Nott*
Bagyn(g)ton 1544 LP, 1545 PCC, *Bathekyngton al. Bagington* 1547 Monast, (*al. Bathyngton*) 1551 *Recov*, *Bagginton al. Bathington* 1667 *FF*, *Baggington* 1625 Sess

'*B(e)adeca*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun.

RYTON BRIDGE (*olim* FINFORD BRIDGE) is *Finteford* t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, 1221 FF, *Fintefortheb'ge* 1221 *Ass*, *Fintford* 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 *fyniht*, '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*).

BAGINTON CASTLE. Cf. *le castell yard* 1585 *LRMB*. Only the site of the castle now remains. BAGINTON MILL. Cf. *molendin. de Bakynton* 1536 *MinAcct*. THE LUNT (6″) is *Lunt* c. 1840 *TA*. ROCK FM. Cf. *Baginton Rock* 1850 White. ROWLEY LANE (6″). Cf. *Rowley furlong* 1840 *TA*. WHITMORE WOOD (6″). Cf. *Whytmore copyce* 1544 *MinAcct*, (*copies*) 1585 *LRMB*.

Binley

BINLEY

Bilnei, *Bilueie* (sic) 1086 DB, *Bilneia* 1191 P (p)
Bilingheia t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*
Bileney 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*
Binlea 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, *Yearnesford*, *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*
Bramdun, *Brampdon* 1232 *Ass*, *Bramdon* 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 *Bromdun* 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.

Bratford 1542 *MinAcct*, 1601 PCC
Bretford al. Bradford 1684 *Recov*

No certainty is possible. The name may be for *Breta-ford*, 'ford of the Britons,' but we cannot do more than conjecture. The name would not be inappropriate as it takes the Fosse Way over the Avon. Cf. Britford al. Burford (PN W 38), with difficult forms, which perhaps have the same ultimate history. For a similar name we might compare Walter (PN Ess 239–40), earlier *wealh-fær*, 'British passage,' used of a ford on an old Roman road.

HILL FM[1] and HOCKLEY (6″) were the homes of William *del Hull* (1304 *Ass*) and Henry de *Hockeleye* (1293 ib.) and John *Hockele* (1337 *Rental*). The latter is probably a name of manorial origin, the family having come from one of the Hockleys. Cf. *supra* 153.

BRANDON BRIDGE is *pont. de Brandon* 1262 *Ass*, *Branden bridge* 1588 *LRMB*. THE POOLS (6″) is so named c. 1840 (*TA*). SIDENHILL PLANTATION (6″) is *Sydehale* 12th *Combe*, *Sidon Hill* c. 1840 *TA*. Cf. Sydnall Lane *supra* 109.

Bubbenhall

BUBBENHALL

Bubenhalle 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, *Bubbenhull* 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[1] (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[2]

COUNDON [kɑundən]

Condone, *Condelme* 1086 DB
Cundelma 1172 P, *-e* 1255 *Spencer*, 1262 FF, *Ass*
Cundealme c. 1185 (1348) Ch, *Cundeaume* 1202 FF
Cumdiauim (sic) 1195 Cur, *Cumdelme*, *Delme* 1221 Pap
Cundulme 1247 *Ass*, 1257 Ch, 1318 *Queen's*, *Nethercundulme* 1304 *Ass*, *Condulme* 1279 *Nott*, 1332 SR, 1436 IpmR
Condolme 1257 Monast, 1277 *Queen's*, *Cundolme* 1272, 1299 *Ass*
Cundulph 1262 *Ass*
Coundolme 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*, *Coundulmfelde* 1335 ib.
Condulmen 1367 *FF*, *Coundelme juxta Allesleye* 1384 ib.
Coumdon 1380 Pat
Cundull 1392 Pat, *Coundull* 1393 IpmR
Coundon 1411 *FF*, *-den* 1542 LP, 1547 Monast, *Counden al. Cunden* 1787 *Recov*
Couldon 1545 LP
Cowndon 1657 *FF*

[1] Fägersten (PN Do 133) shows that the history of Bucknowle (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 *Cundwalh*, *Cundigeorn*. Hence possibly '*Cunda*'s hill.'

NOTE. *le Grenelane, Paynell lane, Pokelane, le Wallane* 1411 *Coventry*.

BROWNSHILL GREEN is *le Brounsehulfelde* 1411 *Coventry*, *Bronshilfeld* 1538 *LRMB*, *Brownshall Green* 1752 J. It may be that the second element is scylf, '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 Mothouse* 1539 CovCh.

Coventry

COVENTRY

Couentre 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

(*æt*) *Couæntree* c. 1050 BM

Cofentreo c. 1060 (*s.a.* 1057 D), *Cofantreo* c. 1060 (*s.a.* 1053 C) ASC, *Cofentreium* c. 1070 BM

Couintre(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*

Covintry 1249 AD iii, *Kovintre* 1274 ib.

Covingtre 1278 RH, *-yng-* 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 Dernezate* 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 *dierne*, '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 Bisshop 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 strett yate* 1421 ib., *þe 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, *Gosfordzate* 1446 LeetBk, leading to Gosford *infra* 166; GRAY FRIARS GATE, *the Frer gate* 1421, *Frerezate* 1450 ib., by Grey Friars Lane *infra* 162; HILL GATE, *Hill streit yate* 1423, *Hul strete yate* 1451 ib., *v.* Hill St *infra* 163; LITTLE PARK GATE, *Lytull parke streitt yate* 1421 ib., *v. infra* 163; NEW GATE, *the New yate* 1421, *Newezate* 1450 ib. This was at the south end of Muchpark St. PRIORY GATE, *the Priore yate* 1518 ib.; SPON GATE, *Spon stretezate* 1450 ib., *v. infra* 167; and WELL ST GATE, *the Well strete yate* 1421 ib. An alternative name for the last was *Bablake zate* 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* l. BABLAKE is *Babelake*, *Babilake*, *Babylake* 1336 *Coventry*, *Babbelake* 1344 AD v, 1359 Pat, *Babelak* 1359 BPR, *Bablake* 1470 AD ii. '*Babba*'s stream,' *v.* lacu. Cf. Bablockhithe (PN O 44). BAILEY LANE is *le Bayl(l)ilone* 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, *Bysshopestrete* 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, *Bitwene 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 Bochery* 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, Cokestrete* 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 Erlesmulne* 1335 *Coventry, Erles mill* 1538 *LRMB.* Cf. Earl St *infra.* CROSS CHEAPING is *le Croschepyng* 1335 *Coventry, Forum crucis* 1363 AD v, *le Croschepynges* 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. *Crowmulne, Crowberne* 1335 *Coventry.* DAYS LANE is possibly identical with *Daiesielane* 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 Draperye* 1552 Pat. Cf. Drapery (PN Nth 7). EARL ST is *Erlstrete by Smithiesford Bridge, in vico Comitis* c. 1225 AD iii, *Rue le Counte* 1351 ib., *Irle strete* 1471 LeetBk and was a portion of the Earl's part of the town. Cf. Smithford St *infra* 163. FLEET ST is *Fletestreite* 1549 Pat. It is near the Sherbourne *supra* 5, *v.* fleot. FOLESHILL RD leads to Foleshill *supra* 109. Cf. *Folxhullane* 1411 *Coventry.* GOSFORD ST is *strete of Gosford* 1271 AD iv, *Gosseforde Stret* 1306 AD v, *in vico de Gosford* c. 1320 *Combe. v.* Gosford Green *infra* 166. GREY FRIARS LANE is *Greyfrerlane* 1503 Ipm, *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*, *Hillecrossestret* 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, *Irnmongersrow*, *Iremongerrow* 1411 *Coventry*, *Ironmongers Lane* 1656 Dugdale. Cf. the same street-name in London. JORDAN WELL is *le Jordanwell* c. 1274 AD iii, *Jorden welle* 1384 LeetBk, *Jurdenwell* 1423 ib., *Jurden well* t. Ed 6 *Rental*. Either from the common ME pers. name *Jordan* or from the river of that name. LEICESTER ST was earlier *Doggelone* 1221 *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, *Litel park strete* 1364 BPR, *Lytle Parke Strete* t. Ed 6 *Rental*. MUCHPARK ST is *in vico parci* c. 1200 *CartMisc*, *Parkstrete* c. 1320 *Combe*, *Mucheparkestrete* 1335 *Coventry*, *vicus parci majoris* 1384 LeetBk, *Micheparke strete* t. Ed 6 *Rental*, *Moche 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 Palmerslone* t. Ed 2, 1411 *Coventry*, *Palmers lane* t. Ed 6 *Rental* and may take its name from the family of William *Palmer* (14th *Coventry*), or it may be, as suggested by Poole (396), that it derives its name from its having been 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 Gatestrete* 1545 LP. RED DIKE is *rubea 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*, *Agneslane* 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 Scī Nicholai* 1411 *Coventry* from the church of St Nicholas which formerly stood here. SANDY LANE may be identical with *Sandepytlane* 1411 *Coventry*. SHUT LANE is so named in 1675 (Poole) and is possibly identical with *Shotteslane* 1384 LeetBk. SMITHFORD ST is *Smythefordestrete* 1335, *Smythfordstrete* 1411 *Coventry*, *vicus de Smythford* 1384 LeetBk, from a place called (*bridge of*) *Smytesforde* 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. TENTERS CLOSE is *Tenter close* 1748 LeetBk, referring to a place where cloth was stretched. Cf. Stafford St in Birmingham *supra* 39. VICAR LANE is *Vikerslone* 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 wasto*) 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* l.

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; *Lewynnes lane* 1386 ib. (cf. *tenement of William Lewynes* n.d. AD iv); *le Lychelane* 1411 *Coventry* (OE *līc*, 'corpse'); *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 *Quarelforlong* 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 Salterlon* 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 Schire-borne* 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, *Bischele* 1247 *Ass*, *Busshele milne* 1382 Pat, *Bisseleie* 1656 Dugdale. Probably 'bush wood or clearing.' Cf. Bisley (PN Sr 103).

CHARTERHOUSE (6″). 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).

LP, with reference to the House of the Carthusian order founded here in 1381 (Pat). Cf. The Charterhouse in London.

CHEYLESMORE (6″)

Cheylesmore 1250 FF *et freq* to 1656 Dugdale, *Cheylesmor grene* 1324 CovCh, *Cheilesmor(e)* 1345, 1346, 1374 Ch, 1358 BPR
Chelesmore t. Ed 2 *Coventry*, *-mere* 1334 Pat, *-mour* 1395 IpmR
Cheillesmor(e) 1378, 1399 Ch
Chailesmore 1393 Pat, 1421 Cl, *Chayles-* 1446 Pat
Chilesmore 1461 IpmR, 1656 Dugdale
Childesmore 1539 LP, *Chyldis-* 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), *æt 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 Sherbourne[1] 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 *cægel* is here used as a pers. name of the nickname type. Hence '*Cægel*'s marsh,' *v.* mor.

DALECOTE (6″) is probably to be associated with *Dilcokesmulle* 1331 *Ass*, *Dilcockesmilne* 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, *Gosfordegrene* 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., *Guppleford* 1675 Poole. Cf. also *Gopyleslone* 13th *LegerBk*, *Guphul lane* 1423, *Guppylle 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, *Harenhal(e)* c. 1185 (1348) Ch, 1223 FF, 1304 *Ass*, 1308 AD iv, *Haranhall* 1221 Pap, *Ernhale* 1221 *Ass*, *Arnhale* 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, *Pottheresharnale*, *Prioresharnale* 1315 *Ass*, *Priorsharnhale* 1348 *FF*, *Harnehalewaste* 1411 *Coventry*, *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 (*æt þæm*) *hāran hēale*, i.e. '(at the) boundary nook of land,' which lay just outside the city walls.

HEARSALL COMMON is *Hetheshal(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 (*æt þæm*) *hǣðes 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.* horh, 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*, *-legh*, *Pinnesle* 1251 Pat, *Pynneleye juxta Coventre* 1293 *Ass*
Pyninglegh 1272 *Ass* (p), *Pynglegh* 1361 Cl
Pinle(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

CartMisc, *le Sponne* 1309 *Ass*, *atte Sponne* 1361 AD iv (p), *Sponnefelde*, *Sponnewell* 1336 *Coventry*
pontem de Sponna, *Sponbrygge* 1411 ib.
le Spone cawsey t. Ed 6 *Rental*
Spaneend 1538 *LRMB*, *le Sponende* 1585 ib.

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* l.

STRIPES FM (6″) is *croft. voc. le Strype* 1411 *Coventry*, *vie regie voc. le Stripe*, *le Stripis* 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*, *Whitteley* 1324 Ipm, 1369 AD ii, 1451 Ch, *Whyteleymulne* 1331 *Ass*, *Whitley juxta Coventre* 1394 ib., *Wyttlefeld* 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. ASTHULL 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. *Grangepeece* 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

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., *Cumbyngtone* 1281 FF, *Cubbyngton* 1535 VE

Cobyngton 1486 Ipm, 1502 AD iii

Probably '*Cubba*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun. 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 *Cūþbeorht*. 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 *EnclA*. 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

HARBURY

(*æt*) *Hereburgebyrig* 1002 (c. 1100) ASWills, 1004 (c. 1100) KCD 710

Herborbeia c. 1080 France, *Herburbiria* c. 1165 *AddCh*

Erburgeberie, Edburberie, Erburberie 1086 DB, *Edburbire* 1247 *Ass*

Hereburebiri t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth, -buri* 1185 Templars

Herberburia 1170 (1314) Ch *et freq* to 1397 Pat, with variant spellings *-biri, -bury, -bire, Herburberie* 1200 Cur, *-bure* 1201 FF *et freq* to 1484 AD iii, *Herbrebury* 1279 *Nott, Herburbury* 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. Harburbury 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

BISHOPS ITCHINGTON

Icetone 1086 DB, *Ichenton(a)* 1135 (1348), 1259 Ch, *Ychenton* 1152 RegAlb

Uchenton Epi 1247 *Ass*, *Huchenden Ep'i* 1535 VE

Ichinton Episcopi 1291 Tax, *Bisshopesychengton* 1384 Pat, *Bisschopes Ichyngton* 1406 AD v, *Fishers Itchington* 1575 ib., *Busshoppes Itchynton* 1597 PCC, *Itchington Episcopi al. Fishers Itchington al. Itchington inferior* 1604 *FF*, *Nether Itchington* 1636 Sess

'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. Cf. *Ham meadow* 1761 *EnclA*, *v.* hamm. HOLMES HO. Cf. *the Holme close* 1642, *Holme meads* 1687 Ladbroke. *v.* holmr. MILL PIT FM (6″) is *Mill Pitts* 1761 *EnclA*. Cf. *Mulnepolhul* 1246 RegAlb. SPRING FM (Lower and Upper) is *Spring Farm House* c. 1840 *TA*. STARBOLD FM is so named in 1850 (White). Locally known as *Starveoul*.

Kenilworth

KENILWORTH

Chinewrde 1086 DB

Chenilleuurda, Cheningeuurda, Kinildewrda, Kiningewrda, Chenildeworda t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth, Chenildeworda* t. Hy 1 (1314) Ch

Kiningwurde 1122 *Kenilworth, Keningewurd'* 1190 P

Chinedewurdie early Hy 2 Dane, *Kineldewurdia* t. Hy 2 *AD, Kineldewurth* c. 1160 AC

Kenildewurða 1164, 1173 P, *-worth'* 1203 Cur, *-wurthe* 1232 *Ass*

Chinildewurtha 1172 P, *-wrda* t. Hy 2 (1314) Ch

Kinildewurtha 1172 P, 1208, 1224 FF, *Kinelewurth* t. Hy 2 (1235) Ch

Chenillewrda t. Hy 2 BM, *Kenelleworth* 1195 P, *Kenelewrde* 1229 BM, *Kenyl(l)wrth* 1262 *Ass*, 1284 FF, *Kenileworth* 1263 BM, *Kenilleworth* 1266 ib., *Kenleworth* 1297 Ipm, *Kenelworth* 1301 ib., 1459 Ch

Chenelingwurthe 1194 Cur, *Kinelingwrth* 1196 FF, *Kivelingwurth* 1235 Ch, *Kenylingworth* 1251 Fees, *Kenelyng-* 1315 *Ass*

Kenliwurða, Keneliwrðe 1195, *Keneliwurða* 1197 P

Kelingworth 1316 Ipm

Kenyngworth 1352 BPR

Kelyngworth 1420 Pat

Kyllingworth 1447 *FF et freq* to 1624 PCC, *Kenelworth al. Killingworth* 1598 *Recov*, 1605 *FF, Kennelworth, Killingworth* (same entry) 1635 Sess, *Killingworth al. Kenelmworth* 1675 Ogilby

'Farm of a woman named *Cynehild*,' *v.* **worþ**. Some of the later forms would appear to have been influenced by Kilworth (Lei) *olim Kivelingworth, Kilingworth*, etc. The pers. name *Cynehild* must have been common in the West Midlands, for it is found in minor names *Cynildewyrðe* (KCD 670) in Whittington (Wo) and *Cynelde weorðe* (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 *Glinton*) 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 Crewe (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.* **fyrhðe**.

REDFERN MANOR

Wiredefen t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*
Wridefen ib. *et freq* to 1459 Ch, *Wryde-* 1262 *Ass* (p), 1279 *Nott*, 1291 Tax, 1316 Ipm, *Wridfen* 1387 IpmR
Wredefen t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*
Rudfyn 1535 VE, *Wryddeffyn al. Rudffyn* 1542 *MinAcct*, *Ridfen* 1576 S, 1610 Speed, *Rudfenne lane* 1581 *LRMB*, *Rudphyn* 1586 PCC, *Rudfen* 1609 *FF*, 1656 Dugdale, *Rudfine* 1625 PCC, *Radfin* 1635 Sess, *Redfen* 1908 O.S., *Redfern* 1921 ib.

This is a compound of OE **wrid(e)**, **wriþ(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 *Castleende* 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. *Linghams Parke* 1652 *ParlSurv.* LONG MEADOW FM is *Longe medowe* 1581 *LRMB.* MILL END (6″). Cf. *Myllfelde* 1540 *MinAcct.* NEWFIELD FM (6″) is *Newefeild* 1581 *LRMB.* PARKFIELD. Cf. *in parco de Kenilleworth* 1227 ClR, *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[1]

KERESLEY [kɛˑəzli]

Keresleia c. 1144 (1348) Ch, *-lega* 1179 P (p), 1221 *Ass*, *-le* c. 1185 (1348) Ch, 1345 *FF*, *-leye* 1275 Ipm, 1327 SR, 1451 Ch, *Kerusley* 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 *cærse*, '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*, *Theefestakefelde* 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.

BUNSON'S WOOD (6″). Cf. *Bunson Close* c. 1840 *TA*. GOLDEN GREEN (6″) is so named ib. Possibly we may compare *Goldecroft* c. 1270, *Goldhord croft* 1331 *Queen's* in the parish, evidently the scene of some treasure-find. HOUNDSHILL (6″) is *Hondeshulle* 1392 ib., *Hounds Hill* c. 1840 *TA*. KERESLEY HALL. Cf. *le Halleplace*, *le Hallestede* 1411 *Coventry*, *v.* stede. LEIGHTON FM (6″). Cf. *Leghton feld* 1538 *LRMB*, *Leyghton fyld* 1542 *MinAcct*, *v.* leactun. MOAT HO is *le Motehouse* ib. PENNY PARK (6″). Cf. *le Penystake* 1338 *Coventry*. RED HOUSE FM is *the Red House* c. 1830 O.S. SPRINGFIELD HILL. Cf. *Spring Field*, *Close*, *Meadow* c. 1840 *TA*.

Leamington Spa

LEAMINGTON SPA

Lamintone 1086 DB, t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, t. Hy 2 (1478) Pat, *Lamuntona* ib., *Lamminton* 1170 (1314) Ch

Lementona t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*

Leminton(a) ib., 1198, 1232 Fees, 1279 *Nott*, *Lemynton juxta Warrewicium* 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*, *Neuwebaut Comyn* 1289 *Ass*, *Neubolde Comyn* 1327 SR, *Comynes Neubold* 1385 *Spencer*, *Newbold Comon al. Comyn* 1633 *Recov.* 'New building,' *v.* **bōðl**. 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 signifieth 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

LILLINGTON

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
Lilentona 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-*, *Milvretone* 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[1] (6″)

Edelmecote 1202 FF, *Edelmes-* 1221 *Ass et freq* to 1285 *FF*, *Edulme-* 1247 *Ass*, (*pont. de*) *Edulmescote* 1262 *Ass*, 1332 SR, *Edelinscote* 1270 Ipm

Edmundescote 1279 *Nott*, 1315 Ipm, 1392 AD iv, *-mondes-* 1486 KnowleG, 1576 S, 1610 Speed, (*Milne*) 1610 PCC

Edulvescote 1314 Ipm, 1315 Cl, 1329 Ipm

Edlescote 1326 *FF*, *Dilmescote* 1327 SR, *Edelescote* 1336 QW, *Edmescote al. Edlescote* 1408 *FF*

Edmundscotebrugge 1357 *Add*

Emescote 1397, 1427, 1434 Pat, *Emscot* 1506 KnowleG, *Empscote* 1542 *CtRequests*, *Edmundescote al. Emscote* 1610 *FF*

Eddemescote 1406 AD iv, *Edmescote* 1408 ib., *-mus-* 1416 ib.

Edenescote 1408 Ch

The earliest forms point to an OE *Ēadhelmes 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

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

[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
Radeford 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).

FOSSE FM is *Foss Farm* 1821 G. It is by the Fosse Way. ISLE OF WIGHT BARN (6″). *v.* Echills Wood *infra* 182. LEASOW FM. *v.* Leisure Barn *supra* 23. LONG FURLONG PIT SPINNEY (6″). Cf. *le Longefurlong* 1282 *CartMisc.*

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*

Ruton 1221 FF, 1274 Ipm, (*in Donnesmor*) 1286 Pat
Ryton 1535 VE, (*Ruiton 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 [stɑitʃəl]

Stivichall c. 1144 (1348) Ch, *Stivichale* 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 **styfic**, 'stump,' and **healh**, 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

Stenlee 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 Ardern(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*

Bokeden 13th *LegerBk*

Bogindene 1284 Ch, *Buggendon* 1285 *Ass*, *-den* 13th *LegerBk*, *Bogedon* 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*, *Bokyndenegraunges* 1381 Pat, *Bokendunsmedowe* 1536 *MinAcct*, *Bokenden Grange in Hurst* 1542 LP, *Bukingtons grange* t. Hy 8 *Rental*, *Bokendens al. Bulkyngtons 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*.

CANLEY

Canelea 1179 P (p), *-le* 1279 *Nott*, 1284 Ch, 1343 Pat, *Kaneley(e)* 1266, 1286 Pat (p)
Canlege 1221 *Ass*, *-ley* 1318 *AD*, t. Ed 3 *Coventry*
Canneley t. Hy 3 *CartMisc*, 1288 *Ass* (p), 1324 AD iii, *Cannaleye* 1352 *FF*

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*, *Cloutebrigge inter Coventre et Cubynton* 1353 Works, *Cloudebrygge* 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 heathe* 1581 *LRMB*. This may be a compound of OE *cræt*, '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 *Crætta*. 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
Croylefeud 1262 *Ass*, *Croilefeld* 13th *LegerBk*
Crulefeld 1262 *Ass*, 1284 Ch *et freq* to 1383 Pat, *-fyld* 1535 VE

Crullefeld 1268 Ch, 1272 *Ass*
Crefelde 1524 *SR*
Cryefeld 1536 Monast, *Cryfeld al. Cruelfeld* 1542 *MinAcct*, *Crewelfeilde al. Creyfeilde* 1590 AD v
Crewelfeld 1540 *MinAcct*, *Cruelfeld Graunge* 1545 LP
Cruefeild al. Creyfeild 1650 *Recov*
Crowellfeild al. Cryfeild 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*, *Netherdalles* (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, *Fenybrough 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

*Fligh*amsted 1185 Templars, 1200 ChR, *Fligehamestud'* 1200 FineR

Flechham(e)stede 1190, 1191, *Flechamsteda* 1192 P, *Flechampstede* 1288 Misc, *-hamstude* 1327 SR, *Overfletchehamstede* 1394 *Ass*, *Flecchamsted* 1502 Ipm, *Flechehamstede* 1505 Pat

Flexhamstede 1197 P

Flichamstede 1201 Cur, *Flich(h)amsted* 1221, 1232 *Ass*, *-stude* early Hy 3 *CartMisc*, *Flicheham(p)stede* 1232, 1330, *Flichampstede* 1394 *Ass*, *Flicchamested* c. 1250 *Kenilworth*

v. hamstede. The first element may be the OE *flicce*, '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 Homegraunge* 1279 *CartMisc*, *Homgrange* 1284 Ch, *Honigraunge* (sic) 1285 QW, *Homgrave* (sic) 1291 Tax, *Hom(e)gra(u)nge mulne* 1367 Pat, 1384 *Ct*, *Home grange* 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

Helihull 1232 *Ass* (p), 1332 SR, *Helum* 1291 Tax
grangia de Helewinine (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
Helynghull grange 1542 *MinAcct*, *Kingshill al. Hellinghill al. Hull* 1655 *Recov*, *Kingshill al. Hellinghull* 1659 *FF*, *Hull al. 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 mannour 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)mot and stow. Cf. Mutlow (PN Ess lxii, 543). There is an artificial mound here 300 yards south-south-west of the church.

STARETON is *Staverton* 1156 P *et freq* to 1189 ib., 1198 Fees *et freq* to 1536 Monast, *Stauertona* 1225 Bracton, *Starton* 1279 *Nott*, *Stareton* 1393 AD vi, *Starton* 1656 Dugdale, *Staverton al.*

Starton 1679 *FF*. The name is identical in origin with Staverton (PN Nth 28), the first element being OE *stæfer*, '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 *tǣsel*, '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, *Whetheleye* 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 *wǣðe*, 'hunting,' derived from *wǣðan*, 'to hunt.' This would be cognate with OE *wāð* which is on record. For *bruille* cf. Broyle (PN Sx 70).

WESTLEY BRIDGE is *Wolfyeuesbrygge*, *Wolfiesbrugge* 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, *Whatburgele* 1232 *Ass*, *Wadberleye* 1275 Ipm, *Waberley* 1279 *Nott*, *Quatburle* 1285 *Ass*, *Waburley* t. Ed 1 *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*).

BLACKWASTE WOOD (6″) is *Blakewaste* 1542 *MinAcct.* CHANTRY HEATH is so named c. 1840 (*TA*). FURZENHILL FM is *Furzen Farm* 1821 G, *Fuzzen Hill* 1850 White. GIBBET HILL. Cf. *Gibbet Close* c. 1840 *TA* and *Gallow hyll* 1546 *Deed.* GROVE FM (6″). Cf. *Groveland* 1536 *MinAcct.* HURST FM is *Hurst* 1204 ChR, (*in Stonleye*) 1330 *AD*, *Herst* 1279 *Nott* (p). *v.* hyrst. THE LEASOWS. Cf. Leisure Barn *supra* 23. LEICESTER LANE (6″) is *Leycestrewey* 1356 *Stowe*. LIMBRICK FM (6″). Cf. *Limbrick Barn* c. 1840 *TA*. MOAT FM (6″). Cf. *Moat close* ib. MOUNT NOD is so named in 1821 (G). NEW HOUSE FM is *New House* ib. PARK WOOD. Cf. *le Parkefeld* 1538 *MinAcct.* PIG WOOD (6″) is so named c. 1840 (*TA*). ROUGHKNOWLES WOOD (6″) is *Rough Knolles* 1536 *MinAcct.* SOWE MOUTH is *aqua de Sowe mouthe* ib. For the river-name *v. supra* 5. It is also called *Avenesmouth* (13th *LegerBk*). STONELEIGH BRIDGE is *pontem de Stoneley* 1536 *MinAcct*, *Stonely Bridge* 1538 LP. TEN SHILLING WOOD (6″). Cf. *Ten Shilling Field* c. 1840 *TA*. TILE HILL is *Tylhull* 13th *LegerBk*. WESTWOOD HEATH is *Westwode* 1250 Ch, (*juxta Waburle*) 1308 *LegerBk*, *West Wodeheth* (sic) 1402 *Ct*. WHITEFIELDS (6″) is *Whet(e)feld* 1536 *MinAcct*, *le Whytefelde* 1542 ib. Probably 'wheat field,' with later corruption. WHITE MOOR (6″) is *Whitmorefeld* 1362 Cl.

Ufton

UFTON

Hulhtune 1043 (17th) KCD 916

Ulfton 1043 (1267) Ch, 1352 Pat, *Ulfeton* 1457–60 ECP, *Wlfeton* 1444 AD i

Olufton c. 1045 (17th) KCD 939, 1545 LP, *Ollouſton* c. 1057 Monast, *Ollifton* 1139 RegAlb, *Oluston* 1290 Pat

Ulchetone 1086 DB, *Ulehtonam* c. 1144 (1348) Ch, *Ulehtan*, *Hulugton* 1221 Pap, *Ulghton* 1284, 1290 Pat, 1314 *FF*, 1315 *Ass*, *Oulghetone* 1306 ib., *Ulughton* 1309 ib.

Olechton 1257 Ch, *Olefton* 1257 Monast, *Olcheton* 1285 *Ass*

Oluton 1262 ib., 1297 Cl (p), *Olouton*, *Olughton* 1278 *Coventry*, *Oluweton* 1279 *Nott*, *Oloughton* 1284, 1364 Monast, 1549 Pat, *Olougton* 1285 *Ass*, *Olughton* 1291 Tax, 1312 *FF*, 1325 Ipm, 1327, 1332 SR, 1355 Pat, *Olgton* 1314 RegAlb, *Holughton* 1320 Pat, *Oloughton al. Oluffton* 1558 *FF*

Oulouton 1285, *Oulghetone* 1306 *Ass*

Vleughton 1319 Pat

Oloughton and Ufton (sic) 1535 VE, *Ufton al. Oloughton* 1536 BM, *Oulfton al. Ufton* 1610, *Olufton al. Wlueton al. Ufton* 1674 *FF*

Olufton 1554 Pat, *Oloughton al. Oluffton* 1558 *FF*, *Owlufton* 1585 *LRMB*

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 [χ] which we find in [inʌf] 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 *Wulluhttun* 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 *wullafes wællan* for *wulflafes wællan* in this same charter, *Wlwahrd* for *Wulfweard*, DB *Wluuara* for *Wulfwaru*, *Wluuold* for *Wulfweald*, *Wluuard* for *Wulfweard*, *Wlwi* 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 *Wulluhttun*, and in *Wulluhtgraf* 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 *Wulluhtingtun*, with connective **ing**, rather than simple *Wulluhttun*. Hence, '*Wulfwiht*'s farm,' *v.* **tun**.

UFTON HILL and WOOD. Cf. *Heehull* 1278 *Coventry*, *Lutelewodeweye* t. Ed 2 Dugd 250.

Walsgrave on Sowe

WALSGRAVE ON SOWE

Sowe 1043 (17th) KCD 916 *et passim* to 1850 White, *Sowa* 1086 DB, *Sow* c. 1045 (17th) KCD 939, (*juxta Anesty*) 1293 *Ass*
Sogh 1200 Cur, 1232 *Ass*, *Sohe* 1203 Cur
Showe 1247 *Ass*, *Souhe* 1274 Salt vi, *Souwe* 1279 *Nott*

Until late in the 19th century the parish was always known as *Sow(e)* from the river on which it stands (*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 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 *Woldegrove* in 1411 *Coventry*, *Walgrove* 1576 S. It must be a compound of **weald** and **graf**.

NOTE. *Ladylane* 1411 *Coventry*.

ATTOXHALL (lost) is *Hastokeshale* c. 1350 *Rental*, 1366 *FF*, *Harstokeshale*, *Hartokeshale* 1358 BPR, *Attokeshale* 1364 *FF*, *Attoxhale* 1411 *Coventry*, 1656 Dugdale, *-hall* 1541 *MinAcct*. The forms are too late and uncertain for any etymology to be possible.

HAWKSBURY is *Haukesbury* 1350 *Ass*, 1352 AD iii, 1411 *Coventry*,

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, *Wroutholme*, *Wrougtholme*, *le Wroutham* 1356 *Stowe*, *Wroutholm*, *Wrouthom* 1411 *Coventry*. It would seem that the first element here must be the OE *wroht*, 'accusation, crime, strife,' found in *wrohthangra*, a boundary-mark in an OE charter of Wootton by Sunningwell (Berks) KCD 1283. *wrohthangra* 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 *Wrohthuson* (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*, *Wodeweye* 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

WHITNASH

Witenas 1086 DB, *Witenasche* 1222 FF, *-asse* t. Hy 3 *Kenilworth*, *-ash* 1316 FA, *Wihtenasshe* 1235 Fees, *Whitenasshe* 1327 SR, 1428 FA, 1458 AD iii, *Whitnash* 1535 VE

Witenessia, *Witenes* t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, *Witenes* t. Hy 2 (1314) Ch, *Witenesse* 1223 Bracton

Wythinhash, *Wythynhas* 1326 Ipm

Whitnyche al. Whitnashe 1606 *FF*, *Whitnash al. Whitnish* 1666 ib.

'At the white ash,' *v.* hwit, æsc.

Willenhall[1]

WILLENHALL [winəl]

Wilenhala t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, *-hale* 1221 Pap, *Ass*, c. 1236 AD ii, *-hall* 1221 Pap, *Wylenhal* 1241 FF, 1279 *Nott*, *Wylynhale* 1327 SR

Wilihale 1195 P

Wilnhal(e) 1236 Fees, 1291 Tax, 1334 Ipm, *Wyln(e)hale* 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

LEEK WOOTTON

Wttuna t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, *Wottona* 1122 (1314) Ch, *-tone* 1203, 1204 Cur *et freq* to 1459 Ch, (*juxta Kenilleworth*) 1419 *FF*, *Wutton* 1235, 1242 Fees, 1259 Ipm, 1320 Ch

[1] Now included in Holy Trinity, Coventry.

Witona 1170 (1314) Ch, *Wittone* 1200 Cur
Lecwotton 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 Woottons?

BLACKLOW HILL (6″) is *Blakelowe* 14th John de Trokelowe[1], *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*, *Wudecota* 1173 P, 1190 AC, *Wudicota* 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).

Wyken

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. (*æt 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

'The bare hill,' *v.* calu, dun. Cf. Callow Hill (PN Sr 120).

HUNGERLEY HALL FM and UNGLEY HO. Cf. *Hungerley meadowe*, *Hongerley 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. BARLICHWAY HUNDRED

Barlicheweihund' 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 *bærlic 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 *Haseler* 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*, *Fernecūbe 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 [ɔ'lstə]

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*

Alecestre 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*

Alsettur 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 *Buttermarkett street* 1607 *Survey.* HIGH ST is mentioned c. 1350 *WaDeed.* MALT MILL LANE is *Maultmill lane* 1607 *Survey.* PRIORY ROAD. Cf. *Priers 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 1 *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 COUGHTON 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

GREAT ALNE [ɔ·n]

Alne 1086 DB, *Alna* c. 1086 (1190) *Evesham*, 1165 P (p), *Awnde* 1546 *SR*, 1575 *FF*, *Awne* 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, *Roun(e)alne* 1262, 1272 *Ass*, *Rowehalne* 1292 Wigorn, *Rowe Alne* 1327 SR

Rownde Alne 1525 *SR*, *Round Alne* 1584 *et passim* WillsWo, *Round Alne al. Magna Alne* 1584 ib., *Great Aulne* 1627 *SR*, *Great Alne al. Round Alne* 1658 *Recov*, *Alne Magna al. Alne Rotunda* 1677 *FF*

The place takes its name from the river on which it stands, *v. supra* 1. *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 *Collesters* (1662 *Coughton*) and is probably to be associated with the place called *Colehurste* 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

ARROW

[*Arosætna* 11th BCS 297]
Arne (sic) 710 (14th) BCS 127, *Arue* 1086 DB, 1230 P
Arwa 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
Aruw(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, *Kingeleia* 1221 FF, *Kyngelegh* 1262 *Ass*, *-ley(e)* 1318 *Ass* (p), 1329 Pat, 1350 BM, *Kyngesle* 1285 *Ass*, *Kynleye* 1315 AD i, *Kyngeleye* 1307 *Ass* (p),

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*. COLDCOMFORT FM is *Cold Comfort* 1821 G. GRUNTHILL is *North, South Grunt Hill* ib. Cf. *Gronteswey, Grunteswey* 1311 *Coughton*. OLD PARK WOOD is so named in 1821 (G). THORNHILL FM. Cf. *Thorn Hill Wood* ib.

Aston Cantlow

ASTON CANTLOW

Estone 1086 DB, 1169, 1175 P, 1232, 1251 Fees, *Estunam* 12th Winchcombe, *Haston* 1254 Ipm

Aston Cantilup' 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., (*Cauntelou*p) 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 *Newehā* 1086 DB, *Newenham* 1316 FA, *Neuwenham* 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*) *Patthelowe* 13th *CartMisc*, *Pottelowe* 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).

SHELFIELD is *Shelfhulle* 1221 *Ass* (p), 1313 Ipm, 1397 Cl, 1436 IpmR, *Schelf-* 13th Winchcombe, 1262 FF, 1322 BM, *Scelefhull* 1328 Ch, *Shelfeld* 1547 Monast, 1602 PCC, *Shelfylde* 1547 *Ct*, *Sheffeild* 1623 *Recov*, *Shelfhull* 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]

Wilmundigcotan 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
Wynnecote 1295 *FF*, *Wilmecoate al. Wimcott* 1657 ib.

'*Wilmund*'s cottage(s)' with connective **ing**. *v.* **cot(e)** and cf. Wilnecote *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, *Parva Awne* 1638 *FF*. *Little* in distinction from Great Alne *supra* 194. ASTON MILL. Cf. *Mylmedewe* 1554 Pat. BROADLOW COTTAGE (6″) is possibly identical with *Brodeleys* 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 [biˑəli]

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
Burgelai 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*
Byrley al. Bureley 1545 LP, 1549 Pat, (*al. Burley*) 1550 *Deeds Enrolled*
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 [biːətən]. 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* [bjuːdsɑːt]

(*Castellum*) *de Bello Deserto* 1141 (17th) Geoffrey de Mandeville

Bealdesert 1175 P, *Beaudesert(e)* 1221 *Ass et freq* to 1584 *FF*, *Beaw-* 1589 PCC

Beldesert 1180 ChancR, 1202 FF *et freq* to 1656 Dugdale, *Beudesert* 1199 FF, 1262 *Ass*, 1356 AD iii, 1376 BM

Beadesert 1227 ClR

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, *Bellesert* t. Hy 8 *MinAcct*, *Belzert* 1587 *FF*, *Belsert al. Beaudesert* 1655 *FF*

Beaudesert al. Belldesert al. Bellsert al. Bewdesert 1756 *Recov*

'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

'leah 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[1]

BEAUSALE [bjuˈsəl], [bouseil]

Beoshelle 1086 DB, *Beushale* 1288 *Ass* (p)
Beausala 12th BM, c. 1235 AD v, *-sale* 1316 FA, 1322 Pat, *Biaushall* 1252 Ch, *Beaushale* 1297 *Ass*, (*al. Beausale*) 1316 Ipm
Beusale 1242 Fees, 1262 *Ass*, 1301 Ipm, 1327 SR, *Beushale* 1288 *Ass* (p), *Bewsale* 1512 Ch, *Bewsall* 1547 Monast, 1588 AD vi, 1774 Poll
Bausale 1308 AD v, *Belesale* 1315 Cl, *Beweshalle* 1366 Pat

The first element in this name is most probably the same as that found in Beauxfield and Buesborough (KPN 52, PN K 565–6), 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 healh. Cf. further Bowcombe (PN D 284).

BROWNLEY GREEN (6″) is *Brunele* c. 1298 AD iv (p), *Brounleye* 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″). Cf. *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[1]

BICKMARSH[2]

(*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*, *Lyteldersyngton* 1408 Pat. Dorsington is in Gloucestershire. The early forms (PN Gl 54) make it clear that this is '*Dēorsige*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun.

CLAY HALL is *Clayhole* c. 1830 O.S. THE LEASOW. *v. supra* 23.

Bidford

BIDFORD

Budiford(e) 710 (14th) BCS 127, 1155–6 RBE, 1163–79 P, 1217 ClR *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. Bytforde* 1579 *FF*

The early forms agree with those for Bideford (PN D 87). There it is suggested that the OE form may have been *Bydingford*, '*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 Warwickshire.

[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 stræt*, 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, *Kinges 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[1]

Marnan clive, mearnan clyfe 872 (11th) BCS 537[2]
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 *turfhlawan* or turf-mounds (*turfhleo* or turf-shelter in the Bickmarsh charter *supra* 201 n., i.e. probably the most southerly point of Bidford parish) to the *holen 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 *pearroces yge* (i.e. probably the island in the river by Bidford Grange), so up on to the little *hlauw* and from there to the *mærdic* and from the *mærdic* to the broad *weg* along the way within the *sic*, along the *sic* to the *þyrspyt*, from there to within *pidewællan*, 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 cliue* (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

BILLESLEY

Billes læh 704–9 (11th) BCS 123

Billeslei 1086 DB *et passim*, with variant spellings *-ley(e)*, *-legh(e)*

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

BINTON

Bynningtun c. 1005 KCD 898[1]
Buninton(e) 710 (14th) BCS 127, 1215 AD i, 1235, 1242 Fees, *-ynton* 1288 Wigorn, 1325 BM, 1327 SR, 1427 StratGild, *-ington* 1232 *Ass*, *Bunigton(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, *Benyton juxta Grafton* 1304 *Ass*, *Bevynton* 1468 StratGild, 1476 AD iv
Bivinton c. 1200 *Evesham*, *Bininton* 1221 FF, *Binigton* 1262, 1285 *Ass*, *Bynynton* 1291 Tax, 1316 FA, *Bynyton* 1312 Ipm
Bunyton 1221, 1232 *Ass*, 1313 Ipm, *Bunyngton juxta Temple-grafton* 1331 *Ass*, *Buvynton juxta Temple Grafton* 1363 AD ii, *Bonynton* 1428 FA, *Bunyngton* 1347 *FF*
Buynton 1351 *AD*, *Bynton* 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

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 æt 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).

HILL FM. Cf. *Hildyk* 1283 *FF*. *v.* **dic**. LEASOWES FM. Cf. *Jamys lesewe* 1406 *Warwick*. *v.* Leisure Barn *supra* 23. LITTLEWORTH. Cf. *Littleworth Meadow* c. 1840 *TA*. STANKS FM (6″) is *the Stank* 1830 O.S., from the word *stank*, 'pool.' STUBBS

WOOD (6″). Cf. *Stubbs Close Wood* c. 1840 *TA*. THE WILDERNESS is *Wilderness* ib. WOODWAY FM. Cf. *Woodway Field* ib.

Claverdon

CLAVERDON [klɑ·dən]

Clavendone 1086 DB
Claverdona, -e 1123 *Warwick et freq* to 1547 Pat, *Clavirdon* 1328 Ipm
Chalverdon 1269 Ch
Claredon 1316 FA, 1405 *FF et freq* to 1625 PCC, (*al. Claverdon*) 1521 LP, *Claverdon al. Claryngdon al. Claredon* 1545 ib., *Claverdon al. Claredon* 1598 *Recov*
Claiverdon 1487 AD v, *Clayerdon* 1576 S

'Clover hill,' *v.* clæfer, dun. Cf. Cleverdon (PN D 134).

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 wællan* (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*
Curdesehal' 13th AD i (p)
Cruddeshal(e) 1235 *Deed*, 1297 HMC x App 6, 1335 *FF*, 1344 *Ass*
Crudeshal(e) 1252 RowRec (p), 1262 *Ass*, 1327 SR
Crodeshale t. Ed 2 *CartMisc* (p)
Crudsales in Rowington 1492 RowRec
Curdesall 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 Ferm* 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. *Hurcules 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

Cohton 1200 ib., 1418 Cl, *Coghton* 1410 *FF*, *Cowton* 1676 ib.

Coucton 1221 FF, *Couzton* 1426–94 StratGild

Cochton 1221 *Ass*
Cowghton 1336 Monast, 1469 KnowleG, 1525 *SR*, *Coughton* 1472–8 StratGild, 1509 AD v *et freq*, *Couoghton* 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. *Cokemerse* 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.

NOTE. *Abboteslone* t. Ed 3 Dugdale. Coughton belonged to Evesham.

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)

EXHALL

Eccleshale 710 (14th) BCS 127, 1235 Fees, 1262 *Ass*, 1292 Wigorn, *-hala* c. 1086 (1190) *Evesham*
Ecleshelle 1086 DB
Ecleshale 1194 Cur, 1242 Fees, 1268 Ipm, 1291 Tax, 1316 FA, *Eckleshale* 1297 Ipm, *Eclesale* 1418 Cl
Eckeleshal 1232 *Ass*
Eg(g)leshale 1291 Tax
Echeleshale 13th AD i (p)
Eccleshal 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 *Hakkedwod* (1384 DbAS xxii) in Baslow (Db).

Fulbrook

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

TEMPLE GRAFTON

Grafton(e) 710 (14th) BCS 127, c. 1086 (1190) *Evesham*, 1189 BM, 1242 Fees, 1275 RH, *Grafton Major* c. 1200 *Evesham*, (*hospitelarium*) 1306 *Ass*, *Over Grafton* 1344 *FF*, *Temple Grafton* 1363 AD v, *Temple Grafton al. Ardens Grafton* 1609 *Recov*
Greftone 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

Hildeburhwrthe 710 (14th) BCS 127, *Hildeburuurthe* c. 1086 (1190) *Evesham, Hildeburgawrde* t. Hy 2 *AD, Hildeburegewrþe* late 12th *CartMisc, Hildeburuurthe, Hildesburguurthe* c. 1200 ChronEve, *Hildeburgeworth* 1221 FF, *-bore-* 1247 *SR, Hylderburgwurth* 1255 FF

Hildebereurde, Hildeborde 1086 DB

Hilburgewrth 1166 (1266) Ch, *Hilberwrth* 1235 Fees, *Hylberworthe* 1298 Ipm

Heldeburwrth 1249 FF, *Hylborworth* 1544 *FF*

Hyldeberewe 1312 Ipm, *Hildeborgh* 1436 IpmR, *Hilborowe* 1540 *AOMB, Hilbarow* 1611 PCC, *Hillborough* 1656 Dugdale

'The farm of a woman named *Hildeburh*,' *v.* **worþ**. For the dropping of the second element cf. Layston (PN Herts 46), Berechurch (PN Ess 372) and Dowde's Church (PN K 102). Hilborough (Nf), DB *Hildeburhwella*, furnishes a close parallel.

WASEN HILL is *Waresdon* 13th AD i, *-dune* t. Hy 3 *CartMisc, Warsdune, Warsdoneslade* 1251 ib., *Wason Hill* 1815 *EnclA*. This is probably '*Wǣr*'s **dun**' with the same pers. name *Wǣr* 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

HASELEY

Haseleia 1086 DB, *-lea* 1195 P, *-lega* 1208 FF, 1235 Fees, *-leye* 1275 RH *et freq* to 1535 VE, *Hasleya* 1298 Wigorn

Heseley 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

HASELOR [hæzlər]

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, *Haselhoure* 1221 *Ass*, *-our* 1233 Cl (p), 1284 Ipm, 1316 FA, *Aselover* 1247 *SR*

Haselore 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 *Alcok* 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 *Walecote* 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 Trenche* 1280 ib. and PN Wo 143. WITHYCOMBE WOOD is *Widecumbe* t. Hy 2, *Withicombe* 1397 *Warwick*. 'Withy valley,' *v.* **cumb**.

Hatton

HATTON

Altone 1086 DB, 1187 P
Hectona 1150 *ReadingA*, *Hetton* 1203 ChR
Haiton 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.* **hæþ**, **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.

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*).

ALDERS FM (6″). Cf. *Hatton Alders* c. 1840 *TA*. CATCHEMS END (6″). Cf. *Catchems Close* ib. GREEN GROVE (6″) is *Grenis grove* 1516 AD iii, 1518 AD v. NUNHOLD GRANGE is *Nun Old* 1600 *Depositions*, *Nunold* 1665 Ryland, *Nunole* 1725 B, *Nunhole* c. 1840 *TA*. Cf. *Nonnehilles* 1546 LP, apparently in this parish. Probably 'nun-wold' and 'nun-hill' from the nuns of Wroxall (cf. Dugdale 493).

Honiley

HONILEY [hʌnili·]

Hunilege 1208 FF, Cur, 1221 *Ass*, *-legh* t. John BM, *Honile(ye)* 1276 Ipm *et freq* to 1588 AD vi, *Honylie* 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

Epeslei 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 ClR, *Ippelege* 1242 Fees, *-leye* 1247 *SR*, *Hyppele* 1285 QW

Yspesleia 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). Corresponding 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 associated with the family of Matthew *Crabb*, mentioned in connection 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, OAKENSHAW (6″), SHAKESPEARE FM (6″), WIREHILL WOOD and WOODROW FM. Cf. *Broad Ground*, *Crabtree Hill*, *Greenlands*, *Green Lane Piece*, *Mill Hill*, *Mill Tail Meadow*, *Oakenshaw*, *Shakespeare's Ground*, *Wire Hill Wood*, *Great Woodrow* c. 1840 *TA*.

Kinwarton

KINWARTON [kinətən]

Kineuuarton 714 (16th) BCS 130, *Kinewarton* 1168 P, 1272 Wigorn, 1291 Tax, 1316 FA

Chenevertone 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, *Kineward* being an appellation in those days not unusuall" (Dugdale

619). For omission of the genitival *s* cf. Kennerleigh (PN D 408).

Langley[1]

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 [sɑŋə]

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

Soungre 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 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, (*Lymsay*) 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).

Oversley[1]

OVERSLEY GREEN

Oveslei 1086 DB

Oueresleia 1140 Monast, c. 1155 (1340) Ch, *-lega* 1199 P, *Ouresleia* c. 1140 BM, *Overesleye* 1284 Ipm, 1327 SR, 1365 AD iv, *-legh* 1226 ClR, 1262 *Ass*, 1292 Pat, *-le(e)* 1287 Ipm, 1316 FA, 1416 IpmR

Uverlia c. 1140 Monast, *Overlegh* 1330 FA, 1361 Cl

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 *ofersleage*, 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. Gunnild* 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

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

'Farm 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, *Hasulholt* 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

ROWINGTON [rɑuiŋtən]

Rochintone 1086 DB, 1180 P, *Rokinton* c. 1130 *ReadingA*, 1133, 1141, 1160 RowRec, 1179 P, 1203 (1227) Ch, 1206 Cur, 1256 FF, 1291 Tax, *Rokintun* 1157 BM, *Rothincona* (sic) c. 1200 France

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, *Rownton* 1614 *FF*, *Rowington vulgarly Rownton* 1656 Dugdale, *Rowenton al. Rowington* 1670 *FF*

The earliest forms point to an OE *Hrōcingtun*, '*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, *Broxtonfeld* 1413, 1502, *-field* 1848 RowRec. This must be OE *brocces þyrne*, 'badger's thorn-clump,' *v.* þyrn, 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. *Lyaunce* 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 *ReadingA*, *Pineleia* c. 1160 Monast, *Pinnelei* t. Ric I BM, *-leya* 1186 (1229) Ch, *Pinnesleg* 1195 RowRec, *Pinesle* 1236 FF, *Pyninglegh* 1272 *Ass*, *Pynle* 1287 Ipm, 1291 Tax, *Pyneleye* 1301 Pat, *Pynneleye* 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*, *Powndaye 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.

MOORHILLS[1] and ROWINGTON GREEN[2] were probably the homes of Robert de *la More* (1297 HMC x App 6) and William *atte Grene* (1297 *Ass*). *v.* **mor.**

CRYER'S OAK[3] (6″) and TURNERS GREEN[4] 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, *Brookfurlonge*, *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. OLDFIELD 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*.

c. 1840 *TA.* Cf. *Pyttefeild* 1608 *LRMB.* QUARRY FM (6″). Cf. *the Quary feild* 1547 *Deeds Enrolled.* ROOKERY (6″) is *the Rookery House* c. 1840 *TA.* SANDULL HO is *Sand Hill* 1830 O.S., *Sandwell House, Sandle Meadow* c. 1840 *TA.* WINDMILL HO (6″). Cf. *Wyndmyllfeld, Wyndmyllhill* 1546 RowRec, 1608 *LRMB.* WOODLANDS (6″) is *Woodlandes* ib.

Salford Priors

SALFORD PRIORS [sɔ'lfəd]

Saltford major 714 (16th) BCS 130, *Saltfordia* c. 1086 (1190) *Evesham, Saltford* 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

Sauford 1218 FF, 1262 Ipm, *Sawford* 1576 S, *Priours Saweford* 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 passed[1]. 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 (Gl).

BEVINGTON, COCK and WOOD [beviŋtən]

Biuintona 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, *Coppede Benyntone* (sic) 1327 SR
Wode Benynton (sic) ib., *Woode Beuington* 1547 Monast
Beovynton 1361 AD iv, 1364 AD iii
Copebevynton 1525 *SR*, *Cobbebevyngton* 1542 *MinAcct*, *Cob Bevington* 1545 *Ct*
Cokebeuington 1547 Bailiffs Accts, *Cocke 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, *Donynton* 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* 1656 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*, *Roughthill* (sic) 1577 *Depositions*. *v.* **ruh**. RUSH FORD is *Rushford* 1725 B. WHITEFIELD BARN (6″). Cf. *Long Whitfield* c. 1840 *TA*.

Sambourn[1]

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.

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.*

Shrewley[1]

SHREWLEY

Seruelei 1086 DB

Scraueleia 1150 *ReadingA*, *Sravesle* c. 1150, *Scravele* 12th Monast, *Schrauelee* 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

Shreweleg 1289 *Ass*, *Shrewley* 1518 AD v, *Shrewleyhethe* 1404 *Ct*

Shereveleye 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 *scræf*, '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 Coppy* 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

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

Snetelfeld 1297 *Ass*

Snetirfeld 1468 Pat

Snyttfylde 1507 StratGild, *Snitfeild* 1656 Dugdale, *Snitfeild al. Sniterfeild* 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*

Gruswold(e) 1297, 1299 *Ass* (p), 1306 ib., *Grusewold* 1321 *FF*
Grusselwold 1306 *Ass*
Grousewold 1315, 1321 *FF*, 1332 SR (p), 1339 Dugd 466
Gresewolds 1505 *MinAcct*

Professor Ekwall suggests that this may be a compound of OE *grēosn*, 'gravel' and **weald.**

LUSCOMBE FM is *Lunchecumbe* 1232 *Ass* (p), *Luncecumbe* early Hy 3 *CartMisc* (p), *Lunsecumbe* 1247 *SR* (p), *Luncecombe* 1260, 1262 *Ass*, *Lousecoumbe* 1327 SR, *Lunsecoumbe* 1332 ib. (p), *Luscombe* 1602 *Recov*, 1651 *FF*. This name is obscure.

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.** GALLEY HILL is *Galowehulfeld* 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] *Conynges place* 1505 *MinAcct*. Cf. *Comynnesoke* 1438 *Ct*.

FURLONG (6″). Cf. *Lingy Ground* c. 1840 *TA*. LODGE FM is *Loge* 1426 *Deed*. OLDHOUSE FM (6″). Cf. *Old House Ground* c. 1840 *TA*. PARK FM. Cf. *the Parke, Parke pittes* 1605 *Deed*. REDHILL FM (6″). Cf. *Red Hill* c. 1840 *TA*. SNITTERFIELD BUSHES is so named in 1821 (G). WAYFIELD is *Wayfeild* 1655 *Deed*.

Spernall

SPERNALL

Spernore 1086 DB, 1301 Wigorn, 1316 FA, 1378 Pat, 1391 AD iv, *Sparnore* 1291 Tax

Sperenoura 1173, 1175, 1201 P, 1227 FF, 1330 AD iv, *Northeresperenore, Sperenovere* 1344 *Ass*

Spernovere 1272 Wigorn, 1328 Ipm, Ch

Spernhall 1469 KnowleG, *Spernal(l)e* 1470, 1504 StratGild, 1535 VE, *Spearnall* 1625 Sess, 1675 *FF*

The second element in this name is clearly OE **ofer**, '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 Meregrave* t. Ed 1 *Coughton*. As the wood is near the parish boundary the 13th-century spelling is probably the correct one, *v.* **(ge)mære**, **grafa**. SPERNALL PARK is *Spearnall parke* 1662 *Coughton*.

Studley

STUDLEY

Stodlei 1086 DB, *-leia* 1130 P, t. Hy 2 *AD*, 1166 RBE *et passim* to 1507 StratGild, with variant spellings *-lege*, *-legh*, *-leye*

Stotleia 1130 P, *-lege* 1242 Fees

Stodleye juxta Alyncestre 1289 *Ass*, *Stodley Corbison* 1326 *FF*

Studeley 1453 StratGild, *Studlegh* 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*, *Mabbelberwe* 1272 *Ass* (p), *Mapleborough Green formerly called Haywood* 1656 Dugdale. In the boundaries of Beoley (Wo) there is mention of *Mapoldreu geat* 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**).

PADONGER (lost) is *Padehangre*, *Pandenhangre* 1232 *Ass* (p), *Padangre* 1262 *Ass*, *Padhunger* 1272 ib. (p), *Podanger* 1285 *Ass*, *Patongre* 1313 Ipm, *Padongre* 1316, 1325 ib., 1401 IpmR, *Pattangre* 1375 ib., *Pad(h)ongre* 1656 Dugdale. Probably '*P(e)ada*'s wooded slope,' *v.* **hangra**, the second Assize Roll form being corrupt.

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*

Stodlege t. Ed I BM. *v.* **heordewic.** HAYE FM is *la Haye* 1272 FF (p), *Stodleye haye* 1315 Ipm, *hamlet of Haye* 1382 IpmR. *v.* (ge)hæg. LITTLEWOOD GREEN is *Lyttelwode* 1525 *SR*. MARS HILL (6″). Cf. *Merce Green* 1850 White. MATCHBORO' HILL (6″) is *Machborrow hill* 1725 B. MIDDLE TOWN and RED HILL are so named in 1830 (O.S.). MILL POOL (6″). Cf. *mol. de Stodlega* 1185 Templars. OUTHILL is *Outhill green* 1725 B. Cf. Outwoods *supra* 88. STUDLEY CASTLE. Cf. *le Castelmedue* t. Ed 3 Dugd 518. STUDLEY COMMON. Cf. *Studley heath* 1608 *LRMB*. WASHFORD is *Wasseford, Washford* 1221 *Ass*. 'Sheep-wash ford,' *v.* (ge)wæsc. Cf. Washford (PN D 397).

Weethley

WEETHLEY

Withelea 714 (16th) BCS 130, *-lega* c. 1086 (1190) *Evesham*, 1173 P (p), 1262 *Ass*, *-leia* c. 1200 *Evesham*, *-legh* 1227 FF, *Wiðelega* 1175 P (p), *Wythele(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

WIXFORD

Wihtlachesforde 962 (14th) BCS 1092

Witelavesford 1086 DB

Wichtlakesford 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, *Whitlagesford* 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 v

'*Wihtlāc*'s ford,' *v.* **ford**. Cf. Whitlocks End *supra* 72.

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

WOLVERTON

Ulwarditone 1086 DB, *Wlwarditune* 12th France, *Wlwardinton'* 12th AD i, *Wul(le)wardintone* 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*

Wlfwardintōn 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, *Wuluardington* 1576 S, *Wolfordington* 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

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, *Wrokselle* 1251 Ipm, *Wrokishale*, *-a* 1259 Ch, *Wrokeshale* 1259 Pat

Brocheshalia 12th France, *Brochesdalia* c. 1155 (1327) Ch
Vrochesale 1161 P
Wroxhale 1227–55 Ch, 1251 Fees, 1285 *Ass*, 1316 FA, *-hall* 1535 VE
Wroxhull 1236 AD iii, 1282 FF
Wraxhale 1460 KnowleG, 1504 Ipm, *Wraxall* 1516 AD v
Rocksall 1596 *Depositions*, *Roxall* 1667 StJ

The series of place-names with initial *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 *Wrocces* and *heale* (from **healh**). They are Wroxall (Wt), KCD 768 *Wroccesheale*, on the side of a deep valley. Wraxall (PN Do 243), high up a valley, North Wraxhall (PN W 180) 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 **hyll** in Roxhill (PN BedsHu 80), which stands on the spur of a well-marked hill, with **stan** in Wroxton (PN O 229) at the head of a valley near the top of a hill, and with **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 *Some English Place-name Etymologies* (12, 29) that these names were a compound of a pers. name **Wrocc*, related by gradation to OE *Wraca*, which is on record. Since then he has rejected that solution in favour of a word **wroc*, 'fold, escarpment, hillside,' related to OE *wrecan*, 'to drive' (StudNP v, 60). We may note further that an element *wrok* is found in *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[1]. 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.

[1] In BCS 801 we have a place called *wroccena stybbe*. This may contain this same word, more probably it is an error for *wreccena stybbe*, 'outlaws' stump.'

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 nick-name 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 *hrákr*. 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 *ReadingA*, *Noneleia* 12th France, c. 1155 (1327) Ch, *Nunneleia* 1163 BM, *Nunnele* 1272 *Ass*, *Nonnele* 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 Griswolds 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, *Pathelawe* 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 Patthelowe* 1327, 1332

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[1]

ALVESTON

æt Eanulfestune 966 (11th) BCS 1182, 985 (11th) KCD 651
Alvestone 1086 DB *et passim*, with variant spelling *Alu-*, *Alfueston* 1168 P
Alfestun 1089 BM, *Alvestuna* t. Wm 1 (1313) Ch
Ealuestune 1090, 1093, *ælfestune* 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. Awlston* 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 Hunscote 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 *saltmære* (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 *saltmere* to *clægbroc* and along *clægbroc* to the *stræt* (i.e. along the little stream which here forms the boundary of the south-west corner of Stratford flowing round *Clay*dons (*infra* 232) to the Banbury-Stratford road), then along the *stræt* to *strætford* (i.e. Stratford itself), up along the stream (i.e. Avon) to *Doddanford*.

tion very frequent in those elder times" (Dugdale 511). '*Ēan(w)ulf*'s farm,' *v.* tun. For a similar reduction cf. Alton (PN Wo 70), *Eanulfintun* (KCD 738), *Aelfingtun* (Heming).

TIDDINGTON

æt 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, *Tydington* 1306 *Ass*, 1440–91 StratGild, *Tydyntone* 1325 *FF*, *Tedyn(g)ton* 1421–1506 StratGild, 1547 Bailiffs Accts
Tiddenton al. Tiddington 1629 DKR xxxix

'*Tīda*'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 *clægbroc* (*supra* 231 n.).

Bushwood[1]

BUSHWOOD, BUSHWOOD HALL

Bissopeswude 1197 P, *Bischopeswode* 1299 *RBW*, *Biss(h)opeswod* 1319 Ch, 1338 AD iii, 1374 AD iv, (*in Stretforde super Avene*) 1404 BM
Bischopewud 1247 *Ass*, *Byssopwode* 1288 ib.
Bisspewode 1323 AD iii, 1339 AD v, 1345 AD iii, *Bispwode* 1349 BM, 1385 *AD*
Bisshewode 1374 AD iii, *Byshewod* 1475 *Rental*
Busshewo(o)d(e) 1486 BM, 1504 Ipm, *Bushwood al. Bishopswood* 1655 *FF*
Bushwodhall 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

HAMPTON LUCY

Homtune 781 (11th) BCS 239–41, *Hantone* 1086 DB, 11th Heming

Hamtone 1251 Fees, *Hampton Episcopi* 1270 Wigorn *et freq* to 1535 VE, *Hampton super Avene* 1290 Wigorn, *Bisshopeshampton* 1315 *Ass*, *Busshopeshampton* 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), *Onestonescotu* (sic) 1176 P

Hunestanescote t. Ric I *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*

'*Hūnstān*'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, *Hynge* 1232 *Ass*

Inggene juxta Stratford 1315 *Ass*, *Hyngene* 1353 ib., *Yngen* 1348 Pat

Yngham 1535 VE

Yngton 1549 Pat, *Ington al. Ingen* 1553 *Deeds Enrolled*, *Ingon al. Ington* 1563 *Recov*, *Ingon al. Ingdon* 1606, *Ingon al. Ingen al. Ington* 1650 *FF*

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.

Loxley

LOXLEY

Locsetena gemære 985 (11th) KCD 651
Lockeslea, Loccheslega 11th Heming
Locheshā, Locheslei 1086 DB, *Lochamweia* 1249 Madox
Lochesle t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth et passim* to 1428 FA, with variant spellings *Lockes-*, *Lokkes-* and *-legh*, *-ley(e)*
Lokele 1196 Cur, 1232 FF, *Lockley* 1542 LP
Loxley 1535 VE

'*Locc*'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 *gemære*, '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[1]

LUDDINGTON is (*æt*) *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).

DODWELL is *Doddewell* 1221, 1255 FF, 1274 Ipm, *Dodwell* 1312 ib. '*Dodda*'s well or spring,' *v.* wielle.

SANDFIELD FM is *Sand feild* 1647 *Deed*.

[1] A township of Old Stratford.

Milcote[1]

MILCOTE, UPPER and LOWER

Mulecote 710 (14th) BCS 127 *et freq* to 1325 *FF, alia Mulecote* early 13th *Evesham, (super Avene)* 1245 Cl, *(super Estoure)* ib., 1285 QW, *Mulcote* 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, Millecote* 1285 *Ass, Myllcote* 1558 AD v

Melecote 1086 DB, 1167 P, 1221 ChR, 1247 Ipm, *Melicota* 1166, *Mele-* 1185 P, *Melecotes* 1231 Pat

Milcote 1275 Cl, *Milcott super Avon al. Milcott super Store* 1689 *Recov*

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

Streatforda 714 (16th) BCS 130

æt Uferanstrætforda 966 (11th) BCS 1182, *on Strætford* 985 (11th) KCD 651, *innan Strætforda* 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, *(uppon 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 stret* 1309 *Deed, Bruggestret(e)* 1345 *CartMisc*, 1451 *AD, Brigestrete* 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 *the 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 stret* 1339, *Walkerstrete* 1440 *Deed*, i.e. 'street of the *walkers* or fullers,' cf. Walkers Lane in Warwick *infra* 261. CHAPEL ST is *Chap(p)ell strete* 1498 Ipm, t. Ed 6 *Rental, 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 *Chyrchestrete* 1309 *Deed, Cherchestret* 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, *Swenstret* 1354 *Deed, Elystrete al. Swynnestrete* 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 stret* 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 *Heneleyestret* 1340 *CartMisc, Henleystret* 1405, 1427 *AD*, leading to Henley in Arden *infra* 244. HIGH ST is *Haystret* 1306, *Hie Stret* 1316, *le Heyestret* 1319, *le Heystrete* t. Ed 3, *Hygestret* 1361, *le High strete* 1383, *Hyestrete* 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, Myddle 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*

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 *Retherstrete* 1291, t. Ed 2, *Rotherstret* 1353, *Rutherstret* 1364, *le Rotherestrete* 1405 *Deed, Rotherstrete* 1498 Ipm, *Rudderstrete, Rodder strete, Rutherstrete* t. Ed 6 *Rental, Roderstret* 1561, 1574 Minutes, referring to the street where cattle (*v.* hryðer) 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 *Schepestret* 1339, *Shepustret* 1353, 1450 *Deed, Shipstrete* 1525 *SR, Shepe stret* 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 *Wynsor 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, Whood 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, Ratunrewe* 13th *CartMisc, Raton rewe* t. Ed 3 *Deed* (cf. Rotton Row *supra* 63), *Schostrete* 1318 *Ass,* i.e. 'shoe street,' *le Schoperewe, Shopperewe* 1316 *Deed.*

BISHOPTON[1] 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, *Bisshopeston al. Bishopton* 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 Bishopton Hill to the north. The estate belonged to the Bishop of Worcester. "It had the name of *Bishopesdone* 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 Bishopton. 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 stræt* which is the Henley-Stratford road, *Slahhyll* 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, *Scotriðes gemæro,* 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, *Clotone* 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″)

æt 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
Ruyne Clyfford 1330 *Ass*, *Ruin Clifford* 1367, 1438 *FF*, 1656 Dugdale, (*Ruyene*) 1394 *Ass*, (*Rye*) 1524 *Recov*, (*Rien*) 1535 VE, 1655 *FF*, (*Ruin*) 1750 K, *Ryen-*, *Rienclyfford* 1397 Works, *Ryneclyfford* 1536 *Recov*, *Ruin Clifford* 1725 B
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.* **clif**. 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.

SHOTTERY[1]

(*æt*) *Scotta rith* 704–9 (11th) BCS 123
Scotriðes gemære 1016 (18th) KCD 724, *Scotrith* c. 1208 AD iii, *Scottrive*, *Scotrive*, *Skottre* 1299 *RBW*
Shoteri 1221 *Ass*, *Shoterey* 1272 ib., *Shotery* 1501 Ipm, *Shottery* 1538 *et freq* StratGild, *Shatorey* 1562, *Shottre* 1564 ib.

[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), *billeslæh* (Billesley *supra* 203), *westgraf* (Westgrove in Haselor *supra* 212), *sture*, *afene* (Stour and Avon *supra* 6, 2).

Schotruthy 1262 *Ass*, *Shottrythe* 1272 ib., *Schott(e)reth* 1297, 1306 ib., *Schotrythe* 1319 *FF*, *Sotreth* 1331 ib., *Sottrethe* 1337 Cl, *Shotrith* 1440 *AD*

Schotriue 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 Wærferth'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 pæð* (BCS 1282). Shottery may originally have taken its name from the remains of buildings along the old Roman road near which it stands.

WELCOMBE is *Melecumba* (sic) 1226 Bracton, *Wellecombe* 1285 *Ass*, *Welecombe* 1299 *RBW*, *-cumbe* 1306 *Ass*, 1327 SR, *Wolcombe* (sic) c. 1400 *EcclVar*, *Welcombe* 1414 *et passim* StratGild, *Welcum* 1558 Minutes. 'Spring valley,' *v.* wielle, cumb. Cf. Welcombe (PN D 79). "This place had its appellation originally from the Spring rising in that deep valley" (Dugdale 523).

WINDSOR is *Wyndesouere forlong* 1317 AD iii, *Wynddesore* 1424,

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 *Win(d)sor*-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).

ROWLEY HO (6″) is *Rowlowe* 1322, *Rowleyfyld* 1542 *Deed*. Probably 'rough hill,' *v.* **ruh**, **hlaw**, with the same change of second element as in Foxley *supra* 147. STONY HILL COVERT (6″) is *Stonehul* t. Ed 2, *Stonyhul* 1322 *Deed*.

Old Stratford

OLD STRATFORD is *villa de Veteri Stratford* 1285 *Ass*, *Ouldstretford* 1331 Pat, *Olde Stretford* 1332 SR, *Oldestretford* 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*, *Bawdonhill peece* 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 *balȝ*, '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 *Coldewellhull juxta 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 *Draiton* 1162 P, 1229 AD ii, 1242 Fees, 1363 *FF*, *Drei-* 1185 P, *Dray-* 1274 Cl, *Dreyton juxta Dodewell* 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*).

CHURCHILL is *Churchehull* 1468, *Churchill* 1655 *Deed*. COPHAMS HILL is *Coppoms hill* 1773 *Survey*, *Copmas Hill* 1821 G, *Copmoss Hill* c. 1830 O.S. GOSPEL OAK is so named in 1821 (G). It is on the parish boundary, *v. infra* 289. HANSELL would seem to be identical with *Yernsill* 1634 *Deed*, *Yernshill*, *Yearnshill* 1797 *EnclA*. PORTO is *Portal* 1773 *Survey*, *Portle* 1797 *EnclA*. WILDMOOR FM is *Wild Moors* c. 1830 O.S. Cf. *Wyldewode* 1344 *RBW*.

Wootton Wawen[1]

WOOTTON WAWEN

Uuidutuun 723–7 (11th) BCS 158

Wotton(e) 1046–50 (17th) KCD 939, 1195 FF, 1320 Ipm, *Wttona* 1138–47 BM, *Wotton al. Walwaynes* 1437 Pat

Wotone 1086 DB

Wageneswitona 1138–47 Stafford, *Waghenewotton* 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*, *Halestowe* 14th AD iii, *Hallestowe* 1457 *MinAcct*, *Halstowe*, *Halstowode*, *Halstofelde* 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 *hālge 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.

BOTLEY HILL is *Butteleia* 1199 FF, *Botte-* ib. *et freq* to 1450 AD iii, with variant spellings *-lege*, *-leye*, *-legh*, *Botelege*, *Butlege* 1202 FF, *Botley* 1336 Ch, *Boteley* 1370 *MinAcct.* '*Botta*'s clearing or wood,' *v.* **leah**. Cf. Botley Hill (PN Sr 338).

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 **creowel*, 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

Edeston 1266 Pat, 1403 IpmR, *Eduston* 1316 FA, *Edston* 1530 *Recov*, *Ediston* 1545 LP

Edreston 1379 *FF*, *Ederston* 1428 FA, *Edstone al. Edrestone* 1538 WillsWo, *Edreston al. Edson* 1544 *FF*, *Edreston al. Edston al. Eston* 1701 *Recov*

'*Ēadric*'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

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 Bewdesert al. Henneley in Ardern* 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, *Mockeleye* 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.* **worþ.** Cf. Offchurch *supra* 177. The name is now lost but the site was near Pennyford *infra*.

PENNYFORD is *Puryforde* 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 ponde* 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, *Hulenhale* 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.
Olenhale 1242 Fees, t. Hy 3 Ipm, c. 1273, 1398 AD iii, 1285 *FF*, 1296 *Deeds Enrolled*, 1316 FA, 1344 *Ass*, *Ollenhale* 1285 *FF*, *Olnehale* 1291 ib.
Ulnhale 1242, 1268 Ipm, 1363 AD iv, *Ulnehale* 1454 AD iii, *Ulnale* 1496 Pat, *Ulnall* 1547 Monast
Oulnhale 1317 *Ass*, *Ownall* 1545 LP, 1546 *SR*, *Oulnall* 1576 S
Ulnall al. Ownall 1566, *Ullenhall al. Olnehall* 1618 *FF*, *Ulnall al. Ullenhall al. Olnehall* 1640, *Ullenhall al. Owlenhall* 1670 *Recov*

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 *ūle*) (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 HO[1], FORDE HALL[2], 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 (606) it was granted at the beginning of the reign of Edward I to one Roger de *la Forde* of *Aspele*.

(1332 SR), Walter *atte Hull* (ib.) and Simon de *Brugge* (1383 Pat).

BARRELS[1], 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).

ALDERHANGER WOOD (6″) is *Alderhanger* 1725 B, *Alderhunger Wood* c. 1840 *TA*. *v.* **hangra**. BLACKFORD HILL (6″). Cf. *Blakeford bridge, medowe* 1608 *LRMB*. COCKSHUT HILL (6″) is so named c. 1840 (*TA*). *v. supra* 48. COLLEGE FM. The possessions of the Priory were granted to King's College, Cambridge, in 1444 (Dugdale 605). Cf. *College Ground Field* c. 1840 *TA*. DEANS GREEN is so named in 1830 (O.S.). DRY LEASOWS is *Dry Leasow* c. 1840 *TA*. 'Dry pasture land,' *v.* læs. FEN WOOD (6″). Cf. *Fennelond* 1444 Dugd 576. GRAY MILL (6″) is so named c. 1840 (*TA*). HALL END. Cf. *Hallemede, Halleclose* 1457 *MinAcct*, *Hall end* 1683 Cooper. HEATH FM (6″). Cf. *le Hethfeld* 1444 Dugd 576, *le Heath* t. Eliz *Ct*. HERMITAGE BRIDGE is so named in 1725 (B). Here "antiently stood an Hermitage" (Dugdale 612). Cf. *le Armytage* t. Ed 6 *Ct*. HOBDITCH COPSE (6″) is *Hob Ditch* 1830 O.S. *v. supra* 40. HOLE HO. Cf. *Holmedowe* c. 1500 *MinAcct*. HUNGER HILL may be identical with *Hangandehull* 1212 FF. It is *Ungerhill* c. 1840 *TA*. HURST HO (6″) is so named c. 1840 (*TA*). *v.* **hyrst**. IMPSLEY FM (6″). Cf. *Impsley Hill* ib. KNOWLES WOOD (6″) is so named (ib.). LITTLEWORTH (6″) is *Luttelworth* 1327 SR (p). *v.* **worþ**. MAY'S HILL is *Maids Hill* 1830 O.S., *Mays Hill* c. 1840 *TA*. Cf. *Maydes lane* 1608 *LRMB* and May's Wood near by. MERRYFIELD FM (6″). Cf. *Merryfields Green* 1830 O.S. MERRYMAN'S HILL. Cf. *Merrymans* c. 1840 *TA*. MILLHILL PLANTATION (6″). Cf. *Mille more, le Millehammes, Wyndmyllhill* 1457 *MinAcct*. *v.* **hamm**. MOUNT PLEASANT is so named in 1830 (O.S.). NUTLANDS (6″). Cf. *Nutlings Hill* c. 1840 *TA*. SILESBOURNE FM (6″) is *Sillebourne* 1457 *MinAcct*, *Seliborne*, *Selborne* c. 1500 ib., *Water called Silsborne* 1572 *Ct*,

[1] *Barrols* 1545 Cooper.

Silesburne 1656 Dugdale. *v.* burna. STOOPERS WOOD (6″). Cf. *Stodpers Hill* (sic) c. 1840 *TA*. WAWENSMOOR is *Wauenes mere* 1287 *FF*, *Wannesmere* 1301 Pat, *Waunesmere* 1316 FA, *Wawensmere* 1451 *MinAcct*, *Wainsmere* 1620 *Recov*. *v. supra* 243. WOODFIELD HILL (6″) is *Woodfield* 1631 *Add*. WOOTTON PARK. Cf. *le Parkmulle* 1373 AD iv, *le Parrok* c. 1500 *MinAcct*.

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*, *Kinetone* 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*, *Fexhole* and *Bedriceston*. Cf. Anderson 134 ff. For *Sipesocha* and *Wapentac* *v.* Introd. xix, xxiv, n.

(*a*) TREMELAU HUNDRED

Treme(s)lau 1086 DB, *Tremelawa* 1180, 1190, 1191, *Tremlawe* 1187, 1190 P. Anderson (135) would associate the name of (Richard de) *Thrimelowe* 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, *Eadrikes-* 12th AD ii, *Eatherichestum* (sic) 1070–7 ChronEve

Edricestone 1086 DB, *Addrichestone*, *-ton* c. 1086 (1190) *Evesham*, *Aedrichestone* 1187 P, *Edriches-* 1193 BM *et freq* to 1279 *Nott*, *Edrikes-* 1204 ClR, *Eddric(h)eston* c. 1200 Wollaton

Etherichestone 1232 Fees, *Ass*

Ayereddestona 1247 *SR*

Athereston 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*

Adereston 1427–54 StratGild, *Aderston* 1509 DunBev, *Aderestone super Stoure* 1544 *FF*, *Adderson* 1634 StJ

'*Ēadric*'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

Elmundestone 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 *Æþelnōþes tūn*, '*Æþelnōþ*'s farm,' but it is clear that there has been confusion with other OE pers. names such as *Æþelmund* and *Æþelmǣr*.

Barford

BARFORD

Bereforde 1086 DB, *-ford(e)* 1176 P (p) *et passim* to 1547 Monast, *-fort* 1123 *Warwick*

Berford 1316, 1335 Ipm

Bareford 1535 VE, *Barford al. Bardford al. Bradford* 1605, 1652 *FF*, *Bradford* 1603 ib.

Bearfoote 1576 S, *Barfott al. Barford* 1580 *FF*, *Barford al. Barvord* 1606 ib.

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 1 *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., *Watelesburgh* 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

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 *et freq* to 1384 *FF*, *-hont* 1279 *Nott*, 1327 SR, *Chadleshonte* 1293 RegAlb, *-hunt* 1311, 1352 Pap

Cedeleshunte 1086 DB, *Chedelessont* 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. Chadshunt*) 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 *Ceadelanwyrð*. Cf. further Förster in *Liebermann Festschrift* 180 ff.

Charlecote

CHARLECOTE [ʃɑ·lkət]

Cerlecote 1086 DB, *Cherlecota* 1123 *Warwick*, *-cote* c. 1185 France (p) *et freq* to 1302 Ipm, *Sherlecote* 1217 Bracton, 1275 RH, 1361 AD i, *Cherlescota* 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. Thellsford* 1543 LP

This is a difficult name. It is tempting to try to connect the first element with OE *þȳfel*, '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 *þēof*, 'thief.' For a similar derivative with a different diminutive suffix cf. OE *þeofecan 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, *Ceastretona* a. 1170 Monast, *Cestertona* 1185 Templars, *Cestreton(e)* 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 *Ceastre* by our Ancestors the Saxons, is evident enough" (Dugdale 374).

KINGSTON FM is *Parva Cesterton* 1220, 1247 FF, *Kyngeston* 1262 ib., 1338 *FF, Kyngeston q̄ 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[1]

COMBROOK

Cumbroc(e) 1217 ClR, 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 ClR, 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

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 1 (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) [etiŋtən]

Etendone 1086 DB, 1247 *SR*, c. 1250 *Kenilworth*, *Etedone* 1086 DB

Eatendon 1170 (1314) Ch, 1173 P, *-dona* c. 1250 *Kenilworth*, *Neathe Eatington* 1587 *FF*, (*al. Ettington*) 1651 ib. *Eatonton* 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 Etindon* 1280 FF

Ovre Etyndon 1299 Cl, *Nether Etyndon* 1332 *FF*, *Nether Etyngdon* 1428 FA, *Nethyr Etyngton* 1485 Ipm

Yatinden 1299 Cl (p), *Ȝetyngdon* 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 O 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

Fulrithy 1297 *Ass*, *-rythy* 1304, 1309 ib., *Folrythy* 1309 *SR*, *Foulridy* 1312 *FF*, *Fulridie* 1377 Pat, *Fulrudy* 1427 Cl, 1460 IpmR, *Fulrithi* 1428 FA

Foulredy 1312 *FF*

Fulredy al. Fulretty 1647 *Recov*, *Fullreddy al. Fullretty* 1652 *FF*, *Fulridy* 1656 Dugdale

'Muddy stream,' *v.* ful, riðig. Cf. Shottery *supra* 239 and Ritter 121.

Nether Eatington

LAMBCOTE FM is *Lamcote* 1427 StratGild, 1459, 1502 KnowleG, 1547 Pat, *Lambecote* 1542 *MinAcct*, 1548 StratGild, *Lamecote 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*, *Thorndon* 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 '*Gæga*'s hill,' *v.* **dun**. For the pers. name cf. Gayton (PN Nth 90).

HILL FM. Cf. *Gaydon Hill* 1821 G.

Halford

HALFORD

Halchford, *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

Halnford 1271 Wigorn

Halleford 1306 *Ass*

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., *Hauford* 1675 Ogilby

'Ford by or near the healh or angle of land.' Cf. Halloughton Hall *supra* 17. *Robert de Haleford* held the manor in 1235 (Fees).

HALFORD BRIDGE[1] and MILL[2] were the homes of John *atte Brugge* (1332 SR) and Nicholas *atte Mulne de Haleford* (1315 *Ass*).

FOLLY (6″). *v. infra* 382.

Lighthorne

LIGHTHORNE [laithɔ'n]

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*

Listesvirn 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.* þyrne.

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

BUTLERS MARSTON

Mersetone 1086 DB, *-a* 1140 BM, *Merston le Botiler* 1176 France, *Mershton Boteler* 1291 Tax, 1334 Ipm, *Mereston Botyler* 1298 ib., *Merschton* 1330 FA, (*Buttiller*) 1428 ib., *Bot(e)ler(i)smerston* 1387, 1390 AD iv, *Merston Butler al. Butler Merston* 1544 LP

'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 *Herds 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 Merehill* 1285 *Ass*, *Morton(e) and Merhulle* 1316 Cl, 1327 SR, *Mor(e)ton Mer(e)hull* 1322 Pat, 1336 AD iii, 1656 Dugdale, *Morton Merell* 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 *Trimenel* in 1307 (*FF*). The *Trimenel* 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

Niwebold 1086 DB, *Nevbald* 1185 Templars, *Neubold* 1221 FF, *New-* 1247 *SR*, *Newe-* 1262 *Ass*, *Neubold Pacy* 1235 Fees, *Nywbold Pacy* 1297 Wigorn, *Neubolt Pasy* 1304 Cl

'New building,' cf. Newbold *supra* 115. Robert de *Pasci* held the manor in 1221 (FF). Adam de *Pasci* held it t. John (Dugdale 392).

ASHORNE is *Hassorne* 1196 FF, *Asshorne* 1279 *Nott*, 1280 FF, 1332 SR, 1370 BM, *Ayssehorne* 1285 *FF*, *Asschorn* 1316 FA, *Asshern* 1397, 1400 Pat, 1401 IpmR. 'Corner of land marked by ash trees,' *v.* æsc, horn.

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, *Pilardentona* 12th Ord, *Pilardintone* 1086 DB, *-ton(e)*, *-(a)* 12th, c. 1200 *AD*, 1176 France, 1224 Bracton, 1275 RH, 1438 IpmR, *Pilardyton* 1206 Cur, *Pilardinton Hersy*, *Prior* 1247 *SR*

Pillardinton 1213 Cur, 1267 Ipm, *Pillarditon* 1232 FF, (*Hercheri*) 1316 Cl, *Pillardyngton* 1375 Pat, 1535 VE

Pylhardington 1232 *Ass*, *Pilardinton superior* 1279 *Nott*

Pilarton Herce 1487 Ipm, *Pillarton* 1535 VE, *Pillardington al. Pillerton* 1549 Pat, *Pillarton al. Pyllardington al. Nether-pillardington* 1594 *Recov*

'*Pīlheard*'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. NOLANDS COTTAGES (6″) is *Nallands* 1779 *Recov.* SIDELANDS (6″) is *Sedelond* 1340 *Add.*

Bishops Tachbrook

BISHOPS TACHBROOK, TACHBROOK MALLORY[1]

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, *Thecchelesbroc* c. 1250 *Kenilworth*

Tacheslebroc (sic) t. Hy 2 *AD*, *Tachelesbroc* c. 1149 Madox, 1195 P, 1200 CivilPl, 1227 FF, *Tackelesbroc* 1185 Monast, 1201 Cur

Thakhelesbroc 1200 Cur

Thacchesbroc, Thecchesbroc c. 1250 *Kenilworth, Thachebroc, -brok* 1255 RegAlb, 1272 *Ass, Thacklesbrok* c. 1320 RegAlb

Tecchelesbroc c. 1250 *Kenilworth*

Thechesbroke, 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 BlBk. 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 toppe* t. 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[1]

WARWICK

Veri t. Aethelstan, *Wærinc* t. Cnut, *Wærincw* t. Harold 1, *Wearw* t. Harold 2 Coins

(*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

Wærewic 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 Streete* 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 Bretaigne* 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 *Chirchestrete* 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 *Quenewelstrete* 1481 *MinAcct*, *Queenwelstrete al. Freere Lane* 1525 *Rental*, *Quenel streete* 1588 *LRMB*, *Queene well*

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, *Warrytree streete* 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. JOYCE POOL is *Joes Pool* 1586 Kempe. JURY ST is *in vico vocato le Iuerie* 1347, *le Juweria* 1388 *Add*, *le Jury* 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 *Lynndenhall lane* in 1588 (*LRMB*) and as *Lynnenlane* 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 *Pybbullane* 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 Sci Nicholai* 1525 *Rental*, from the old church of St Nicholas. SMITH ST is *le Smythestrete* 1357 *Add*, *Smythstrete* 1425 *Warwick*, *Smethestrete* 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 *Walkerestrete* 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 *Westtrete* (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*, *Frogmyllane* 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.
Coukkowchirche 1401 IpmR, *Cockouchurch* 1403 Cl, *Coukowechurche* 1407 Cl, *Cokkowe chyrche* 1449 *Warwick*, *Cukkowe Churche* 1479 Pat, *Cokkowe churche* 1493 ib., *Cuckow Ch.* 1535 VE, 1656 Dugdale
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 Leefeild* 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., *Lethenhyllfyld* 16th ib.

This may be '*Lēofa*'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*, *Longeburge* 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.

SALTISFORD[1] 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 FF, *Stokehull*, *Stockhull extra Warwik* 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)
Wegenhoke 1267, 1298, 1316 Ipm, 1306 *Ass*, 1397 IpmR, 1481 *MinAcct*, *Wegenhoc* 1307 *Ass*
Wegenoke, *-oc* 1315 Ipm, *Weggenok* 1397 IpmR, 1446 Pat, (*parcum de*) 1397 *Warwick*, *Weggenock* 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., *Ferenhill* 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. *Hyllfeld* 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* l.

GUY'S CLIFFE HO

(*molendin. de*) *Kibbecliva* t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, 1170 (1314) Ch, 1199 FF, *Chibbeclive* t. Hy 2 *Kenilworth*, *Kibecliva* c. 1250 ib., *Kilbeclive 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. Gibbcliffe* 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[1]

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., *Muyton* 1327, 1332 SR, 1394 *FF*, 1547 Pat
Muton 1205 ClR, 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 *Hethecote* 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

WASPERTON

Waspertune 1043 (17th) KCD 916, *Wasperton* c. 1050 (17th) KCD 939 *et passim*, *Waspreton* 1139 RegAlb, *Waspurton* early 13th *CartMisc*, 1327 SR (p), 1349 Wigorn (p), *Washparton* 1514 AD v

Wasmertone 1086 DB

Wesperton 1415 Pat

This is a difficult name. It may be a compound of OE (*ge*)*wæsc*, '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 *Hethcote in Wasperton* 1196 FF, 1291 Tax, *Hedcote* 1221, 1229 FF, *Herthcote subt. Ocley* 1296 *Ass*, *Hethecot* 1411 *Coventry*, *Heathcocke* t. Hy 8 *Rental.* 'Cottage(s) on the heath,' *v.* hæþ, cot(e). Cf. Heathcote in Warwick *supra. Ocley* is Oakley in Tachbrook *supra* 259.

FIELD BARN and WASPERTON HILL are so named in 1771 (*StJohns*). HOLLOWAY FM. Cf. *Holowey* 1353 *CartMisc*, *Holoway pytt* 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, *Auedercestre* 1285 *Ass*, *Hauene dercest* 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, *Avendorshalt* 1611 *FF*

Aven Dassett, *Dassett p'va* 1535 VE, *Avon Dossett* 1616 *FF*, *Avon Dassett al. Little Dassett* 1657 ib.

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 *cēt*, '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

BURTON DASSETT

Dercetone 1086 DB, *Derceth* 12th *CartMisc*, 1235 Fees, *Dercette* 1221 *Ass*, *Derschset* 1221 FF, *Derscet* 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 Byrton* 1512 BM, 1535 *FF*, *Dorcett al. Chepyng Dorsett* 1553 Pat, *Greate Dasset* 1625 Sess, *Chipping Dorsett* 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, *Byrton* 1512 BM, *Burton* 1538 LP, *Burton Dassett al. Burton 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' Fms[1] and may be that of Frog Hall *infra.*

KNIGHTCOTE is *Kynttecote* (sic) 1232 *Ass*, *Knittecote* 1242 Fees, 1320 AD iv, *Knychtecote* 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).

NORTH END is *Northende* 1285 *Ass*, 1327, 1332 SR, *Northyend* 1497 Ipm, *Nurthen al. Northend* 1649 *FF*, 1771 *Recov.* Self-explanatory. It is at the north end of the parish. In early times there was also a *Suthende Derset* c. 1315 AD iv, *Southend* 1332 SR, *Soutende* 1337 AD iv.

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

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 *Cumbhæme* 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 *Wilmhemebroc infra* 276.

GREDENTON HILL is *Grediton* c. 1450 *XtCh*, *Gredington* 1502 *Add.*

[1] *ex inf.* Mrs Westacott.

Farnborough

FARNBOROUGH

Feornebeorh c. 1015 (c. 1200) KCD 1312
Ferneberg(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*, *Farmborrow* 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 naturall 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).

Priors Marston

PRIORS 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 *Schetewellwey*, *Schitewellemor* 1348, *Schetewellewey* 1356, *Shitewelle* c. 1400 *Spencer*, *Shitleway* 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).

MARSTON DOLES is so named in 1830 (O.S.). Cf. *Westmesdole* 1235 FF, i.e. 'westmost dole' or share of the common field, *v.* **dal**. NORTHFIELDS FM. Cf. *Marston fields* 1629 Sess, *v. supra* 25. POTASH FM (6″) is so named in 1830 (O.S.). Cf. PN Ess 425.

Mollington[1]

MOLLINGTON

(*æt*) *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

Radwei, Raduueia, Rodewei 1086 DB, *Radewey* 1198 Fees *et freq* to 1492 AD iii, (*juxta Roteleye*) 1304 *Ass*, *Radwey* 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 Ufton 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 corresponding to the boundary between the *Mierce* or Mercians and the *Hwicce* (cf. PN Wo Introd. xvi, n. 1).

Ratley and Upton

RATLEY

Rotelei 1086 DB, *Rotele* 1155 P, 1316 Cl, *-legh*, *-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. Ratclyffe* 1549 Pat, 1609 *FF*

Perhaps 'cheerful clearing,' from OE *rōt*, 'cheerful,' and leah. Cf. Johnston, PN EW 412.

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.

FOXBURY BARN (6″) is *Fox Burrow* c. 1840 *TA*. TEMPLE POOL is *Temple Pond* ib.

Shotteswell

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[1]

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.

Stonton 1310 AD iv, 1311 *AD*, 1316, 1428 FA, *Stonnton* 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

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 *Weremundus*, for that appellation was then usuall" (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, *Orlauestone* 1262 *Ass*

Ordlauescote c. 1140 France, 1208 FF, *Ordlauestok* 1221, 1285 *Ass*

Horlescote 1279 *Nott*, *Orlascote* 1327 SR, *Orliscote* 1493 KnowleG, *Orlskott* 1558 *Recov*

Ordeliscote 1293 *Ass*, *Ordelorscote* 1299 Ipm

Orylscote 1542 LP, *Arlscott* 1624 PCC, *Erliscote al. Arlescote* 1651 *FF*

'*Ordlāf*'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.).

Wormleighton[1]

WORMLEIGHTON [wəˑmˈleitən]

Wilman lehttune 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*, *-leghton* 1256 FF, 1316 FA, 1354 Ch, *Wylmeleyghton* 1291 Tax, 1314 *FF*, *Willme(s)leighton* 1294 Abbr

Wermelistone 1199 Cur, *Wirmelacton* 1221 FF, *-legton*, *-lechton* 1221 *Ass*, *Wurmeleghton* 1232 ib., *Wurmelecton* 1265 Pat, *Wormelacton* 1293 Ipm, *Wormleigton* 1315 ib., *Wormeleghton* 1316, 1497 ib., *Worme Leighton* 1397 IpmR, *Wormeleghton al. Wilmeleghton* 1498 Pat, 1499 *FF*, *Woormleighton* 1627 Sess

Wyrmeleton 1272 *Ass*

Welmeleychton 1293 ib., *Welmeleghton* 1315 Pat, *-leygh-* 1338 AD v

'*Wilma*'s kitchen-garden,' *v.* **leahtun**. 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 *þorn* 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 mentioned). 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 *hricgweg* and go along it to *clæihæma 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 *Wilmhemebroc* (1246 FF) for a brook in the neighbouring parish of Farnborough. The brook is now absorbed in the Oxford Canal. Cf. *s.n.* Napton *supra* 140–1.

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

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

Brailis 1122 (1314) Ch, 1174 P, t. Hy 2 (1478) Pat

Braeles t. Hy 2 *Warwick*, 1262 *Ass*

Brales 1198 Cur, *Bralis* c. 1520 *Compton*

Breiles 1205 PatR

Breilles 1221, 1306 *Ass*, 1320 *Magdalen*, *Braylles* 1350 *Ass*, *Breylles* 1302, 1315, *Over Braylles* 1316, *Netherbrailles* 1343 *Compton*

Breyles 1224 Bracton, 1263 Ipm, c. 1280 *Magdalen*, 1291 Tax, 1293 *Ass*, 1319 *FF*, *Breiles* 1233 Cl, c. 1250 *Kenilworth*

Brelis 1242 Fees, 1262 *Ass*, *Breles* 1265 Misc
Breylis ib., 1268 Ipm, 1293 *Ass*, *Over Breyl(es)* 1315 Ipm
Upper, *Lower Brailes* 1656 Dugdale

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)[1]. 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*, *Shepestrete* 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*
Chelmescote 1315 Ipm, 1316 FA, *Schelmescote* 1395 *Compton*, *Chemscott* t. Eliz ChancP, *Chemescote al. Chelmescote* 1587 *Compton*

'*Cēolmund*'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

[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 *ad castrum* (1332 SR), William *atte Hull* (1327 ib.) and Robert de *Holeweye* (1327, 1332 ib.).

BALL BARN[4], EDDENESHILL BARN, GILLETT'S HILL and SPENCER'S GORSE (all 6″) are to be associated with the families of Thomas *Balle* (1309 *Ass*), Robert *Edde*(*n*) (1327, 1332 SR) and Thomas and Ralph *Eddon* (1627 *SR*), William *Gillett* (1774 Poll), and John *Spenser* (1327 SR) and John *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 *gemǣne*. 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] *ex inf.* Mr B. G. Charles.
[2] *Castle Hill* 1608 *LRMB*.
[3] *Holeweys* 1419 *Ct*.
[4] Cf. *Balls lands* 1551 *Deeds Enrolled*.

Cherrington

CHERRINGTON

Chiriton(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 iii[1], 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 *cyrictun* for the Warwickshire Cherrington in the *cyrictun* 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[2]

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* l.

The distinguishing epithet appears as *atte Wingate* 1247 *SR*, 1265 *Magdalen*, *Wind(e)gate* 1268 Ipm, 1275 RH, 1296 *Ass*, *de la Wyndhyate* t. Ed 1 *Compton*, (*atte*) *Wynd(e)gate* 1272 *Ass*, *Windȝate* 1279 *Nott*, 1327 SR, *a la Wyngate* c. 1280, *apud Wyndeate* 1296, *Wyngate* 1304 *Compton*, *atte Wynyate*, *Wyndgates* 1315 *Ass*, *atte Wyndyates* 1318 *Compton*, *Wynyard* 1371 *FF*, *atte Wyntȝate* 1375, *Wynneyate* 1383, *Wynȝates* 1386 *Compton*, *Wine(y)ates* 1403 IpmR, 1493 Ipm, *Wyndeyates* 1513, *Wyneates* 1515 *Compton*, *Nether Compton al. Compton Vyneyates* 1520, *Wynnyates* 1544 LP, *Wyndyates al. Vynyates* 1596 *Recov.* 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 it "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 [hʌniŋtən]

Hunitona 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

Honnington 1540 LP

'*Hūna*'s farm,' *v.* ingtun. Cf. Hunnington (PN Wo 297).

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

IDLICOTE

Etelincote 1086 DB, *Edlicote* 1403 IpmR

Utilicot(e) t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, 1211 RBE, early 13th *CartMisc*, 1221 *Ass*, 1275 RH, 1291 Ch, 1324 *FF*

Utelicota t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, 1170 (1314) Ch, 1199 Cur

Udelicota t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, 1122–5 Stafford, *-te* 1272 *Ass*, *Hudilicote* 1262 ib. (p), *Uddelicote* 1272 ib.

Itelicota t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, 1122 (1314) Ch, *-te* 1232 *Ass*

Itlicote 1232 FF

Uttlescote 1265 Pat

Utlyngcote 1285 *Ass*, *Utlicote* 1291 Ch, Tax *et freq* to 1547 Monast

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 *yttingaford* (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.

Kineton[1]

KINETON [kintən]

Cyngtun 969 (18th) BCS 1234
Quintone 1086 DB, *Chintona* 1122 (1314) Ch, t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, 1170 P, *Kinton(a)* 1170 (1314) Ch *et freq* to 1316 FA, with variant *Kyn-*
Kington(e) 1211 RBE, 1217 ClR *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 *stræt* (i.e. the Warwick-Banbury road), from the *stræt* to the *morþhlau* 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 *hragraðorn* 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, *Osteschelua* 1187 P, *Ochteselue* 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, *Ogteshull* 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, *Oxshelve*, *Oxshulve*, *Oxsulve* c. 1350 *Ct*, *Oxshulf* 1428 FA, c. 1480 ECP, 1507 *FF*, *Oxhulff* 1489 Pat, *Oxshelf* 1545 *Ct*

Otheselve, *Otteselve* c. 1200 *AD*, *Otteselve* 13th AD ii

Oftesulphia 13th *CartMisc*

Ocsulf 1230 ChancR, *Ocsulve* 1235 Fees

Uhtteshulue 1240 FF

Okschull 1276 Wigorn, *Oxhulle* 1298 Ipm, 1330 FA, *Oxhille* 1298–9 Ipm, *Oxsshile* 1482 AD iii, *Oxhill* 1535 VE, (*al. Oxshulf*) 1569 *Recov*, *Oxehill al. Oxehulfe* 1629 ib., *Oxhill al. Oxhulfe* 1649 *FF*, *Oxhull* 1675 Ogilby

'*Ōhta*'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*, *Tyeso* 1183 BM

Tiveshou 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, *Tysseho* 1262 *Ass*, *Thiso* 1327 Ipm, *Tyssho* 1428 FA, 1459 Ch

Chyrchetisho 1299 *Ass*, *Tysho Templers* 1327 SR, *Temple Tysho* 1327 *Compton*, *Templetishew* 1372 IpmR, *Nethertyseho* 1451 *MinAcct*, *Nether Tysho al. Temple Tysho* 1570 *Recov*, *Nether Tyshoe al. Temple Tyshoe* 1602 *Compton*, *Temple Tyshoe al. Nether Tyshoe* 1603 *FF*, *Churche Tyshoe al. Nether Tyshoe* 1606 *Recov*, *Temple Teysoe* 1633 *FF*, *Tisoe al. Tyshoe* 1654 *Recov*, *Upper*, *Church*, *Temple Tysoe* 1796, *Temple or Lower Tysoe* 1801 *Compton*

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 *Tiveshou* which must go back to the more correct gen. form, which has of course survived in Tuesley. *Overtyso* or *Overton* is now Upper Tysoe, *Churche Tysoe* 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).

BRIXFIELD FM (6″) is *Brekyshulle* c. 1325 *Magdalen*, *Bryxhyll* 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*, *Hardewikefelde* c. 1500 *MinAcct*
Outeherdewyk 1297 *Ass*, *Kutehardewyk* 1447 *Magdalen*
Kuyte herdewyk 1316 FA[1], 1367 *FF*, *Cuyteherdewyk* 1318 *Compton*, *Cuyteherdewyke* 1467 *Magdalen*
Kyteherdewyk(e) 1395 IpmR, *Keyte-* 1397 ib., *Kete-* 1401 Cl, *Kyt-* 1405 IpmR, *Kytehardewyk* 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 *cȳte*, 'kite.' Cf. Kites Hardwick *supra* 139 for its possible significance.

SUGARSWELL BARN (6″) with SUGARSWELL 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 *Sokereswelle* (1253 FineR), and possibly of Walter de *Shokereswell* 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. *molendin. 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

Welleburne 1175, 1190 P, 1247 FF, *Wellesburn* 1267 Ipm *et freq*, with variant spellings *-bourne*, *-burne*, *-born(e)*

Wellesburne (*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 *wiell*, *wæll*, 'spring, stream.' Equally difficult, in view of the early and persistent *Wel*-forms, is any attempt to connect the name with OE *wēales*, gen. of *wealh*, '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

Waltone 1086 DB, *-ton(e)* 1123 *Warwick et passim*, (*Theoderic, Spilebert*) 1123 Dugdale, (*Deyville*) 1235 Fees *et freq* to 1491 Ipm, (*Dayvile*) 1247 *SR*, (*Mauduit*) ib., 1315 Ipm, (*Malduth*) ib.

Waleton 1176 P, 1200 Cur, *Waletona* t. Hy 2 (1478) Pat

Wauton Maudut 1239 FF, 1275 RH, (*Maudyt*) 1262 *Ass*, (*Deyvyll*) 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.* **wealh**). 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 I (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 Mauduit.

BATH HILL, BOWSHOT WOOD, FAMMINGTON FM (6″), FRIZ HILL, HILL FM (6″), RED HILL, ROUNDHILL WOOD and SMATCHLEY WOOD (6″). Cf. *Bath Hill, Bow Shot* (*a wood*), *Farmington Ground, Friz Hill Wood, the Hill, Hill Ground, Red Hill, Round Hill, Snatchleys* (sic) *Clear* c. 1840 *TA*. COOMBE FM. Cf. *Combe furlong* 1628 *Queen's*. STAPLE HILL FM. Cf. *le Stapul* ib. *v.* **stapol**.

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

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.

NOTE. The following three parishes form a detached part of the Hundred, on the Worcestershire border to the north of *Ferncumbe* Hundred.

Lapworth

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)wrth* 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 *læppe 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 *hlareow* for *lareow* noted by Sievers (*AS Grammatik* § 217, n. 1) or *hland* for *land* in the Ladbroke Charter (Crawford viii). See *Addenda* l.

THE BROCKSHIRE (lost) is *Brokshagh* 1315 *Ass* (p), *Brocsawe* 1322 *Deed* (p), *-shawe* 1332 SR (p), *Brockeschawe* 1408 AD iv, *Brockshawe Lane* n.d. Hudson, *The Brockshire* c. 1840 *TA*. 'Badger wood,' *v.* **brocc**, **sceaga**. The name possibly survives in *Brock sheds* (field-name).

BROOM HALL is *Brome* t. Ed 1 Hudson, 1311 AD iii (p), 1327 SR, *Bromes* 1425 BM, *Bromes Thinge* 1454, *Bromesland* 1496, *Bromes Manor* 1525 AD iii, *Bromon al. Bromey* 1525 *AD*, *Bromeham fearme al. Bromeshall* 1586 AD v, *Bromesham al. Bromeham* 1649 *FF*, *Bromham al. Bromon al. Bromshall* 1659 ib. For *thing*, *v. infra* 333.

COPT GREEN is *le Coppe Grene* 1366 AD iii and was the home of John de *la Coppe* (1323 *Deed*) or *atte Coppe* (1328 AD iii). 'Hill-top,' cf. Copt Heath *supra* 69.

GOSPEL OAK (6″) is *Gospell oake* 1608 *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.'

HARBOROUGH BANKS. Cf. *Erdbyr'* 1220 *ReadingB*, *waste of Erbury* 1343 AD iii, *Little Herbury* 1407 ib., *Harbery Heathe* 1586 AD v. There are the earthworks of a pre-Roman camp here, and the name goes back to OE *eorðburh*. Cf. Arbury *supra* 79–80.

IRELANDS FM is *Lapworthe Halle al. Irelandes Ferm* 1572 AD v, *Ireland Fearme* 1574 AD iii, *Irelondes farme* 1586 AD v and is to be associated with the family of Robert *Ireland* (1560 Wills Wo). The surname occurs in the county in 1327 (SR), though not in this parish.

KINGSWOOD is *Kyngeswod* 1334, 1488 Ipm, *Kynkeswoode* 1419 AD iii, *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 *Toppesford* c. 1280, early 14th *Deeds*, *Topford*, *Tapford* 1329–70 ib., *Toppesfordebrok* 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 *Terretts* 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 *Pouke 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

Pacwode 1196 FF *et passim* to 1544 LP, with variant spellings *Pak-* and *-wud*, *-wode*, *Pachwde* 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 1 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 *li(te)stere*, 'dyer.' See further Fransson 105.

AYLESBURY HO[1], FETHERSTONE HO (6″) and PRATTS PIT[2] (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 1 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

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

Tannewurth 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

Tonneworth 1397, 1406, 1553 Pat, 1441–68 StratGild, 1544 LP

[1] Cf. *Alysburys land* 1475 *Rental*.
[2] *Pratts pytt* 1542 *MinAcct*. Cf. *Prattes grene* 1411 *Coventry*.

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.* **worþ**.

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, *Beawmond* t. Ed 6 *Rental.* This is a Norman-French name denoting 'beautiful hill.' Cf. Beamonds (PN Sr 108).

BEDSWORTH FM (6″)

Betleswrth 1199 FF, 1235 Fees, *-wurthe* 1221, 1247 *Ass, -word* 1262 ib., *-worth* 1695 Morden, *Bettles wich* 1315 Ipm, *Be(t)tlesworth* 1330 AD iv, 1401 IpmR, 1656 Dugdale, 1830 West

Betsworth 1443 *MinAcct, Bettes-* 1526 *Ct, le Oldebettysworth* 1468 Cooper, *Olde, Newe Bettesworthe* 1543 AD v, *Bedsworth* 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.* **worþ**.

CANK BARN (6″) is *Kanke* 1510 KnowleG. Cf. *Kankeslane* 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 *kǫkkr* (gen. *kakkar*), 'lump, clump, clod' (cf. Torp *s.v. kakk m.* 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.

CHALCOT WOOD (6″). Cf. *Cherlekote poole in Tanworth* t. Ed 4 *Add*, *Charlecote pole* 1576 ib., *Charlcot Coppice* 1840 *TA*. 'cot(e) of the churls,' cf. Charlecote *supra* 250.

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*, Cotheridge (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*, *Erlys wood* 1475 ib., *Urleswoode* 1544 LP. The Earls of Warwick were overlords of the manor of Tanworth. Cf. Earlswood (PN Sr 305).

HOCKLEY HEATH is *Huckeloweheth* c. 1280 AD iii, *Hockelouwe* 13th Dugd 548, *Hokelowe* 1345 AD iii, *Hockelowe* 1367 AD iv, *Oldehokkelowes* 1444 AD iii, *Hokeley heth* 1542 *MinAcct.* '*Hucca*'s or *Hocca*'s hill or barrow,' *v.* **hlaw.**

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, *Munkespath* 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 is *Ombreslad* t. Hy 2, *Omberslade* 13th, *Ombreslade* 1367, 1599 *Add*, *Homberslade* t. Hy 3, t. Ed 3 Dugd 542, 677,

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.* slæd) 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 FM[1], HEATHFIELD FM[2] (6″) and WOOD END[3] 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 GREEN[4], CHAMBERS'S COPPICE, CHEEDON FM[5], CLARKSLAND COPPICE (all 6″), CLEOBURY FM[6], DANZEY GREEN, DICKENS HEATH[7], ELLIOTT'S HALL[8], GILBERT'S GREEN[9], JERRINGS HALL[10], KEMPS GREEN, LADBROOK PARK[11], MOWS HILL FM[12], TERRY'S GREEN and WARING'S GREEN[13] 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

[1] *Brookhouse Farm* 1821 G. [2] *le Hethfeld* 1479 *MinAcct.*
[3] *Wood end* 1725 B.
[4] *Browns Green* 1725 B. Cf. *Brownes Liberties* 1553 Pat.
[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.
[9] *Gylbert Grene* 1562 *Ct.* Cf. *Gilberteslonde* t. Ed 3 Dugd 542.
[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 Ladbroke *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 *Leazowes* 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*). WINDMILL NAPS is *Windmill Knap* ib., *v.* cnæpp. Cf. *Wynmelfelde* 1373 AD iv. WITCH PITS FM (6″). Cf. *Wich Pit Meadow* c. 1840 *TA*.

(*d*) BARCHESTON HUNDRED

This is *Bedriceston(e)*, *Berriceston(e)*, *Berricesĩ* 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

BARCHESTON

Berricestone, Bercestone 1086 DB
Barchestona c. 1112 (1329) Ch, *Barcheston al. Barston* 1629 *Recov, Barston al. Barcheston* 1655, 1731 *FF*
Bercheston c. 1190 *Magdalen*, 1193 P, 1232 Cl, 1316 FA, (*Symonis*) 1235 Fees, *-don* 1279 *Nott*, *Berkeston* 1313 Ipm, *Brecheston* 1316 ib.
Byrcheston 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, Wolauigtona* 1224 Bracton, *Wallavington* 1232 FF, 1287 Cl, *Wullauynton* 1232, 1262 *Ass*, *Wolauyntone* 1285 *FF*, 1428 FA, *Wollavynton* 1288 *Ass*, *-yngtone* 1441 *FF*
Wolaynton 1319 Ipm, *Wolington* 1372, 1403 IpmR
Wyllamyngton al. Wyllington 1546, *Willington al. Willamington* 1649, 1661 *FF*

'*Wulflāf*'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 450). For *Henmarsh*, *v.* Long Compton *infra* 299–300.

HIRON'S HOVEL (6″) is to be associated with the family of Thomas *Hiron* (1807 *EnclA*).

GREENSLADE (6″). Cf. *Grenesladeshades* c. 1500 *MinAcct*, *v.* 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*, *Birmington* 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 *Beornmund* 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)myðe as in Myton *supra* 265.

Little Compton[1]

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., *Cumbton in Hennemersch* 1338 Ipm, *Cumpton juxta Whicheford* 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 Glouces-

[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 *Harowdownehulle* (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*.

Stourton[1]

STOURTON

Sturton 1206 Cur *et freq* to 1549 Pat, (*juxta Wycheford*) 1337 *FF*, *Storton* 1285 Ipm, *Stourton* 1316 FA *et freq* to 1656 Dugdale

Stowreton 1445 StratGild, 1609 *FF*, *Stowerton* 1650 ib., 1807 *EnclA*

'Farm by the river Stour' *supra* 6. *v.* tun.

STOURTON MILL. Cf. *Stourtonmelle*, *Stourmylneham*, *le Mellehamme* 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 *EnclA*). Cf. *Rouse's Moor*, *estate called Sturch's* ib.

Sutton under Brailes[2]

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

WHICHFORD

Wicford 1086 DB, *Wikeford* 1179 P

Wicheford(a) c. 1130 BM, 1202 P, 1204 ClR, 1279 Ipm, 1316 FA, *Wich-* 1221 Bracton, *Wyc(c)he-* 1253 Ch *et freq* to 1549 Pat, *Wichefort* 1247 *SR*

Wucheford 1235 Fees

Whichford 1263 Pap, *Whiccesford* 1305 Pat, *Whucheford* 1327 SR, *Whiccheford* 1332 ib.

Whecheford 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 Wyllyam *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. *Gottingham 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

Wlfuuardia c. 1140 BM, *Wlfward* 1138–47 Stafford, 1212 RBE, *Wulfward* 1177 P (CR)

Wlwarda 1170 (1314) Ch, 1201 Cur, *Wluuard* 1199, 1225 FF, 1235 Fees, *Parva Wlward* 1227 FF, *Wul(e)ward* 1232 Cl, 1266 *Merton*, *Magna*, *Parva Woluuarde* 1247 *SR*, *Chirkewoleward* 1262 *Ass*, *Cherchewolward* 1272 ib., *Parva Wlward* 1301 Ch, *Wolward* 1310 *Merton*

Wlfarde 1199 FF, *Wolfarde parva* 1279 *Nott*

Wlford 1199 FF, *Wolvord* 1291 Tax, *Wolforde magna*, *parva* 1327 SR, *Wolford* 1351 Pat, *Wulford* 1372 IpmR, *Much Wolford* 1518 *Compton*, (*Mychell*) 1544 *Merton*, *Wolford al. Wolvord* 1604 *FF*, *Greate Woollford* 1695 *Merton*

Wuleward 1213 Cur, *-ia* 1225 Bracton, *Wolewarth* 1235 Fees, *Magna*, *Parva Wulleward* 1242 ib., *Chirkewoleward* 1262 *Ass*, (*parva*) *Wolleward(e)* 1266 *Merton*, 1272 *Ass*, *Wulleward* 1301 Abbr

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*).

BROADMOOR LODGE. Cf. *Broadmoor Butts* 1760 *Add*. CLAY BANK COPPICE (6″). Cf. *Clehilleslade* 1224 FF. *v.* **slæd**. KINGS BRAKE FM (6″). Cf. *Kyngeshull* 1224 ib., *Kings Hill Furlong* 1760 *Add*. PEPPERWELL FM. Cf. *Pepperwell Furlong* ib. WOLFORD WOOD is *Wolfordewode* t. Hy 7 *MinAcct*.

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 wholy 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 setled) 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, (*æt*) *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 *ulmtreow* 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 Scorfyn* 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). DUNSTALL (6″). Cf. *Dunstall gate, lane called Dunstall* 1781 *EnclA* and Dunstan Fm *supra* 60. KNOWLANDS HILL (6″). Cf. *Nellands Ford* ib. NEBSWORTH is *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

STRETTON ON FOSSE

Stratone 1086 DB, *Stratton* c. 1170 BM, 1262 *Ass*, 1267 Ch, 1291 Tax

Stretton 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 Dychesford 1221 *Ass*, 1239 FF, *Dysceford Frary* 1285 *Ass*, *Dichford Frary* 1358 *FF*, *Dycheford Frary* 1402 *Merton*, *Dycheford 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.

PORTOBELLO FM is *Portobello* 1821 G. A name occurring in other English counties from the victory at Porto Bello in 1739. Cf. Waterloo Fm *supra* 287. ROUGHBOROUGH. Cf. *Roughborough Hill* c. 1840 *TA*. Probably 'rough hill,' *v.* ruh, beorg.

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.

CRIMSCOTE

Kynemarescote 1232 *Ass*, *Kenermercotye* (sic) 1279 *Nott*, *Kinmarstoke* (sic) 1285, *Kinemerscote*, *Kymmerscote* 1306 *Ass*

Kilmescote 1316 FA

Kirmarescote 1370 AD iv, *Kyrmescote* 1415–55 StratGild, *-mis-* 1417 BM

Kenemyscote 1477 *Cl*

Crim(e)scote 1473–1528 StratGild, *Grim(e)scote* 1489 Knowle G, *Crympscote* 1542, *Crymscote al. Grimscote* 1669 *FF*

'*Cynemǣr*'s cottage(s),' *v.* **cot(e).**

WIMPSTONE

Wylmestone 1313 *AD*, *Wilmaston* 1418 *Deed*, *Wylmyston* 1425–1516 StratGild, *Wilmeston* 1489 KnowleG, 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 *Wīghelm*'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.** CRIMSCOTE 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-NAMES

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.
æsc 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) Attleborough, 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), Kettlebrook, 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) Gunnings 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.
clud (n) Cloud. **cnæpp** Napton.
cniht Knightcote, Knightley, Knightlow.
cnoll Knowle (2). **cockshut**, ME (n) Cockshut.
copp Copt Green and Heath (2).
cot(e) Coates, Coten End, Coton (2), (a) Al-, As-cott, Beri-, Bram-cote (2), Calcutt, Caldecote, Chalcot, Charle-, Dray-, Fox-, Glas-cote, Gorcott, Heath- (2), Knight-cote, Lambcoat, Lamb-, Mer-, Mil-, Nether-cote (2), *Smer-*, *Wal-cote*, Walcot, West-, What-, Wood-cote, (b) Alve-, Arles-, As-, Bas-, Chelms-cote, Chilvers Coton, Crims-, East-, Ems-, Huns-, Idli-cote, *Kilcote*, Nail-, Wilm-, Wilne-, Wolfhamcote, Woolscott.
***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, Highdown, 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.
ecg 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.*

fæsten Hollyfast. ***fealca** (n) Falkwood.

feld (a) *Broxtonfield*, Bury Field, Cold-, Cry-, Heath-, High-, Lea-, New-field, North Fields, Park-, Snitter-, Water-field, Whitefields, Whitfield, (b) Whitlocks End.

fenn Fen End, Redfern. **finiht** (*fyniht*) (n) *Finford.*

ford Forde, (a) Bar-, Black-, Bret-, Brom-, Ches-, Cos-, Danford, Deppers Bridge, Ditchford, *Finford*, Ful-, Gos-, Hal-, Hatch-, Hemling-, Hops-, Kings-, Law- (?), Long-ford, Milverton (?), Old Ford, Pick-, Pot-, Rad- (2), Ruin Clif-, Sal-, Salt-, Saltis-, Shel-, Stocking-, Strat-ford, *Stratford*, Tack-, Wal-, Wash-, Which-ford, (b) Bid-, Brans-ford, Guphill Ford, Tapster, Thels-, Wix-ford, (c) Erns-, Inch-, Lowson-ford.

forge, ME (n) Forge Mills. **funta** (b) Chadshunt.

furlang Ashfurlong. **fyrhðe** *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 (?).

(ge)hæg Haye (2), Hayes (2), Hartshill Hayes, (a) Marraway, Metchley, Oxhayes, Widney, (b) Chelmsley, Grimshaw, Kinwalsey.

hæþ 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.

haunche, ME (n) Haunch Wood.

healh Halford, Halloughton, (a) Alcott Hall, Blackhales, *Crawenhall*, East Hall, Harn-, Hear-sall, Sidenhales, Sidenhill, Stivichall, Sydnall, *Westhall*, Willenhall, (b) Balsall,

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, *Bumbelowe*.

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.

hyll Hill (20), Hulls Fm, Hillmorton, Hill Wootton, (a) Ast-, Banner-hill, Barn and Bedworth Hill, Broomhill, Broom and Christmas Hill, Churchill, *Churchill*, Clay Hill, Clay-, Cop-, Cran-, Dost-, Fern-hill, Galley Hill, Greenhill (2), Lawford and Long Hill, Meerhill, Morrell, Pophills, Red, Rhine and Rough Hill, Sandhills, Shelfield, Shirne and Shooters Hill, Solihull, Southamhill, Stapenhall, Stapen-, Stipers-hill, *Stoke-hull*, Stony, Tile and Wall Hill, Walsal, Windmill Hill, (b) Bicken-, Browns-hill, Bubbenhall, Copnill, Easenhall, Hartshill, Hodnell, *Levenhull*, Liveridge Hill, Wiggins Hill, Wolvershill, (c) Brixfield, Coles-, Foles-hill, *Helenhull*, Houndshill, Romells Hill.

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.

ingtun (b) Aming-, Bagin-, Beving-, Bin-ton, Bulk-, Burm-, Cubb-, Didd-, Dunn-, Erd-, Hon-, Lill-, Ludd-ington, Mackadown, Moll-, Pack-ington, Pail-, Piller-ton, Row-, Shutt-, Tidd-, Warm-, Wedd-, Whitt-, Will-ington, Wolverton, (c) Gredenton, Islington.

lacu (b) Bablake. **læl(a)** (n) Lawford (?).

læppe (n) Lapworth (?). **læs** Leasowes.

land Ash-, Black-lands, Newland (3), Sidelands.

lanu Castle and Dead Lane. **leactun** (b) Wormleighton.

leah Lea, Leafield, Lee, Ley, Lye, (a) Ans-, Ar-, Asp-, *Asp-*, Ast-, Baxter-, Bear-, Bent- (2), Birch-ley (2), *Bisseley*, Brown-, Cor-, Crack-ley, Crowley's, Darley, Foul End (?), Hase-, Hean-, Hen- (2), Honi-, Hur-ley, *Hytall*, King-, Kix-, Knight-, Lang- (3), Nun-, Oak-, Rat-, Salt-ley, Shelly, Shir-, Short-, Shrew-, Slate-, Slow-ley, Sole End, Stoneleigh, Stud-, *Tack-*, Ulver-, Walm-, Waver-, Weeth-, Whate-, Whit- (3), Wil-, Wind-, Wit-, Yerd-ley, (b) Alles-, Baddes- (2), Billes-, Bordes-, Bot-, Can-ley, Colesleys, Fillong-, Ips-, Keres-, Lox-, Pin- (2), Poo-, Rag-, Whober-ley, (c) Buck-, Chad-, Freas-, Mock-ley, Metlin, Oversley.

(ge)mæne Maney, Monwood.

(ge)mære 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(e)ton, (a) Barnmoor, Billsmore, Birchmoor, Blackmire, *Broad Moor*, Broadmoor, Corley Moor, Frogmere, Frog-, Long-more, Outmoor, *Sherdmore*, White Moor (2), Whitmore, (b) Bodymoor, Cheylesmore (?), Dunsmore, Packmores, Peddimore, (c) Hawkhurst Moor.

morgen-giefu (n) Marraway.

(ge)mot Motslow. **muþa** Sowe Mouth.

myln Mill (3), Blythe Mills, Halford and Hulls Mill, Thurnmill, Whichford Mill, Windmill (2).

myrr Myer Bridge. **(ge)myðe** Myton.

ofer Orton, (a) Haselor, (c) Spernall.

pæð 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 (?). **riðig** Fulready, Shottery.

sceaga (a) *Brockshire*, Forshaw, Wishaw, (c) Illshaw.

sceard Shard End, *Sherdmore*. **sc(e)ot** (n) Shottery.

scræf Salford, Shrewley.

scylf Sheldon, Shelfield, Shelly, Shilton, (b) Moxhull, Oxhill.

sic Sych Wood.

slæd Slade, (a) Black Slade, Green-, Over-, Umber-slade.

sloh Slough. **smeoru** *Smercote*, Smorel.

spætl (n) Spittle Brook (?). **spann** (n) Spon End.

stæfer (n) Stareton. **stake**, ME (n) *Thieve Stake.*

stan Horeston. **steall** Dunstan. **stede** *The Stude.*

steort Stirch. **stig** Hawkes End.

stocc Stockton, Stoke, (a) Shustoke, Warstock, (b) Maxstoke.

stocking Stockingford. **stow** Austy, Motslow.
stræt Stratford, *Stratford*, Stretton (4), Blake Street.
stripe, ME (n) Stripes, Stripes Hill. **styfic** Stivichall.
þæc (n) Tackford, *Tackley* (*Fackley*). **þorn** Miley Thorns.
þorp (a) Ea-, Stoney-, (b) Prince-thorpe.
þyrne Thurnmill, (a) *Broxtonfield*, Lighthorne, (b) Ouston.
topt Toft, (b) Wibtoft.
trenche, ME (n) Trench Lane.
treow (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, *Duddeston*, Edgbaston, Edstone, Frank-, Kinwar-ton, Street Ashton, Thurlaston, Wimpstone, Wolston, (c) Rotton.
(ge)wæsc Washford, Washwood, Wasperton (?).
***wæðe** (n) Waverley.
wase (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-, Sugars-well, (b) Berkes-, Dod-, Shottes-, (c) Hawkes-, Swans-well.
wiht (n) Wishaw (?).
worþ (a) Little- (2), (b) Bed-, Beds-, Curd-worth, Hillborough, Kenilworth, *Offord*, Poles-, Tan-, (c) Min-worth.
worþign (a) Lapworth. **wriþ** 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* 1–7). 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 O.

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, Lambcoat), 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 Wa 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* 11). 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.

ofer is found 3 times, but no examples of **ora** have been noted.

riðig. 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.

þorp. 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 *-throp*, *-thrup* type.

topt. 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.

worþ. 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 **worþ** (including one in **worþign**), 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), *Æþelnōþ* (Ailstone), *Æþelrēd* (Atherstone), *Ætla* (Attleborough), *Afa* (Alvecote), *Babba* (Bablake), **Bæcci* (Bascote), **Bæddi* (Baddesley), **Bæll* (Balsall),

Beada (Bedworth), *Beadeca* (Baginton), *Beadurīc* (Barcheston), **Bēaw* (Beausale), *Becca* (Beck Hill (?)), *Beofa* (*Beoba*) (Bevington), *Beorhtstān*, *Beornstān* (Barston), *Beornmund* (**Beorma*) (Birmingham, Burmington), *Be(o)rcol*, *Bercul* (Berkeswell), **Betel* (Bedsworth), *Bica* (Bickenhill, Bickmarsh), *Bil(l)* (Billesley), *Billa* (Bilney), *Boda* (Bodymoor), *Bord*[1] (Bordesley), *Botta* (Botley), *Brūn* (Bransford Bridge, Brownsover), *Brynca* (Brinklow (?)), *Bubba* (Bubbenhall), *Bucca* (Buckley (?)), *Budda* (Budbrooke), **Bulca* (Bulkington), *Byda* (Bidford), *Byn(n)i* (Binton), **Byrd* (Birdingbury), ***Cægel* (Cheylesmore (?)), *Cana* (Canley), **Ceadel* (Chadshunt, Chadwick), *Cēolfrið* (Chilvers Coton), *Cēolmund* (Chelmscote, Chelmsley), **Codda* (Codbarrow), **Cofa* (Coventry), *Coll* (Coleshill (?), Colesleys), *Coppa* (Copnill), *Copsi* (ON) (Copston (?)), *Crēoda* (Curdworth), *Cretta* (Crackley(?)), **Crud(d)* (Cutshill), **Cubba* (Cubbington), *Cunda* (Coundon), **Cuppa* (Cophill (?)), **Cybba* (Guy's Cliffe), **Cylla* (*Kilcote*), *Cyne* (Kingsbury), *Cynebeald* (Kimberley), *Cynehild* (f) (Kenilworth), *Cynemær* (Crimscote), *Cyneweald* (Kinwalsey), *Cyneweard* (Kinwarton), *Dodd* (Dadglow), *Dodda* (Dodwell), *Dūda* (Dodenhall (?)), *Dudd* (*Duddeston*), *Dunn(a)*, (Dunchurch (?), Dunnington), **Dyddi* (Diddington), *Ēadhelm* (Emscote), *Ēadrīc* (Atherstone, Edstone), *Ēadstān* (Chapel Ascote (?)), *Ealda* (*Oldnall* (?)), *Ealdwulf* (Austrey), *Ēanwulf* (Alveston), *Eardrēd* (**Earda*) (Erdington), **Earma* (Amington), *Earnwīg* (Eastcote (?), Ernsford (?)), *Ēata* (Eatington), **Eccel* (Exhall (2) (?)), *Ecgbeald* (Edgbaston), *Ēsa* (Easenhall), **Flecca* (Flecknoe), **Folc* (Foleshill (?)), *Franca* (Frankton), **Frēsa* (Freasley (?)), **Fygla* (Fillongley), **Gæga* (Gaydon), *Grim* (Grimshaw (?)), *Gunnhild* (Anglo-Scand) (f) (Gunnings Bridge), **Gyddel* (Gilson), **Hæppe* (Hopsford (?)), *Heafoc* (Hawkeswell, Hawksbury), *Heardrēd* (Hartshill), *Hereburh* (f) (Harbury), *Hildeburh* (f) (Hillborough), **Hodda* (Hodnell), **Hrōca* (Rowington, Rugby), *Hucca*, *Hocca* (Hockley), *Hūna* (Honiley (?), Honington, Hunningham), *Hūnstān* (Hunscote), *Hwætburh* (f) (Whoberley), **Hwætel* (Watchbury), **Hwætnōð* (**Hwæt*) (Weddington), *Hwīta* (Whittington), **Ippe* (Ipsley), *Kærer* (OSw) (Keresley (?)), *Kálfr* (ON) (Cawston), *Lēofa* (Levenhull (?)), *Lēofric* (Liveridge Hill), *Lilla* (Lillington), *Loc(c)* (Loxley), *Luda* (Luddington), **Macca* (Mackadown, Maxstoke), *Manna* (Maney (?)), **Mearna* (Marlcliff (?)), *Mocc*[1] (Moxhull), *Moll* (Mollington), **Mynna* (Minworth), **Nægla* (Nailcote), *Ofe* (Oversley (?)), *Offa* (Offchurch, *Offord*), *Ōhta* (Oxhill), *Ordlāf* (Arlescote), **Paca* (Packington, Packmores, Packwood), **Pæccel* (Paddle Brook (?)), **Pægla* (Pailton), *P(e)ada* (*Padonger*), *Peda* (*Peddi-*

[1] On record in the weak forms *Borda*, *Mocca*.

more), *Pīlheard* (Pillerton), **Pinna* (Pinley (2)), **Poll* (Pollesworth), *Prǣn* (Princethorpe), **Pufa* (Pooley (?)), *Scot* (Shottes-well), **Scytta* (Shustoke (?), Shuttington), *Secca* (Seckington), *Strutheard* (OGer) (Street Ashton), *Svein* (Anglo-Scand) (Swanswell), *Tanna* (*Tonne*) (Tanworth), **Þēofol* (Thelsford (?)), *Þōrlāf* (Anglo-Scand) (Thurlaston), *Tida* (Tiddington), **Topp* (Tapster), **Wæppa* (Wappenbury), **Wǣr* (Wasen), *Wǣrmund* (**Wǣrma*) (Warmington), *Waga*(*n*) (Wootton Wawen, Wawens Moor), *Wibba* (Wibtoft), *Wicga* (Wiggins Hill), *Wighelm*, *Wilhelm* (Wimpstone (?)), *Wihtlāc* (Whitlocks End, Wixford), **Wilma* (Wormleighton), *Wilmund* (Wilmcote, Wilnecote), *Wine* (Winson (?)), *Wulf* (Woolscot), *Wulfgiefu* (f) (Westley Bridge), *Wulfhelm* (Wolfhampcote), *Wulfhere* (Ouston (?), Wolvershill), *Wulflāf* (Willington), *Wulfrīc* (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.

æcer is common. We have fields of various sizes, from half an acre to twelve acres, much the commonest being five-acre fields. *Thremacre* (1246) contains ME *threm*, OE *þrēom*, '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 butt 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 aker* (1199), *Colbrondesacre* (t. Ed 1), *Maunselsaker* (1347), *Aumfreisacre* (1269), *Murdakesacre* (13th). *le Smokeaker* (1306) and *Smochalveacre* (t. Hy 3) are mysterious but have their parallels elsewhere.

bæc is occasionally found as in *diopan 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.

bedd is common. We may note *Wythibed* (1150), *wiðin bedd* (1001), *le Rysshebed* (1379), *Netlebeddesmor* (13th), all having reference to plants, and *Sandbedwey* (1290).

bekkr has been noted once in *Withebec* (t. Ed 3) in the neighbourhood of Rugby.

beorg is found in the usual compounds *Rouborough* (1331), i.e. 'rough,' *Staniberwe* (1150), *Lerkeboru* (ib.), *Holeburewe* (12th), *Stanbergh* (1231).

bræc, 'land newly taken into cultivation,' is fairly common. We may note *Breche* (t. Hy 2), *le Brech* (c. 1150), *Medewebrech*

(1208), *Whetebreche* (1442), *Newebrech* (t. Ed 3), *Thornbrech* (ib.), *Mosebreche* (1150), *Longebrech* (t. Hy 3), *Scortbrech* (1336), *Smalebreche* (1216), *Netherbrech* (1400), *Curtbreche* (1255), *Northbreche* (1250). It appears in modern field-names as *Breach*, *Bretch*.

broc is common. We may note *Blakebroc* (13th), *le Fulbrok* (1350), *Holebrok* (1400), *Smalbrok* (1271), *le Drybrok* (c. 1500), *Westbroc* (1349), *Yondurbroc* (1348), *Estbroch* (1208), *Dounebroke* (1411), *Mirebrooke* (1514), *Medwebrok* (1246), *Morebroc* (1150), *Mosebroc* (1327), *hreodbroc* (998) (*v.* **hreod**), *Hilmedowebroke* (1537), *hengestesbroc* (967) (i.e. 'stallion's'), *Oulebroke* (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*, *Soflebrode*, *Schowelbrode*, *Shoulbrood* (1150 onwards). Cf. further *Schovelbrod* (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*, *Oldeburi*, 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 *Sigemǣr*).

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 1) 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 1). Here we have the OE **trun*, **turn*, 'circular,' discussed under Turncole (PN Ess lxi).

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 *Lambecote* (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 Marlede* (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 1). *Cristes* (13th) and *Spitul* (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 *Crancumbe* (13th), a compound of **cran**, 'heron,' and *Botercumb* (1311), a compound of 'butter.'

dæl 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 Lowdale* (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), *Russedene* (ib.), *Puridene* (1490) (*v.* **pirige**, 'pear-tree'), *Haseldene* (12th), (*b*) *Crumpedene* (1209) (i.e. 'crooked'), *Langedene* (t. Ed 3), *Lutteledene* (1309), (*c*) *þeofdene* (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; *hwerfel 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).

ende 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), *Stotfold* (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), *Viflowefeld* (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 Ferthing* (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 *holanfurh* (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 *nǣp*, '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.

gærstun 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 *Madurȝerd*, *le Flaxȝarde* (1411), *Hempeyard* (1438), *the Hoppeyard* (1570), descriptive of enclosures where these plants grow. Vineyards seem to have been common earlier in such forms as *la Wynyarde* (1255) from OE *wingeard*, later in the hybrid *le Vyneyerde* (1481).

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 *Flodeȝate* 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* (1246).

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 Schorteheye* (t. Ed 3), *Longehey* (1411), *Overhey* (ib.), *Oldhay* (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).

hæð 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 xlv, ll. 14–16, PN Ess lviii, l. 2 from bottom). We may note *to þan 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), *Longehavetlond* (1310), *le Grenehavedlond* (13th), *le Brodehadlond* (1318), *Britehavetlond* (c. 1150), *Menehavedlond* (13th) (from OE *gemǣne*, 'common'), *Ailredeshavedlond* (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).

hielde 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 *stǣniht*, 'stony'), *le Fernilowe* (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 *Totornelowe* (1545), *Cuntelowe* (1221) (ME *cunte*, 'vulva'), *Sherdelowe* (c. 1350) (from *sceard*, 'notch'). *morþlau* (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), *Doddanlæw* (1001), *Beornwealdeshlawe* (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).

hliþ is also occasionally found as in *le Lyth* (1282) and *Longelythe* (1307).

hoc is fairly common but is usually late. We may note *le Sydehok* (1283) (from sid, 'broad'), *le Merehoke* (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), *Cleyhull* (1278) and *Cleythul* (13th) (from an unrecorded OE adj. **clægiht*, 'clayey'), *Sondhulle* (12th) and *Sondihul* (13th), *Stonhulle* (1309), *Stanihul* (1150) and *stanthyll* (1537) (from OE *stǣniht*, 'stony'); to the crops in *Benhul* (1247), *Peshul* (t. Hy 3), *Ryenhul* (1150), *Flexhull* (1250), *Stubbelhulle* (t. Ed 3), *Cloverhulle* (1260), *Wetehul* (12th) and *Watehul* (1296) (i.e. 'wheat'), *Othull* (13th), *Berehull* (1310), *Barlichul* (t. Ed 3); to the vegetation in *Gorsthill* (t. Hy 3), *le Hethull* (12th) and

Hethihulle (ib.) (carrying back the adj. *heathy* some 250 years), *Brerehul* (14th), *Bromhulle* (1143) and *Bromyhul* (1396) (carrying this adj. back some 250 years), *Clotehulle* (13th) (containing *clote*, i.e. 'burdock'), *Thornhill* (14th), *Slahhyll* (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), *Neddrehul* (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.

hyrne is occasionally found as in *le Morhurne* (t. Ed 3).

hyrst is occasionally found as in *Tunemanneshurst* (1150), *Brochurst* (13th), *Appelhurst* (1348), *Stanihurst* (1213) and (with a pers. name) *Thorlokeshurst* (1411).

klint, '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.

læs, læswe 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.), *Blackcowe leasue* (1585), also *Somerlees* (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 *Cottemanelond* (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'), *Vowhelond* (1246) (from **fah**, 'variegated'), *Dedelond* (1250), *Honghindelond* (1206) (i.e.

'sloping'), *le Watrilonde* (c. 1150), *Schitenelond* (ib.) (cf. *supra* 132). Some lands are distinguished by their crop, e.g. *beanhland* (998), *le Wetelond* (12th), *Berlond* (1461), *Flexlond* (1246) and *Linlond* (1545), *Neplond* (1143) (i.e. 'turnip land,' from OE *nǣp*). *Goselond* (1432) and *Natelond* (1411) fed geese and *neat* or cattle. *Clailond* (1232), *Moldland* (1419), *le Sondelonde* (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 **hyrne** 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), *Sheterislane* (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*, 'quarry'), *Churchelane* (t. Hy 7), *Wastlane* (1424), *Scolelane* (1336), *Ruydyngelane* (1411) (cf. **hryding**), *Bakhouslane* (1427); *le lyche lane* (1411) probably led to a cemetery (cf. OE *līc*, '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), *Litle 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), *Gunnildeleg* (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), *Smedemede* (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 *Enedemedwe* (13th), *Hennemede* (1305), *Calvremedwe* (t. Hy 1). *Dolemedue* (12th) was divided into *doles*; *le Inmede* (ib.) was home-pasture. *Flitenemede* (t. Hy 1) was disputed pasture, from OE (*ge*)*fliten*, '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.

mere is common but in unidentified names is difficult to distinguish from (ge)mære, 'boundary.'

mersc is fairly common but not early. *Froggemersch* (1278), *Bullemers* (1336).

mor is commoner than **mersc** as in *Prestesmor* (1251), *Flagmor* (t. Ed 1), *Brodemor* (1347), *le Luttelemore* (13th), *Bolemor* (ib.), *Dikedemor* (1280), *Witemore* (13th), *Blakemora* (1150), *Dedemore* (1411), *Coppedemor* (1248). It is occasionally compounded with pers. names as in *Randulvesmore* (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).

myln. *le Watermulne* (1247) carries that compound back nearly 200 years. There are two or three examples of *Walkmyll* (1538), i.e. 'fulling-mill.'

nest (n). To the list of bird's-nest names given in PN Ess 30 (*s.n.* Pinners) we may add *le Enedenest* (1335) (i.e. 'duck-nest'), *Hauekesnest* (1389) and *Strikesnest* (1280), possibly for *Scrikesnest* (i.e. 'shrike's nest'), carrying back the history of that bird-name some 250 years.

orceard is fairly common in late minor names.

pearroc 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).

penn, '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. *pringle* is a form which is occasionally found.

plæsc 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 *cyneferðes pyt* (956).

rod, 'clearing,' is found in *Watrirodes* (1333).

sceaga is occasionally found as in *Timbresceage* (t. Hy 2), *Hauekeshawe* (t. Ed 1).

scylf 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 *Leuwardessiche* (1340) are fairly common. In modern field-names it appears as *sitch* and also as *such*. Cf. *Broadsuch*, *Hithersuch* in Lighthorne.

slæd 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 Forkedeslade* (t. Ed 3) and compounds with pers. names such as *Hereberdes Slade* (1220).

smeðe 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.'

stede 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), *Dounestye* (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*

(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 Wootton Wawen, *Stonistrete* (1340) in Nuneaton.

ME **thing** (n), 'possession,' is found in *Hassockthing* (1467), *Fowlesthyng* (1436), *Moppesthynge*, *Spygurnelsthynge*, *Andrewesthynke* (1433), *Wisemans thinge* (1463), *le Chaumberleynthynge* (1411).

þorn is common, especially in the compounds *coppe(de)þorne* (t. Hy 3), *(h)langan þorne* (998), *Smalethornes* (c. 1150).

þwang (n) is found in *le Thonge* (1336) and *Longthong* (c. 1300).

þyrne is found in *Coddesthurn* (c. 1250).

topt is rare in ME names. We may note *le Toftes* (1350), *le Toft feld* (1335), *Ermestoft* (t. Hy 3).

tun. We may note unidentified *sichetun* (14th), *Pailleston* (1304), *Keteleston* (1150) and *Lamferton* (c. 1200).

tunge (n) is found in a few names such as *Snaketunge* (1206), *Longetunge* (14th).

vangr gives rise to a few *wong*-names in ME such as *Otwong* (c. 1200), *Stounewonge* (1313), *Sweineswonge* (13th), *Presteswonge* (1411).

wæter-gefeal (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), *Bisshopwaste* (1411), *Newewaste* (1408).

weald is fairly common, generally in the uncompounded form *wold*, as in *le Wold* (1246). We may note also *le Ruggewolde* (1331), *Grenwold* (1278). See also *s.n.* Coton *supra* 104.

weg is very common. Examples of common varieties of road are *holen weg* (873), *Ruggeweye* (c. 1150) (i.e. 'ridge-way'), *le Crosswey* (1411), *Wynterwey* (1340), *Somerwey* (13th), *grenan weg* (1016), *Mereweye* (1221) (i.e. 'boundary road or path'), *Heyweye* (c. 1150). We have reference to their users in *Munekewei* (t. Hy 3), *Saltereswei* (t. Hy 2), *Lobereswey* (1364) (from *lobere*, 'lubber, idle lout') and *Knockeresweye* (1280) (is *knocker* an early form of the obscure horse-*knacker*?). See further *supra* 7–10.

wielle is common, denoting in most cases a spring rather than a stream. Descriptive epithets are found in *holanwyllan* (1001), *fule wyllan* (1016), *Caldewelle* (c. 1150), *Depewelle* (13th), *le Stantewelle* (1336) (from OE *stǣniht*, 'stony'), *Saltwelle* (1347), *Droppyngwelle* (1411). *le Blindewelle* (1150) and *Dernewelle*

(1235) (from OE dierne) were difficult to discover; *cærssan wyllan* (1001) was 'cress-grown,' *Flaggewelle* (c. 1150) carries back the plant-name some 200 years, while *Bilrewelle* (1206) similarly carries back *bilders*, the name of another water-plant; *Pilewelle* (13th) and *Thelewelle* (1350) were probably marked by stakes and planks (*v.* þel). *Seuewellenheved* (c. 1200) is another example of the popularity of 'seven spring' names (cf. PN Nth 40 *s.n.* Seawell), *Manypenywele* (1356) probably contains some forgotten piece of folklore. Pers. names are sometimes found as in *wullafes wællan* (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. *Crabbewalle* (1333), *Clarissewalle* (1352) and *Taggewalle* (1318) (i.e. 'tegg-spring'), cf. PN Wo 288 *s.n.* Tagwell.

worð. Two examples have been noted, viz. *Aldewrth* (13th) and *Kingeswrþe* (t. Hy 3).

worðign is found in *Oldeworthyng* (1397) and *Lynworthing* (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. Carriteth (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* l.

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. Whew-porridge Lane *supra* 75.

quartern(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

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 Eggington (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

AUSTREY. Barn Close (cf. *le Barneyarde* 1555 Pat). The Butts (id. *TA*). Big, Little Calloway (*Colliway TA*; cf. *Cole crofte* 1555 Pat). Dennicles (id. *TA*). Foxhill (*Foxholes* 1213 FF, *Foxall Meadow TA*). The Greens (cf. *Green Hades TA*). Hade Meadow (id. *TA*; *v. supra* 327). Top, Bottom Holme (cf. *le Holmes* 1538 *MinAcct*, *v.* holmr). The Lasmus (*Lesemores* 1650 *ParlSurv*), *v.* læs. Long Meadow (*Long medowe* ib.). Meriden Meadow (id. *TA*. It is nowhere near Meriden *supra* 64). The Moors (*Austrey Moores* 1670 *FF*). The Mousleys Close (*Mousles Close TA*). Scold Hill (*Scald Hill TA*). Squelche's Close (*Squelch's Close TA*, probably referring to a boggy field). Tamborline (*Tamerline TA*). In the *TA* we have Deadmoor (*Dedemore* 1411 *Coventry*); Hollow Brook (*Haliwell* 1213 FF, *le Holiwellehul* 1300 *CartMisc*, *Holliwell brooke feild* 1650 *ParlSurv*. 'Holy spring'); Mallow Lands (may contain the OE

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. *Mulnecroft* c. 1180 Wollaton); Wet Furrows (*Wetforowes* 1585 *LRMB*); Windmill Close (cf. *Wynmulneforlong* 1300 *CartMisc.*

BADDESLEY ENSOR. Milking Close (cf. *Milky Close TA*). Lower Ridding Spinney (cf. *Magerodding* 14th AD vi, *Over Ridding 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.).

GRENDON. 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*); Mousley Stocking (cf. *Musterley mede* 1497 *AOMB*); Pinfold Leys (*the Pynfold* 1623 *Ct*); Pinwall Lane (*le Pynwall* 1497 *AOMB*, *v. supra* 334).

KINGSBURY. Bradford (*Bradeford* t. Hy 1 BM Facs. 'Wide ford'). Broom Field (*Broomefields* 1678 *Dugdale*). Causeway Close (so named in *TA*). The Church Close (cf. *Church Leys TA*). Crowlake Field (cf. *Crowlake Meadow* ib., *v.* **lacu**). Dear Leys (*Dereley* t. Hy 8 *Aston*, *Deer Leys TA*, *v.* **deor**, **leah**). Dock Close (cf. *Dockeholme* t. Hy 8 *Rental*, *v.* **holmr**). Flag Close, Flaggey Piece (cf. *Flaggey feild* 1560 *Aston*, *Flag Field TA*). Little Foggy Common (cf. *Foggy Close* ib., probably containing the dialect word *fog*, 'coarse reeds, grass'). Foredrift (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 335). Golden Banks Meadow (cf. *Goldenlands TA*). Hob Hole (*Hobbeholme* t. Hy 8 *Rental*) and Hob Moor (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 40). The Pingle (*le Pyngell* 1560 *Aston*, *v. supra* 331). Near and Far Ridding (cf. *the Ruddynges* t. Hy 8 ib., *Ridding TA*, *v. supra* 56). Short Croft (*Schertcroft* 1394 AD v). Great and Little Shurdle (id. *TA*) are possibly to be associated with *Shyttylhyll* 1538 *LRMB*. The Smoother Holme (*Smotherholme* 1560 *Aston*). The Stannel (*Stanydelf* 1503 Ipm, i.e. 'stone quarry,' *v.* (**ge**)**delf**). The Thorney Field (*Thorenefeldes* 1503 AD v). Townsend Field (*Tounsenfeld* ib.). Wash

Pleck (id. *TA*, *v.* (ge)wæsc and *supra* 331). The Wheat Holme (*Whetholm* c. 1180 Wollaton, *Wheteholm* 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 1 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. *Russels croft* 1655 *Aston*); Stockings (*le Stokyng* 1538 *LRMB*, *v.* stocking); Thickbroom Ley (*Thikebrom* 1288 *BirmDeed*); Car Meadow and Broad and Flat Car contain dialectal *car* from kiarr, 'marsh.'

POLESWORTH. Balls Close (cf. *Ballefilde* 1585 *LRMB*). Chilwell Field (*Childwells Meadow TA*). Church Croft (cf. *Churchefurlong* 1538 *LRMB*). Cow Pasture (cf. *Cowe close* 1585 *LRMB*, *Cow Pasture TA*). Cunnery, *v. supra* 323. Ferny Haunch (cf. Haunch Wood *supra* 90). Hop Cross (cf. *the Hoppe yard* 1570 *Add*). Hutchitts (*Hucketts TA*). Long Meadow (*Long medowe* 1538 *MinAcct*). Lynch Field (*the Lynch TA*, *v.* hlinc). Ox Pasture (cf. *Oxehey* 1538 *MinAcct*, *Oxe close* 1585 *LRMB*, *v.* (ge)hæg). Park Meadow (cf. *Parock close* ib.). Pennymoor (*Penny Moor TA*). The Ridding, Riddings Meadow (*Rudyng stile hull* 1387 *Deed*, *Rydinge* 1585 *LRMB*, *v. supra* 56). Rush Croft (*Rushey Croft TA*). Sheep Close (cf. *le Sheppecot*, *Shepp ryddyng* 1538 *MinAcct*, *Shepehouse close* 1585 *LRMB*). The Slang (*Slang TA*, *v. supra* 336). Big and Little Stocking (*le Stokyng* 1538 *MinAcct*, *v.* stocking). The Thirty Shillings (*Thirty Shillings TA*). In the *TA* we have Ban Croft (*Overbancroft* 1585 *LRMB*, 'bean croft'); Bridge Meadow (cf. *Brydgefylde* ib.); Fleet Meadow (*Flette medowe* 1538 *MinAcct*, *Flete* 1585 *LRMB*, *v.* fleot); Haywood Hills (cf. *Heyward croft* 1538 *MinAcct*); Pools Rough (cf. *Poleheth* 1471 *Deed*); Townsend Piece (cf. *le Toune medowe* 1538 *MinAcct*).

SECKINGTON. In the *TA* we have Gorse Close (cf. *Goresleye closes* 1585 *LRMB*); Little Pingle (*the Pingell* ib., *v. supra* 331); Strutway Close (the 'way' would seem to be the Tamworth-

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.* læs *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* 1693 ib.); Barrs Piece (cf. John *atte Barre* 1332 SR); Base Croft (cf. *Bastemedue* 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.* bræc); Broad Meadow (*Broad meddowe* 1616 ib.); Brook Meadow (*Brooks meadow* 1679 ib.); Broom Field (cf. *Bromcroft* 1375 *BirmDeed*, *Brome close* t. Ed 6 *Rental*, *Bromefilde al. Nether filde* 1559 ib.); Calves Croft (*Calvescrofte* 1530 ib., *Calver Croft style* 1531 KES. Cf. Colly Croft *supra* 97); Church Meadow (cf. *Church fylde or Towne filde* 1566 *BirmDeed*); Clay Pit Meadow (*Cley croft al. Cley pitts* 1647 ib.); Coneygree (*le Conyngre* 1530 *Rental*, *the Cunnigrys* 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 Foull Slough* 1701 *BirmDeed*); Gills Grove (cf. *Gills crofts* 1728 ib.); Hall Croft and Moor (*Over Halle medow* 1563, *Hall croft* 1613, *Hall moor* 1729 ib.); Harp Hill (cf. *le Harpe* n.d. AD ii); Harrow Field (*Hayrowefeld* 13th *BirmDeed*, 1461 *Rental*, *Harowfeld* 1453 *BirmDeed*, *Heyrowfeld* 1613 ib., possibly 'hay row'); Hawthorn Field (cf. *Hawthorne broke* 1559 ib.); Hayes (*Oldehaysmor* 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 (*Holbroks* 1460 KES); Hollow Meadow (*Hollowe meadow* 1624 *BirmDeed*); Hop Field (cf. *the Hoppyard moore* 1655 ib.); Hunts Meadow (cf. *Huntecrofte* 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 (*Mongyrlondfild* 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.* **læs**); 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.* **læs**); Pinks Brook (perhaps to be associated with *Pinnokes stret* n.d. AD ii); Pit Leasow (cf. William *atte Put* 13th, *Pitt leazow* 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 Ruddyng* 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, *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**); Tibbitts 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 (*Watecroft* 13th, *Whatcroft* 1313 ib, 'wheat croft'); the Whateleys (*Whatleys* 1655 ib.); White Leasow (*White leazow* 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

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 (*Tunstal* 1199 FF, *v. supra* 335); Gorsy Leasow (*the Gosty leasow* 1709 *BirmDeed*, 'gorsy pasture land'); Hay Field (*Overhayfeld* 1331 ib., *the Hayfeild* 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 (*Hirecroft* 1199 FF); Little Field (*Luttelfeld* 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 feild* 1649 *BirmDeed*), marked by a *hoarstone* or boundary stone.

COLESHILL. Blackpole Meadow (*Blacke Pole* 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 *Grynshull 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 (*Litle 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* 1347 *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.*)).

WATER ORTON. Halfpenny Hale (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 337). Holme Croft (*Home Croft TA*, *v. supra* 183–4). Lydiath Field (*Lydiatt Field TA*, from OE hlidgeat, 'swing-gate'). Roundabout (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 336). Slade Field (id. *TA*, *v.* slæd). Withy Sitch

(id. *TA*, *v.* **sic**). In the *TA* we have Cliffe and Marsh Meadow (cf. Philip *atte Clyf'* and John *atte Merhs* 1332 SR).

SHELDON. In the *TA* we have Ashole Lane (cf. *Asshewell* t. Hy 7 *MinAcct*); Ban Croft (*Banecrofte* ib., *v. supra* 323); Breaches (*Briche* ib., *the Breache* 1608 *LRMB*, *v.* **bræc**); Calves Croft (cf. *Calverhey* 1327 Cl, *v.* **(ge)hæg**); Church Meadow (cf. *le Chirchecroft* ib.); Elder Field (cf. *Elrefurlang* 1226 FF, *Elderfeilde* 1608 *LRMB*, *v.* **furlang**); Hall Hill (cf. *Halleclose* t. Hy 7 *MinAcct*); Hill Pleck (cf. *Hill furlonge* 1608 *LRMB* and *v. supra* 331); Linthurst Wood (cf. *Lynthurst* 1503 Ipm); Mill Meadow (cf. *Millemersshe* t. Hy 7 *MinAcct*); Monday Croft (*Mundaiescroft* ib. It is impossible to say whether *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.* læs); Great and Little Pillerty (cf. *Pelethill* ib.); Pit Close (cf. *Pittefeilde* 1608 *LRMB*); Ridding Meadow (cf. *Olderiddinge* t. Hy 7 *MinAcct*, *v.* **hryding**); Rudge (cf. *Mekulrigge* ib.); Rye Eddish Field (*Ryeddishe* 1583 Moulton, containing the dialectal *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. *Crossefylde* 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 (*Oxeleasowe* 1585 *LRMB*, *v.* læs); Riddings (*Ruddyng'* 1540 *AOMB*, *v.* **hryding**); Roes Close (cf. Ralph *Rolves* 1332 SR); Rook Field (*Rowkefeild* 1581 *LRMB*); Sly Croft (*Slyecroft* 1540

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 feild* 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 pytte* 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. *Stylli*s 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 (*Byrchefyld* 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 (*Crossefylde* 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 Ipm, *v.* **hryding**); Twitchell, Twitch Hill (*Twichefeld* 1452 *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*

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. *Cowe haye* ib., *v.* (ge)hæg); The Hayes (cf. *the Neweheye* 1271 FF, *South Heyes* 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 (*Ruyfild* t. Hy 6 *Add*); Stocking Meadow and Pike (cf. *Stockyng* 1550 *AOMB*, *v.* stocking and *supra* 336); Troughmoor Field (*Troughmoorfeilde* 1585 *LRMB*); Watershut Meadow (cf. *Watershippe feilde* ib., OE *wæterscipe*, '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.* Nechells *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 (*Blakealremedwe* t. Hy 1 *Kenilworth*, *Blackalder* 1589 *Rental*); Broom Field (*Bromfeld* 1424 *WAM*); Bull Bank (cf. *Bulls copice* 1609 *LRMB*); Clay Field (*Cleyefeilde* ib.); Copthorne (William de *Coppethorn* 1332 SR, *Copthorne* 1589 *Rental*, *Copiethorne* 1609 *LRMB*, 'pollarded thorn-tree'); Flash Meadow (cf. *the brade flash* 1650 *ParlSurv*. 'Wide pool,' *v.* brad, flasshe); 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 (*Litlefeld* 1591 ib.); Mill Field (*Milfeld* 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 (*Asshincroft* 1591 *LRMB*). Barn Close (cf. *Barnecroft* 1609 ib.). Broad Meadow (*le Brodmedwe* 1424 *WAM*). Brook Field (*Brokfilde* 1591 *LRMB*). Broom Field

(*Bromfeld* 1424 *WAM*). Far and Near Club Land (*Clubbelande* 1591 *LRMB*, *Clobland* 1609 ib.). Far and Near Conery (*Cunnyger* ib., *Conery TA*, 'rabbit warren,' *v. supra* 323). The Dumps (*terra voc. Dumpus* 1490 *Ct*, *les Dompis* ib., *Dumps* 1609 *LRMB*, involving apparently an early use of *dump*, used of something of *dumpy* shape. The word is first recorded in NED (sb[2].) from the 18th century. *-us* is the West Midland plural suffix). Foredraught Close (*Foredraught TA*, *v. supra* 335). Gilbery Plum Trees (so named in *TA*). Great Meadow (cf. *Michemeddowe* 1591 *LRMB*, *v.* micel). Henfeed (sic) Close (*Henfelde* 1591, *Heynefeild*, *Hennefeld* 1609 ib., *Hen Field TA*). Hob Hyatt (so named in *TA*). Huddesford's Close (*Huddisford* 1591 *LRMB*). Keyslands (*Keyland* 1609 ib.). Lammas Close (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 335). Long Meadow (*le Longe medwe* 1335 *BirmDeed*). Mare Leasow (id. *TA*, cf. *Mare medowe* 1609 *LRMB* and læs). Marlpit Close (*Marle pytte* 1591 ib.). Near and Far Moor (*le Moore* 1609 ib.). Need Hill (*Notehull* 1490 *Ct*, *Nud Hill TA*). Pen Meadow (*Pen close TA*). Pit Leasow (*le pit feelde* 1609 *LRMB*, *Pit Leasow TA*, *v.* læs). Pleck (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 331). The Reddings (*Ridding TA*, *v.* hryding). Sandpit Close (cf. *Sandiland* 1609 *LRMB*). Shutt Hill (*Shothill* 1591, *Shotthill* 1609 *LRMB*, *Shutt Hill TA*). Upper, Lower Sling (*pastura voc. Slynge* 1609 *LRMB*, *Sling TA*, *v. supra* 336). Stocking Close (*tenement voc. Stocking* 1490 *Ct*, *v.* stocking). Stony Croft (*Stoney croft* 1591 *LRMB*). Warfield (*Warefold* 1609 ib.). Well Field (cf. *Welcroft* 1609 ib.). In the *TA* we have Bridge Meadow (cf. *Burgefeild* 1609 *LRMB* and Introd. xxvi); Eaves Meadow (cf. *Eveselond* 1424 *WAM*, from *efese*, 'border, edge'); Maddall (cf. *Mathalefeld* 1427 KnowleRec); Meadow Croft (*Medocroft* 1490 *Ct*); Great Pool (cf. *Poolecroft* 1609 *LRMB*).

SOLIHULL. The Bannisters (id. *TA*). Barn Croft (*Barnecroft* 1609 *LRMB*). Barn Leasow (id. *TA*, *v.* læs). Berry Field (*Buriefeld* 1609 *LRMB*). Birchill Moor (id. *TA*). Birch Meadow (cf. *Byrchfelde* 1547 Pat). Black Fens (*le Blake Fenne* 1591 *LRMB*). Black Slade (*Blakesladelone* 1368 AD iii, *v.* slæd. *-lone* is 'lane'). Bloomfield (id. *TA*). The Boggs (cf. *Bog Meadow TA*). Great Breakback (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 337). Bridge Downs (*Bridgedownes* 1606 *Add*). Broad Field (*le Brodefeld* 13th AD i). Broad Oaks (*Broad oake* 1638 *Add*). Broom Close and Field (*Brome close* 1638 *Add*, *Bromfild* t. Hy 6 ib.). The Bufferys (id. *TA*). The Butts (*the Buts* 1699 *Add*, referring to archery butts). Calves Close (cf. *Calvescroft* 1609 *LRMB*). Carving Oaks (id. *TA*). Causeway Meadow (*Causeway* t. Ed 6 *Add*).

Near and Far Carless (id. *TA*). Cock Leasow (id. *TA*, *v.* læs). Cockshut Field (*Cockshot feild* 1609 *LRMB*). The Conery (*le Conynger* 1323 AD vi, *le Conygre* 1547 Pat, 'rabbit warren'). Cordy Croft, Cow Leasow (id. *TA*). Dize Meadow (cf. *Upper, Lower Dize TA*). Fathers Meadow (id. *TA*). Floodgate Meadow (*Fludgatemedow* 1490 *Ct*). Foredraught (id. *TA*) and Foredrift (*Foredrift Field TA*), *v. supra* 335. Gooseneck Meadow (id. *TA*). Gorsty Piece (cf. *Olde Gorsthull* 1347 AD ii, *le Gorssie croft* t. Ed 6 *Add*, *Gorsty croft* 1638 ib.). Green Horses (ib. *TA*). Green Lane Close (*le Grenelone* 1328 AD ii). Long, Near Hares (*Upper, Lower Hares TA*). Hawkshead (*Hawkesherde* t. Ed 6 *Add*, cf. Shard End *supra* 41). Heath Pleck (cf. *Heathfeilds* 1638 *Add*, *v. supra* 331). Hunger Field (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 337). Kettle Close (cf. *Kettels grove* 1609 *LRMB*). Limekiln Leasow (id. *TA*). Lion Meadow (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 335). Low Bills (id. *TA*), a nickname of the type noted *supra* 337. Maidens Meadow (id. *TA*). Marlpit Close (*le Marleputfeld* 1335 AD i, *Hallemarleputt* 1371 AD ii). Meadow Pleck (*v. supra* 331. Cf. *Medowcroftesfyld* 1544 AD iii). Milking Bank (id. *TA*). Mill Land (*Millond* t. Hy 6 *Add*). Mill Meadow (*Mille medowes* 1547 Pat). Moon Piece (id. *TA*. Cf. *Monecroft* t. Ed 1 Dugd 592). Moonshine Close (id. *TA*). The Moors (*le Moore* 1609 *LRMB*). Moor Field (*le Morfeld* 13th AD i). Mothers Measow (id. *TA*. Cf. *Madurescroftes* 1353 AD i, *Maderis* 1387 AD ii). Nine Days Math (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 336). Orchard Piece (*le Orchard* 1318 AD iii, *le Muchele Orchardefeld* 1355 AD vi). Ox Leasow (*the Oxleasowes* 1606 *Add*). Parish Sling (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 336). The Parlour (*Parlour Close TA*). Pinfold Meadow (*le Pynfold* 1576 *Add*). The Pingle (*le Pingle* 1609 *LRMB*, *v. supra* 331). Pit Field (*Pitfeldes* t. Hy 6 *Add*. Cf. *Petlond* 1341 AD i). Pool Meadow (id. *TA*. Cf. *le Pole* 1547 Pat). Pool Tail Meadow (id. *TA*). Rabbit Borough (*Rabbit Burrow TA*). Rail Close (*Rayle close* 1638 *Add*). Ratling Leys (id. *TA*). Redbrooks (*Rodbroch* t. Hy 3 *Add*, probably from OE hreod, 'reed'). The Roundabout (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 336). Ryegleetes (id. *TA*). Sedgley (*Seggeleyes* t. Hy 6 *Add*, *v.* læs). Shoulder of Mutton (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 336). Six and Sixteen Days Work (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 337). The Sling (*The Slings TA*, *v. supra* 336). Smithfield (*Smithefeld yeate* t. Ed 6 *Add*, probably 'smooth feld'). Stockings Meadow (cf. *Stokkyng* 1547 Pat, *v.* stocking). Stoney Croft (*Stony croft* 1638 *Add*). Swadham Meadow and Sweet Moors (id. *TA*). Ten Days Work (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 337). Tole Pit (*Tollpit TA*). Vetches Close (cf. *Vetchy Leasow TA*). Webb Field (*Webbfeild* 1609 *LRMB*). Wheat Croft (*Whatcroft* ib.). White Slade Meadow (*Whitslade* 1490 *Ct*, *v.* slæd). Windmill Hill (cf. *le*

Wynmulne heth 1325 AD vi). Worlds End Piece (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 337). In the *TA* we have Blake Field (*Blackfeild* 1606 *Add*). Broad Croft (id. 1638 *Add*). Copthorn (*Cockthorne* 1699 ib.). Culverley Hall (cf. *Culvelayghton* 1348 AD ii). Hare Croft (id. 1631 *Add*). Jacklands (*Jackland* 1609 *LRMB*). Leys Meadow (*the Lees* 1475 *Rental*, *le Leighes* 1490 *Ct*). Montsford Close (cf. *Mountsford park* 1475 *Rental*). Perry Croft (cf. *Pyriforlong* 1314 AD i, *Piriefeld* 1377 AD ii, *Perifelde* 1591 *LRMB*, *v.* pirige). Press Field (*Prestfild* t. Ed 6 *Add*, 'priest field'). Swallow Meadow (*Swallowes* 1638 *Add*). Timber Lane (cf. *Timbersceage* t. Hy 3 *Add*). War Croft and Meadow (cf. *Warefold* 1609 *LRMB*, probably from *wǽr*, 'weir').

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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 launde* 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*, 1566 ib.); Scotts Rough (cf. *Scotts Ruff* 1727 *Dugdale*; John *Skot* 1332 SR); Sleck 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-*

about Close 1727 *Dugdale*, *v. supra* 336). Stumps (cf. *Stump Close TA*). Windmill Field (cf. *Mill Croft* 1625 *Dugdale*). In the *TA* we have Alder Pleck (ib. 1677)[1]. Barn Field (*Barne feild* 1680). Bell Croft (*Ball croft* 1608). Birch Field and Grove (cf. *Byrchenemor* 1347 Cl). Bixall Meadow (*Bixhill* 1625, *Bixwell* 1678). Bliff Croft (*Blisecroft* 1669, *Blife croft* 1672, *Bliff croft* 1712). Bowern Meadow (*Bourne meadow* 1639, from the stream *supra* 2). Braggary Field (*wod of Broggrave* c. 1300, *Broggrevefeld* 1342, *Braggarye filde* 1590, *Bragrave al. Braggary feild* 1748, *v.* grafa). Calves Croft (*Calvercrofte* 1540, id. 1680). Caulder Croft (*Calder croft* 1676). Clay Pits Meadow (*Cley Pytt felde* 1540, *Cleypittes* 1559). Cow Leasow (2 *Cow Leasowes* 1728, *v.* læs). Farm Field (id. 1672). Fish Pool Meadow (*Fishpools meadow* 1696). Frog Lakes (cf. *Frogmedowe* t. Hy 7, *Frogmere* 1540 *MinAcct*, *Frogglake meadow* 1673). Gallows Lane (*Gallows Lane House* 1677, cf. *Gallowes close* 1608). Gosty Leys (*Gosseye Leyes* 1680). Haunches (cf. Haunch *supra* 90). Hawthorn Measow (*Hawthorn Dole* 1669, *v.* dal). Hobley Field (*Hobbehille* 1354, *Hobley land* 1592). The Island (*the Iland* 1587). Kings Field (*Kingsfield* 1677). Law Meadow (*Lawe meadow* 1677, cf. Law Mead, PN Sr 385). Little Gate Field is possibly *Lideyateforlong* 1347 Cl, from OE hlidgeat, 'swing-gate.' Long Meadow (*Longmedowe* t. Hy 7 *MinAcct*). Lynch Croft (cf. *le lynche furlonges* 1571, *v.* hlinc). Marlpit Close (2 *marl pits* 1590). Marshes (cf. *Blithe marshe*, *marshe meadows* 1571). Middle Field (*le Middulfeld* 1342). Mill Croft (*le Mylnefelde* 1540, id. 1625). Monland (*Mouland* 1739). The Moor (*Blithemor* 1382, *le more marshe* 1590, *v.* mor and Blythe *supra* 2). Nassage (*Nassages* 1668). Nine Lands (*the nine lands* 1733, *v. supra* 329). Ox Leasow (*Ox Close* 1540, *Ox leasow* 1592, *v.* læs). Packhurst (*Packers* 1592, *Packhurst al. Packers* 1680, *Packhurst* 1696). Park Field (*Blytheparkfeld* 1342, *the Parke filde* 1571). Pease Field (*Pease feild* 1696, cf. *Peseforlong* 1347 Cl). Pike Field (2 *Pike Fields* 1728). Pingle (*the Pingle* 1766, *v. supra* 331). Pinyard Meadow (*Penngates* 1331, *Penyates* 1672, *Pinnierds or Penny Yates* 1733). Red Hill (*Redhills* 1608). Riddings (cf. *Lower Ridding* 1739). Rush Plecks (*Ruspppleck* 1672, *v. supra* 331). Sheep Pen Meadow (cf. *Schepecoteyerd* 1347 Cl). The Slang (*Upper*, *Lower Slang* 1680, *v. supra* 336). Stocking Close (cf. *Middle Stockinges* 1608, *v.* stocking). Swans Croft (cf. *Swannye Close* 1540, *Swans close* 1728). The Tofts (id. 1669, *v.* topt). Well Field (id. 1695). Wheat Croft (*Whatecroft* 1381, *Whatcroft* 1592).

[1] All references, unless otherwise stated, are *Dugdale*.

CALDECOTE. In the *TA* we have Millholme (*Mylleholmes* 1585 *LRMB*, *v.* holmr).

CORLEY. Broomy Francis (*Broomy Francis TA*). Burbidges Wood (Nicholas de *Burbache* 1332 SR, whose family came from Burbage (Lei)). The Butts (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 322). Church Meadow (cf. *le Churchefeld* 1411 *Coventry*). Church Leys (id. *TA*). Coal Woods (*Colewoods TA*). Cockshut, Cocksheet (*Cockshoot TA*, *v. supra* 334). Daw Field (id. *TA*). Eagles Meadow (*the Eagles TA*). Ford Drift (*Fordrift TA*, *v. supra* 335). Gorstey Hill (*Gorsey Hill TA*). Hilly Field (*Hullifelde* 1403 Cl). Jane Hill Wood (*Jane Wood TA*). Lousey Field (*Lucyfeld* 1411 *Coventry*). Mitchel Field (*Mitchell Field TA*, possibly 'big field,' *v.* micel). Over Way (*Over the Way TA*). Phillis Church (cf. perhaps *Philip stokkyng* 1403 Cl). Far, Middle Pike (so named in *TA*). The Plock (sic) (*the Pleck TA*, *v. supra* 331). The Pringle (*the Pingle TA*, *v. supra* 331). Scrubb Meadow (cf. *Scrobbefeld* 1356 *Stowe*). Three Days Work (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 337). Wheat Field (cf. *Wetecroft* n.d. AD iii). Windmill Hill (cf. *Winmyll feld* 1561 AD v). Wood Meadow (cf. *Wodefurlong* 1411 *Coventry*). Yate Field (*Gate Field TA*). In the *TA* we have Barrs Meadow (cf. Henry de *Barre* 1332 SR, *Barrelane* 1411 *Coventry*); Goldings (cf. *Goldilonde* 1403 Cl); Six Acres (*Sexacres* 1411 *Coventry*).

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 1 Dugdale. It lies on the parish boundary and it is possible that the first element is (*ge*)*mǣne*, '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 Heatleyberryfields* 1695 *Dugdale*).

LEA MARSTON. Cow Leisure (*v.* læs *supra* 329). The Dole Meadow (*Dole Meadow* 1763 *Survey*, *v.* dal). High Field (id. ib.). Pudding Close (probably descriptive of heavy soil). The Roundabout (*v. supra* 336).

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*)*mǣne*; 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. *Stokynglane* 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 (*Cleypit fyelde* 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* 14th AD i); Long Meadow (*Longmedowe* 1544 *Aston*); Marlows Hill (possibly *Mallowes* ib., cf. Mallow Land *supra* 338); Mill Field (cf. *Mylne croft* 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 Pyngell* 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 (*Tamefeild* 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.).

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 (*Rodmere* c. 1250 *CartMisc*, *Rodmerewell* c. 1350 *Rental*, probably a compound of **hreod**, '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. *Longewodecroft* 1270 AD i).

BROWNSOVER and NEWTON. In the *TA* we have Long Furlongs (*Longfurlong* t. Hy 3 *CartMisc*, *v.* **furlang**); Miry Hook (*Merehoke* 1411 *Coventry*).

BULKINGTON. In the *TA* we have Conery (*Counigre* 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 Launde* 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).

EXHALL. Ark Field (belonging to Barrett's Fm, known locally as *Noah's Ark*). Catch Croft Field (*Cattescroft lane* 1411 *Coventry*. The lane is now Goodyers End Lane). Church Field (*Churchfyld* 1538 *MinAcct*). Coneygree (*le Connynger* 1411 *Coventry*, *v. supra* 323. The Sowe river is here locally known as *Cunnery* Brook). Down Hiron (*Dounes-*, *Dounhurne* ib., *v.* **hyrne**, 'corner'). Farthing Hayes (*le Farthynghey* 1585 *LRMB*, *v.* **feorðung**, (ge)**hæg**). Gospel Oak Fd (is on the parish boundary, *v. supra* 289). Heckley (*Hakeley* 1538 *LRMB*). Lawn Field and Meadow (*le Launde* 1411 *Coventry*, *v.* **launde**). Seven Leys (id. *TA*). Spring Waste (cf. *le Spryng* 1538 *LRMB*). The Stripes (*Stripes TA*, cf. Stripes *supra* 63). Well Croft (*Welcrofte*

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 Cockshote of Dame Agnes Grove* 1552 Pat, *v. supra* 334); Blackmoor Meadow (*Blakmore* 1336 *Coventry*, *Blakemorewey* 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.* **feorðung**, (ge)**hæg**); Hall Close (cf. *le Hallwast* 1356 *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); Quillets (cf. *Quenotesford* 1336, *Quenettesford* 1411 *Coventry*); The Ridings (*le Rudyng*, *Ruydyngelane* ib., *v.* **hryding**); Sidland Close (cf. *le Sideles* ib.); Spring Close (cf. *le Spryng* 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*).

KERESLEY. Ash Croft (*Aschecrofte* 1411 *Coventry*). Barn Meadow (*Bernecroft* 1336 ib.). Barsley (*Baxterleys* 1411 ib., *Barstley Wood TA*. Probably named after a man from Baxterley *supra* 77). Brook Meadow (*The Brooks TA*). Old Cow Field (cf. *Cow Pasture TA*). The Fortnights (no doubt a name of the type discussed *supra* 337). The Gappings (id. *TA*). Long Field (cf. *Longeacre* 1411 *Coventry*). Marl Pit Close (id. *TA*). The Pingle (*Pingle TA*, *v. supra* 331). Pit Close (cf. *Putcroft* c. 1270 *Merton*). Shoulder of Mutton and The Slang (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 336). Wood Close (cf. *Wood Pingle* ib., *v. supra* 331). In the *TA* we have Broom Wood Close (cf. *Bromefeld* 1411 *Coventry*); Cox's Close (cf. *Cokesplace* ib.); Hall Meadow (cf. *Hallpenne* ib., *v.* penn); Scotch Hill (*Scotteshull* ib., from some former owner).

MONKS KIRBY, EASENHALL and PAILTON. Botany Bay (*v. supra* 337). Bullnook (*Bull Nook TA*, cf. *Bullocks field* 1662 *Trinity*). Crow Field (cf. *Crow Thorns TA*). The Denmark (*claus. voc. Danmarke* t. Hy 8 *MinAcct*, *Denmark TA*). Little Hills (*Littulhulle* 1372 Cl). Marlands (is on the parish boundary, *v.* (ge)**mære**). Mill Close (cf. *Mulnemede* 1477 *Add*, *Mill Ground TA*). Monks Close (cf. *Mounk croft* 1495 *Rental*, *v.* Monks Kirby *supra* 112). The Park (id. 1615 *Trinity*). Pen Close (*Pen close* ib., *v.* penn). Slade Meadow (id. *TA*, *v.* **slæd**). Sword and Dagger (id. *TA*). In the *TA* we have Breach Close (cf. *Brechslade* 1477 *Add*, *v.* **bræc**, **slæd**); Calves Close (cf. *Calvercroft* ib.); Dam Meadow (*meadow called the Dame* 1546 *Trinity*); Fox

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 (*Haghthornmede* 1477 *Add*, *Hathornemedowe* t. Hy 8 *MinAcct*); Honey Pot (*v. supra* 335); Hurst Ground (*the 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 feild* 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 (*Chescake* 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 *ǣlenge*, ME and dial. *ellenge*, 'lonely, remote.' See further PN Nth 287. For the reduction of *lenge* to *lidge* cf. the history of certain hlinc-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.* cristelmæl 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. *Hethdich* c. 1150 *Pipewell*); Hill Field (cf. *Hullimede* ib.); Rye Hill (*Ruyenhul* 13th *CartMisc*, cf. Rhine Hill *supra* 135, 234); Severidge (*Severidge close* 1743 *Buccleuch*).

CLIFTON UPON DUNSMORE. Brook Furlong (*Brocforlong* t. Ed 3 *Chalcombe*). Foxendale (id. *TA*). Mill Holme (*Mulnehamme* 1143 *Pipewell*, *Mill Holmes TA* with confusion between hamm and holmr). Splash Leys (so named ib.). Sydenham Meadow (*Sidenham* ib.). Thackham's Meadow (*Thackham Meadow* ib., cf. Thackholme *supra* 349). Toft Close (so named ib., *v.* topt). Twiggets (*Twygetts* ib.). Washbrook Close (so named ib.). In the *TA* we have Windmill Close (cf. *Windmilneforlong* t. Ed 3 *Chalcombe*).

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 (*Ryenhul* 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 *MinAcct*); 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 *MinAcct*, *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.); Hilk Meadow (*Hultemed*, *Hiltemedewe* ib.); Holms Brook (*Holm*, *Holmesbroc* ib., *v.* **holmr**); Lincroft (*Lincroft* ib., 'flax croft'); Littslade Hill (*Litleslade* ib., *v.* **slæd**); 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*) *sīdan 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 (*Rygewey* 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 Ladbroke); 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 Peseroden* 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 (*Rotenhull* 12th *Combe*, *Rotonhull* 13th *CartMisc*, may contain ME *roten*, '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.* slæd); 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 (*Smerehul(l)* 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. *Thornyfurlong* 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*).

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 (*Chircheweye* 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 Longebrech* t. Ed 4 ib., *v.* **bræc**). Brook Ground (cf. *Brocforlong* t. Ed 1 ib.). Catstail (*le Cattestailles* c. 1500 ib., a plant-name). Embeslow (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, *Wetehul* c. 1500 ib., 'wheat hill'). Woodful (cf. *Woodfields Lane* 1779 *EnclA*). In the *EnclA* (1779) we have Brier Hill (*Brerehul* 1362, *Brerhul* 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.).

RUGBY. Apple Field (cf. *Appletrestub* t. Ed 3 *Chalcombe*). Brook Meadows (cf. *Brocforlong* ib.). Hastings (perhaps *Hustenmede* ib.). Great, Little Longlands (*Langelond* ib.). Long Meadow (cf. *Longfurlong* t. Hy 3 *CartMisc*). Mill Field (cf. *Windmilneforlong* t. Ed 3 *Chalcombe*). The Moors (cf. *Morforlong* 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

Ground (cf. *Flexlond* c. 1200 *Spencer*, 1364 *Shuckburgh*). Haden (*Heydon* 1362 ib.). Hardon Hill (*Hardunhull* c. 1350 *Ct*, 'boundary hill,' *v.* **har, dun**). Hennell (*Heynehull* ib., 1411 *Coventry*). Hunger Hill (id. 1797 *Shuckburgh*, *v. supra* 337). Leysbrook, Lazebrook (*Lasbrok* 1326 ib., *Lasebroc* c. 1350 *Ct*, 1364 *Shuckburgh*, *-broke* 1411 *Coventry*, *Lasbrok* c. 1500 *Shuckburgh*, *v.* **læs** *supra* 329). Long Lands (*Langlond* c. 1350 *Ct*, *Langgelond* 1362 *Shuckburgh*). Mill Hill (*le Mulnehull* c. 1350 *Ct*). Pingle (*the Pingle* 1797 *Shuckburgh*, *v. supra* 331). Rowden (*Roudone* 1326, *Rowdon* 1520 ib., 'rough hill,' *v.* **ruh, dun**). Shepslet (perhaps identical with *Shuteslade* c. 1350 *Ct*). Shorley (*Shorteley* ib., *v.* **leah**). Town Field (cf. *Tunfurlong* c. 1200 *Spencer*, *Tounfurlong* 1364 *Shuckburgh*).

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 Milhethe* 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 Schulves* 1336 *Coventry*, *v.* **scylf**); Shooters Meere (*Suteresmere* 1202 FF); Whorestone Furlong (*Horestone feild* 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 (*Brademer* c. 1260 *Magdalen*). Groves (cf. *Nethergrove* ib.). First, Second Heach (*v. supra* 335). The March (cf. *Mersforlong* 1245 ib., *Marsh Furlong* 1760 *EnclA*). Mick Meadow (*Muclemedwe* 1245, *Muckelmede* 1252, *Mickelmede* 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 (*Dunemedwe* 1245 ib., *v. supra* 327); Hill Furlong (cf. *Hullimedewe* 1245, *Hillemedwehavedes* 1270 ib. For *havedes v. supra* 327); Long Reed Furlong (*Longerede* 1280 ib.); Moor Furlong (*Morforlong* 1245 ib.); Old Brook, Onely Hill (*Honlehul* 1269 ib., *Honleyebrok* 1317 ib., *Onlebroke* 1333 ib. This is the stream which separates Willoughby from

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 (*Westfeild* 1608 *LRMB*). In the *TA* we have Fosse Piece (the Fosse Way runs through the parish, cf. *Holufosse* 13th *CartMisc*); Grove Meadow (*Grovemeadowe* 1608 *LRMB*); Small Thorns (*Smaleþorne* 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 *MinAcct*); 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 *MinAcct*); Dole Meadow (*le Dolemed* 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 *MinAcct*); the Moors (cf. *Morforlong* t. Hy 3 *CartMisc*, *v.* **mor**); North Field (*North feild* 1663 *Ct*); Tine Meadow (*Tyne medow* 1464 ib., *Teyne cloose* 1538 *MinAcct*. Perhaps 'enclosed meadow' from OE *tȳnan*); Wall Close (cf. *le Wallecroft* 1336 *Coventry*, *Wallesyche* 1464 *Ct*); Withy Beds (cf. *le Wythiwalle* 1362 Dugd 696. In the last name *walle* must be from Anglian *wæll* 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.* **healh**); Thickthorn Wood (*Thickethorne coppes* 1581 *LRMB*); Winley (*Winley lane* 1650 *ParlSurv*. Perhaps identical with *Wiyenehei* 1298 AD i, *Wythenhay* 13th *CartMisc*, from OE *wiþegn*, '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 *MinAcct*); Cliff Hill (*Cliff Hill* 1545 LP, cf. *Kyngs clyffe* 1544 *MinAcct*); Heath Close (cf. Henry *atte Heth* 1332 SR);

Pit Close (cf. *Potterspytte* 1544 *MinAcct*); Walk Mill (cf. *Netherwalkmyll* 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 Dorlepytt* 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 Galowtrefeld* 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)wæsc).

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 Bellehous* 1385 AD iii); Billings Field (*Byllyngesfeildes* 1538 CovCh, *Byllingfylde* t. Ed 6 *Rental*, Ralph *Billyng* 1332 SR); Bottmans Close (cf. *Batemansacre* 1411 *Coventry*); Bridge Meadow (*Bridgemeadowe* 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 Leasow (*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. *Honyford* 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

Pat); Mill Ham (*le Mylleham* 1544 *MinAcct*); Mill Hill Croft (*Mulnehul* 13th *Deed*); Moat Close (cf. *the Mothouse* 1539 CovCh); Piggledy Peers Croft (*Pykedeperefeld* 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*); Poddy Croft (*Podycroft* 1304 CovCh, *the Poody croft* 1423 LeetBk); Quarry Close (cf. *the Quarrell feild* 1538 ib.); Riding (*le Ruydynge* 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 Shrubs (cf. *Scrobbefeld* 1356 *Stowe*); Spittle Close (cf. *Spitulcroft* 1411 *Coventry*) and Spittlemore (*Spitelmorehegge* ib.). From some *hospital* endowment; Steeple Field (*le Stepulfelde* 1411 *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 *Totornelowe* 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 Wyndemulfeld* ib.).

CUBBINGTON. Bellringers Close (the rent of this was used for the upkeep of the church-bells). Big Hill (cf. *Mukeledon* 1272 AD iii, *v.* micel). Brook Close (cf. *le Brokfeld* 1246 AD iii). College Field (formerly belonged to St Catharine's College, Cambridge). Five Acres (*Fiue acres* c. 1200 *CartMisc*, *Fifacres* 1272 AD iii). Home Field (*le Homfeld* 13th ib., cf. *supra* 183–4). Mill Ground (cf. *Mulnewey* c. 1245 ib.). Portway (cf. *le Brodeportwei* 13th ib., *le Smaleportwey* t. Hy 3 *CartMisc* and *supra* 9–10). Rye or Rhine Hill (*Ryne hyll* 1538 *MinAcct*, cf. Rhine Hill *supra* 135, 234). Warnouks (possibly to be associated with *Wirlakesich*, *Wyllarkesich* t. Hy 3 *CartMisc*).

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. *Burifurlang* 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. *Croftlond* t. Hy 3 *CartMisc*); Cross Green (cf. *le Crosforlong* ib.); Home Croft (cf. *Home close* 1650 *ParlSurv*); Micklington 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.* **slæd**. 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.).

STONELEIGH. In the *TA* we have Barley Field (*Barleyfeld* 1540 *AOMB*); Barn Field (*Barnefeld* ib.); Botts Ground (cf. *Stonybottes* t. Ed 1 *CartMisc*); Breach Close (cf. *le Brech*, *Longebrech* 13th *LegerBk*, *v.* **bræc**); Bridge Close (cf. *Bruggeforlong* t. Ed 1 *CartMisc*); Briery Field (cf. *Breriforlong* t. Hy 3 ib.); Broad Meadow (*Brode medue* ib.); Broom Field (cf. *Bromstyle* 13th *LegerBk*); Calves Croft (*Calvercroft* ib., from the OE gen. pl. *cealfra*); Cannock Hill (*Kannok* ib.); Church Close (cf. *Church feild* 1551 *Ct*); Cooks Croft (cf. *Cokes grounde*, *Cokys waste* 1538 *MinAcct*); Cromer Close (*Crowemor* 13th *LegerBk*, *Crowmore* 1433 *Ct*); Dry Waste (cf. *Dryfeild* 1546 *Deed*); Flood Gate

Meadow (cf. *le Floodscherd* 1356 *Stowe* and Shard End *supra* 41); Furry Close (*Furres close* 1581 *LRMB*); Gate Cole Meadow (cf. *Gatebryge* 1538 *MinAcct*); Green Lane Close (cf. *la Grenewey* 13th *LegerBk*); Grove Meadow (cf. *Grovefeld* ib.); Hanging Stile (cf. *Hongyngelond* ib.); Holbrook Ground (*Holbrokfurlong* ib., *Holbroke* 1540 *AOMB*, *Holdbrokemeade* 1549 Pat); The Hollies (*le Holyes* 1356 *Stowe*, *Holleys* 1538 *MinAcct*); Home Field (*le Homfylde* 14th *LegerBk*, cf. *supra* 183–4); Home Meadow (*Holme medowe* 1538 *MinAcct*); Hop Yard Meadow (*le Hopyarde* 1581 *LRMB*); Lay End (cf. *Leyfeld* 1538 *MinAcct*); Ley Close (cf. *le Lee*, *Leyfurlong* 13th *LegerBk*); Little Field (*Luttlefeld* t. Ed 1 *CartMisc*); Long Meadow (*Longemedue* t. Hy 3 ib.); Mayo Close (cf. *Mayoweslond* 13th *LegerBk*); Mill Field (*Mulnefeld* ib., *Mylnefeld* 1538 *MinAcct*); Monks Hayes (*Monkeshay* 14th *LegerBk*; cf. also *Monk Rydyns* 1538 *MinAcct*, with reference to the monks of Stoneleigh Abbey, *v.* (ge)hæg); Moor Furlong (*Morforlong* t. Hy 3 *CartMisc*); Nightingale Close (cf. *Nytyngalelane* 1356 *Stowe*); Nook Shotten field is a field with many corners; for the full history of this name, containing the Shakespearean *nook-shotten*, cf. *Times Lit. Supplement*, 25/7/35, p. 477; Ox Close (cf. *Oxlesue* 1538 *MinAcct*, *v.* læs); Parsons Pingle (cf. *Personesorchard* 13th *LegerBk* and *supra* 331); Pike Field (*le Pykes* ib.); Far and Near Pleck (cf. *Fernyplec* ib. and *supra* 331); Pool Meadow (cf. *Poole peece* 1542 *Ct*); Potters Field (*Pottersfeld* 1538 *MinAcct*); Quarry Close (cf. *Quarerefeld* 13th *LegerBk*, containing ME *quarrer*, 'quarry,' *v.* NED); the Slade (*la Slade* ib., *v.* slæd); Slow Beards (*Slobed* ib., i.e. 'sloe-tree bed.' Cf. the common *withybed*); Stanley Ground (cf. *Stanydelf* ib., 'stone quarry,' and Stonydelph *supra* 26); Stockley Lands (cf. *Stockynglond* ib., *v.* stocking); Stone Hill Close (*Stonyhull* 1384 *Ct*); Stringers Close (*Stryngersclose* 1538 *MinAcct*); Great, Little Walk (cf. *Walkmyll* 1538, *Netherwalkemylle* 1544 ib., *v. supra* 337); Wall Close (cf. *Walefeld* 1433 *Ct*, *Walfeld* 1538 *MinAcct* and *supra* 334); Washford Meadow (cf. *Whasfordfurlong* 13th *LegerBk*, *v.* (ge)wæsc); West Field (*Westfeld* t. Ed 1 *CartMisc*); Wheat Close (cf. *Whetecrofte* 1538 *MinAcct*); Withy Pit Close (cf. *le Wytheges*, *Wythybed* 13th *LegerBk*); Witmoor Close (*Wythemore* 1277 *Deed*); Woodfield (*Wodefeld* ib.).

UFTON. In the *TA* we have Appletree Furlong (*Appiltrefurlonge* 1278 *Coventry*); Barley Furlong (*Barlyfurlonge* ib.); Coventry Piece (cf. *Countrepornes* 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. **healh**); Hill Close (*Hill close* 1715 DKR xl); Home Croft (cf. *le Homeclose* 1411 *Coventry*); Lady Lane Meadow (cf. *Ladylane* 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*).

WHITNASH. Black Feathers (*Blake Fithers Meadow TA*). Copmoor (id. *TA*). Fox Beard (*Fox beards* ib., cf. Foxford Hill *supra* 136). Longfurlong (*le Longeforlong* 1282 *CartMisc*). Ninelands (*Nine Lands Field TA*, *v. supra* 329). Rowley (*Rowley Field TA*). Whitmore (*Witemor* 1221 FF). In the *TA* we have Brier Hill Field (*Brerehull* 1367 Misc, cf. *Brereslade* 1221 FF, *v.* **slæd**); Grange Hill (cf. *Graungedore* 1367 Misc); Horse Pool Meadow (*Horspol* ib.); Mill Dam Meadow (cf. *Milnewei* 1221 FF); Twenty Acres Field (cf. *Twentiacreslade* ib., *v.* **slæd**).

LEEK WOOTTON. Broom Field (*Bromefelde* 1545 LP). Colewood (possibly *Colherth* 1406 *Warwick*). Foxberry (id. *TA*). Holbrooks (*Holbrooke gutter* 1585 *LRMB*). Inhedge (cf. Innage in Edgbaston *supra* 45). Marl Pits (*Marlpit Close TA*). Nettam (perhaps *Nethlihommes* 1334 *Ct*, 'nettly **hamm**'). Ox Leys or Leasow (*Oxeleasowe* 1585 *LRMB*, *Ox Leys TA*, *v.* **læs**). Pool Piece (cf. *Polmedewe* 1406 *Warwick*). Sniedling Close (*Smidling Meadow TA*. It is possibly to be associated with *Smedehul* t. Hy 8 *Kenilworth*, 'smooth hill').

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, Sheephills, the Vinery are *Almonds Field*, *Ashen Hill*, *Eddicks Wood*, *the Leys*, *Pit Ruffs*, *Sheep Hill Meadow*, *the Vinery* in *TA*, *v.* **edisc**. Rushy Meadow (*Russhemedow* 1499 *WaDeed*). In the *TA* we have Alimoor Meadow

(*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 Hulle* 14th AD ii); Stoney Furlong (cf. *Stoniwei* 13th AD i).

BEAUDESERT. Brook Meadow (cf. *Brokfeld* 1444 Dugd 576, *Brookfurlong* 1608 *LRMB*). Lea Hill (cf. *la Lee* 1283 AD iii, *v.* leah). Great Lindsleys (may be *Lymsey* 1283 AD iii). Pool Meadow (*Poolemeadowe* 1608 *LRMB*). Stoney Close (cf. *Stonifeld* 1444 Dugd 576).

BEAUSALE. Broad Meadow (*brode medewe* 1406 *Warwick*). Brook Close (cf. *le Broke* 1549 *Ct*). Bull Meadow (cf. *Bolkemedewe* 1406 *Warwick*, 'bullock meadow'). Clay Pit Close (*Cleyputtes* 1268 Ipm). Dicks Field (*Dygfeld* 1512 Ch). The Grove (*le Grove* 1481 *MinAcct*). Hawks Close (cf. *Hawke hedg* 1593 Ryland). Hen Meadow (*Hennemede* 1305 *Add*). Moor Field (*le Morefeld* 1512 Ch). Park Leys (cf. *Park medowe* 1547 *Deeds Enrolled*). Round Table (*mess' voc' le Rounde Table iacent' iuxta parcum de Wegenoke* 1544 *MinAcct*). Shortwood Close (*Shortwode* 1512 Ch). Stockings Close and Meadow (*Stockynge* 1305 *Add*, *Stokkynges* 1512 Ch, *v.* stocking).

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*); Hawkesmore (*Heuekesmor* (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).

CLAVERDON. Brook Meadow (cf. *Brocfurlong* 13th AD ii). Cockshut (so named in *TA*, *v. supra* 334). Furzen Meadow (cf. *Furze Hill* ib.). Hop Yard (*Hopyard* 1608 *LRMB*). Low Lies Lunch (*Ley Lynch TA*, cf. *Laymede*, *Leicrofte* 1525 *Rental*). Lion Close (*Lions Close TA*, *v. supra* 335). Moor Meadow (*the Moors* ib., cf. Reynold *atte More* 1332 SR). Ox Pasture (cf. *Ox lesue* 1537 Monast, *v.* læs). Rye Grass (*Rye Grass Field TA*). Sandyhill (*Sondihull* 13th *CartMisc*). Slade Meadow (*the Slade TA*, *v.* slæd). Tumblers (*Timbrell* ib.). In the *TA* we have Broad Meadow (*Brademede* 13th AD ii); Broom Leasow (cf. *Bromforlong* ib.); Calves Close (cf. *Calfham* 1525 *Rental*); Ditchfield Meadow (*le Dikemede* ib.); Fox Hole Coppice (cf. *Foxhale* (sic) 1302 AD i); Lower Meadow (*Nethermede* 1525 *Rental*); Park Field (*Parkefeld* 1537 Monast); Pickerills (*croft*

voc. Pykerell 1525 *Rental*); Red Hill (*Redhyll* 1562 RowRec); Watery Furlong (*Waterfurlong* 13th AD ii, *Vateryfurlong* 1413 ib.).

COUGHTON and SAMBOURN. In the *TA* we have Cockshut Hill (cf. *Cock Shout Close* 1746 *Coughton* and *supra* 334); Flathers Meadow (cf. *Floderforlong* 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 *flod* 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. *Groffurlong* 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. *Hennemede* 1344 Dugd 451); Wood Close (cf. *Woodfelds* 1540 LP).

HASELOR. Hatcham (*Atcham mere* 1609 *Coughton*). Little Ham (cf. *Overham meadowe* ib.). Mill Field (cf. *Millehamme* t. Ed 3 *CartMisc*, *Milham* 1533 *Coughton*, *v.* hamm). Big, Little Radnell (*Rodnell furlong* 1609 ib.). Rittam (*Rudham* 1280 *Warwick*). The Withy Bed (*Withebet* ib.).

HATTON. In the *TA* we have Barn Close (cf. *Bernefeld* 1420 Ryland); Bean Slade (*Beane slade* 1592 ib., cf. *Benhulselond* n.d. AD iii); Broad Croft (*le Brode Croft* 1314 AD iv); Church Close (cf. *Churchefelde* 1420 Ryland); Colemoor (possibly *Coughemore* 1514 Dugd 454); Countylow (*Cuntelowe* 1221 FF, *Cunte Lowe* 14th AD v, *v. supra* 328); Gally Hills (*Gallow hill* 1514 Dugd 514); Great Meadow (cf. *Mychell medow* 1547 *Deeds Enrolled*, *v.* micel); Long Croft (*Longecroft* 1404 *Ct*); Meg Hill (*Magge hill* 1514 Dugd 514); Peartree Close (cf. *Periende* 1549 *Ct*, *v.* pirige); Ridge Meadow (cf. *Longerug* 14th AD iv); Tumble Croft (*Tomblecroft* 1549 *Ct*, cf. *Tommelond* 1404 ib.); Well Meadow (cf. *le Wellebrok* n.d. AD iii); Wheatcroft (*Whetefurlonges* 1310 HMC x App 6, *Whetecroft hadis* 1406 *Warwick*, *v. supra* 327); Wood Close (cf. *Wodefurlonk* 1299, *Wodefurlonges*

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 (*Huntiscrofte* 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.).

LANGLEY. Brook Field (cf. *Brocfurlong* 13th AD ii). Cockshut (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 334). Debden (*Debdill* ib.). The Gauls (*the Galls* ib., *v. supra* 326). Harrow Hill Fd (lies high, by the inn above Langley and is probably an example of OE **hearg**, 'sacred grove, temple', cf. *supra* 300). Lady Croft (so named ib.). Mitchells Piece (*Mitchell Field* ib.). Great, Little Staples (*Great, Little Staple* ib., *v.* **stapol**).

NORTON LINDSEY. The Assocks (*v.* **hassuc**). Devil's Own (probably a nickname of the type noted *supra* 337). The Pleck (*Pleckfeild* 1609 *LRMB*, *v. supra* 331). Big Shadoways (*Shadeway Close TA*).

PRESTON BAGOT. Honey Meadow and Lucy Meadow (id. *TA*. The latter may be for Lousy Meadow, *v. supra* 337). Ransom Hill, Little Ramsom (*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 (*Stonifeld* 1444 Dugd 576).

ROWINGTON. Bean Hill (*Beanehill* 1557, *le Beamehill* 1564 RowRec). Berrells Meadow (*Buryhill* ib., *Berry Hill TA*, *v.* **burh**). Bridge Field (*Bridgfeild* 1608 *LRMB*). Cob Hall (*Copt hall* ib., *Cop Hall TA*, 'copped or peaked hall'). Cow Pasture (*le Cowpasture* 1608 *LRMB*). Crabtree Field (*Crabtree feild* 1650 *ParlSurv*). Conery and Coney Bury (*Conigre* 1608 *LRMB*, *Connegrey peece* 1650 *ParlSurv*, *Cunnery TA*, *v. supra* 323). Culver Close (*Culver close* 1537 Dugd 117, 'pigeon close'). Eccles, Eccles Pit (possibly identical with *Neychill pece* 1561 RowRec, *Nechells TA*, *v.* Nechells *supra* 45). Forty Shilling Hill (cf. *Forty Shilling Close TA*). Green Field (*Grene fylde* 1561 RowRec). Big and Little Greg (*Big Greggs TA*). Grove Field (*Grove feild* 1608 *LRMB*). Home Meadow (*Home meadowe* ib.). Long Meadow (*Long Meadow* 1663 RowRec). Meadow Leys (so named in *TA*. Cf. *Medeweforlong* t. Ed 1 RowRec, *v.* **læs**). Moat Close (cf. *Mott medowe* 1599 RowRec). Money Park (*Money Park TA*). Park Field (*Parkefeild* 1599 RowRec).

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 (*Russheforrowe* 1557 RowRec, *v.* furh). Rye Field (*Ryefeild* 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 Beache* ib.); Broad Close (*Brodeclose* ib.); Calves Field (cf. *Calves close* ib.); Church Bridge (*The Church birge* 1605 RowRec, *v.* Introd. xxvi); Cockshutt (*Cockshut close* 1608 *LRMB*, *v. supra* 334); Farthing Piece (*the Farthynge* 1561 RowRec, *v.* feorðung); 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 feild* ib.); Madmore Meadow (cf. *Maddemor* 1297 RowRec, *Madmore* 1561 ib.); May Meadow (cf. *Mayde meddowes* 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., *Oxe lesue* 1537 Dugd 117, *Oxelease* 1564 RowRec, *v.* læs); Pleck (cf. *Pleckfeild* 1608 *LRMB*, *v. supra* 331); Quarry Field (*Quarrefeild* 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 *Depositions*); Stalls Ground (cf. *Tunstall* 13th AD ii, *v.* tunsteall).

SHREWLEY. Shobbles (*Shobhill TA*). Windmill Hill (cf. *Wynmyll fylde* 1560 RowRec). In the *TA* we have Broom Field (cf. *Bromfurlonc* 1299 AD iv, *v.* furlang); Colliers Field (*Colyersfeld* t. Hy 8 *Ct*); Dole Meadow (*le Dolemedewe* 1314 AD iv, *v.* dal); Mill Meadow (cf. *le Mylle holme* t. Hy 8 *Ct*, *v.* holmr); Pipers Close (*Pypers* ib.).

SNITTERFIELD. In the *TA* we have Barn Close (cf. *Bernhul* t. Ed 2 *Deed*); Broad Field (cf. *le Brodemede* 1438 *Ct*); Brunt

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 *Wiggets Hill* 1746 *Coughton*, cf. *Longcroft* t. Ed 3 Dugd 524. In a *Survey* of 1746 (*Coughton*) we have Hazel Brook Field (*Haselbrok* 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 *cauce*, 'paved way'); Church Field (*Church feld* 1540 *AOMB*); 1st, 2nd Dunstalls (*Dunstall* 1538 LP, cf. Dunstan Fm *supra* 60); Gib Hill Meadow (*Gibbesmedowe* 1325 *Add*); Leather Iron Meadow (possibly to be connected with *Leverunþurne* t. Hy 3 *CartMisc*, '*Lēofrūn*'s thorn tree,' *v.* þyrne); Meadow Hill (cf. *Hilmedowbrooke* 1538 LP); Nail Hill (cf. *Nelys lane* ib.); Newlands (*le Neweland* 1325 *Add*); Round Hill (cf. *Tempull 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).

WROXALL. Barn Close and Field (cf. *Barnesheth* 1340 Hudson, *Barne Breaches* 1713 Ryland, *v.* bræc). Breach Meadow (*Breach meadow* ib.). Cow Pasture (*Cow pasture* ib., cf. *Cowlees cop* 1541 Hudson). Ford Meadow (cf. *Fordezate* 1404 *Ct*). Home Field (*Home field* 1713 Ryland). Long Meadow (cf. *Longecroft* 1404 *Ct*). Pringle (*the Pingle* 1713 Ryland, *v. supra* 331).

(*b*) PATHLOW HUNDRED

ALVESTON. The Bittons, Bitton Hill (cf. *Bitton Hill* 1662 *Coughton*). The Lezzer, Fox Lezzers (cf. *Greate Leasowe* 1572 ib., *v. supra* 329). Rodenhill (*Radenhulle* 1280 *BirmDeed*, 'at the red hill').

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. *Depeslade* 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 (*slahhyll* 1016 KCD 724, 'sloe hill'). Standhills or Stannels (probably for earlier *Standelfs*, i.e. 'stone quarry,' cf. Stonydelph *supra* 26). Water Furrows (cf. *Waterlond* 1339 Dugd 489, *Water Meadow TA* and *supra* 337). Woodland (*Wodlond* 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* 1016 KCD 724, *v. supra* 238 n. 1.

WOOTTON WAWEN. Brook Furlong (*Brookfurlong* 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, *Sondyfeild* 1572 *Rental*). Shoulder of Mutton (so named in *TA*, *v. supra* 336). Smiths Leys (cf. *Smythespol* t. Ed 1 Dugd 542). Squadge Field (*Queggemedwe* 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)hæg); Upper, Lower Hides (*la Hide* 1326 Wellstood, *v.* hid); Holloway (*Hollwey* 1475 *Rental*); Kirbys (Henry *Kerbey* 1592 Wellstood); Lady Meadow (cf. *Lauedicroft* 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*, *Monnuxhill* 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. Kineton 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 (*Holecumba* c. 1232 AD i, *v.* holh, cumb); Rook Cliff (*Rueclive* 14th ib., 'rough slope,' *v.* ruh, clif).

CHARLECOTE. Caudlands (so named in *TA*, probably 'cold lands'). Floodgate Close (*Floodgate Meadow TA*). Gallows Leys (id. *TA*). Long Ground (cf. *le Longelond* t. Ed 1 *CartMisc*). Meadow Pleck (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 331). Townsend Ground (cf. Thomas *atte Tounesende* 1332 SR). Walk Ground (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 337).

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').

BUTLERS MARSTON. Bellows Pipes, Upper Fatting, Henshill, Teddles, Woodstick Hill, Woolands and Yelsford appear as *Bellows Pipes*, *Fatting Ground*, *Henshill Meadow*, *Tredwells*, *Wood Sick Hill*, *Long Wooland* and *Hellsford Meadow* on an

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*).

NEWBOLD PACEY[1]. Addy Ground (*Addey Ground TA*). Brook Close (cf. *Brook furlong*). Church Close (cf. *Churchcroft*). Debdale (*Deepdale*). Home Close (*Home close*). Lady Pit Field (*Ladypit*). Lower Lezar (*Upper, Lower Lezer TA, v. supra* 329). Perry Hill, Perry Meadow (*Perriehill, Perrymedowe, v.* **pirige**). Privy Tithe Piece (id. *TA*, cf. *Tythbarne close* 1628 *Queen's*). Staple Hill (cf. *Stapul, v.* **stapol**). Tillbridge Meadow (*Thelbridge*, i.e. 'plank bridge,' *v.* **þelbrycg**). Town Furlong (id. *TA*). In the *TA* we also have Foss Hill (the Fosse Way runs through the parish) and Meal Hill (possibly the *Mecklehill* of 1628).

PILLERTON. Barrel Hill (*Berehull* 1340 *Add*, 'barley hill'). Cat's Brains (*v. supra* 338). Church Mears (*Church Meers* 1795 *EnclA*). Lady Leys (id. *TA*). Long Furlong (*le Longefurlong* 1340 *Add*, *v.* **furlang**). Slade (*Slade Furlong TA, v.* **slæd**). Tomlers (*Tomlow Furlong* ib.). Water Hades (*v. supra* 327). In the *EnclA* (1795) we have Fatlands (*le Fatlond* 1340 *Add*).

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 (*Grovehyll* 1481 *MinAcct*); Horse Pool Close (*Horspol* 1367 Misc); Leather Coat (probably a nickname for hard ground, cf. *supra* 337); Overbury Orchard (*Beery Orchard* 1667 *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* 1538 *MinAcct, v.* **cumb, wielle**). Dove House Piece (*Duffehouseclose* ib.). Farthing Meadow (cf. *Seynt Jones Ferthing* 1421 AD iii, *v.* **feorðung**). 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*).

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 Litleput* 1268 Ipm, *le Puttes* 1316 ib., *Sandepitefeld al. Pytteclose* 1549 Pat); Pool Piece (cf. *Polmedewe* 1421 AD iii).

(*b*) HONESBERIE HUNDRED

AVON and BURTON DASSETT. Bean Hill (*Benhille* 13th *CartMisc*). Briar Land (cf. *Brerehul* 14th Dugd 377). Brook Meadow (cf. *Westbrok* 1349 AD iv). Dunstable Furlong (*Donstal* 14th Dugd 377, cf. Dunstan *supra* 60). Gosdell (cf. *le Gosforlong* 1349 AD iv). Hen Mere (*Hennemere* 14th Dugd 377). Little Hill (*Littlehul* 13th *CartMisc*). Longlands (*Longlonde* 1338 AD iv, *Netherlonglond* 1502 *Add*). Mill Stubb (cf. *le Mulneholm* 1384 *Ct*, *v.* **holmr**). Sourland (*le Sourlond* t. Ed 3 *Chalcombe*). Other field-names recorded in a Rent Roll of 1660[1] are Dial Yard, Dufhouse Close, The Prebend (an endowment of a Lichfield prebendary).

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**).

RATLEY. The Baulk (cf. *Baulk end* 1542 *Add*, *v. supra* 321). The Bearstead (probably a compound of **burh** and **stede**, cf. *Buristede* 14th (Chilvers Coton) and *Berystede* t. Hy 8 (Tachbrook)). Isle of Wight is an out-lying field on the border of the parish. Nigrof (*Nygrove* 1542 *Add*). Stockingnob (cf. *Stockyngepeece* ib., *v.* **stocking**). Swinsty (cf. *Swynstye brooke* ib.). Wash Pool (*Wash Pool Close TA*).

SHOTTESWELL. Marybrook is on the boundary (cf. Mary Brook (PN Wo 13)). Mere Meadow (cf. *Merecombe*, *Merefurlong* 1309

[1] *ex inf.* Mrs Westacott.

Dugd 384, *v.* (ge)mære, 'boundary'). Picked Piece is full of corners. Varneycombe (*Farnecumbe* 1246 FF, *v.* fearn, cumb).

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 (*Bury Feild* 1696 *Add*); Cow Common (cf. *the Cowpasture* 1702 *Compton*); Pit Way Piece (cf. *Putte* t. Hy 3 ib.); Stone Pit Piece (cf. *Stanidelve* 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 Courseneage (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).

TYSOE. 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 peece* 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)

BUSHWOOD[1] and LAPWORTH. Barn Field (*Bernefeld* 1344 AD iii). Braze Field (*Bracyfeld* 14th ib.). Broad Field (*Brodfeld* 1447 *Rental*). Broom Hill (*Bromehill* 1552 AD iii, cf. *Bromyhul* 1396 ib.). Charity Close (id. *TA*). Church Meadow (cf. *Chirchefeld* 1377 AD v). Clay Croft (*Cleycroft* 1497, 1552 ib.). Cock Reddings (*Cokrudynge* 1344 AD iii, *Cock Redyng* 1552 AD v, *v.* hryding). Cold Ridding (*Collerudynges* 1395 *Deed*, *Cold Rudding* c. 1560 ib.). Cow Pasture (id. *TA*). Dower House Meadow (cf. *Dowerfeld* 1460 AD iv, carrying back the use in English of *dower* some eighty years (cf. NED *s.v.*)). Gorstey Close (*Gostie close* 1608 *LRMB*). Heyne's Leys (*Haynleyes* 14th AD v, *Henleys* 1484 AD iv). Home Field (*Homefeild* 1608 *LRMB*). Horse Spit Meadow (*Horse Pit Hill TA*). Big, Little Hullies (*Ulelega* c. 1200, *Ulley*(*e*) c. 1300, 1479 *Deed*, 1330 AD iii, *Hollys* c. 1840 *TA*. 'Owl clearing or wood,' *v.* leah). Ley Meadow (cf. *Leyefeld* 1408 AD iv). Long Field (*Longefeld* 1344 AD iii). Marlpit Close (so named in *TA*). Moat Meadow (cf. *Motehole* 1374 AD iii). The Moors (*Moriscroft* 1344 AD iii, *Mores TA*). Ox Leys (so named in *TA*, *v.* læs). Pear Tree Close (cf. *Periecroft* 1408 AD v, *v.* pirige). Piddocks Close (William *Piddock* 1278 Dugdale and *Piddokesford* 1329 AD iii). Pit Leasowes (*Pit Leasow TA*, *v.* læs). The Pleck (*Pleck TA*, *v. supra* 331). Plum Furlong (*Plounton fourlong* 1352 AD iv, *v.* tun). Red Hill (*Redeshull* 1447 *Rental*). Sand Pits (cf. *Sandy-croftes* 1427 AD v). Seven Acres (*Sevenacres* 1421 AD iii). Shoulder of Mutton (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 336). Shuttle Leys (Allan *atte Shute* 1332 SR, *Shut Leys TA*, cf. *supra* 93). Near Slings (*Sling TA*, *v. supra* 336). Stickmans Meadow (*Est Stikemones place* 1377 AD iii, *Stikmonnesmor* 1408 ib., *Stekemannes* 1425 *Add*, Walter *Stykemon* 1332 SR). Tom Croft (id. *TA*). Great, Little Wilkins (cf. *Wylkynsland* 1344 AD iii). In the *TA* we have Calves Close (cf. *Calvrecroft* 1408 AD iii, *Callvescroft* 1551 ib.); Flax Close (cf. *Flaxbrok* 1405 ib.); Fowlers Meadow (cf. *Fowlesthyng* 1436 AD v, *v. supra* 333); Long Crofts (*Longe Croftes* 1427 AD iv); Merrells (*Merellsfielde* 1585 AD v); Mill Close (cf. *Mulnemor* 14th AD iv); Moor Close (cf. *le Morheye* 1327 AD iii); Ofields (*Oldefilde* 1376 ib.); Orchard Meadow (cf. *Neuweorchart* ib.); Priest Field (*Prestesfeld* t. Ed 3 Dugd 550, *Prestescroft* 1425 *AddCh*); Randalls Hill (cf. *Rannvylleslond* 1366 AD iii); Reading (*Ruddyng* 1552 AD v, *v.* hryding); Wakefield Meadow (*Waytefeld* 1420 AD iii, *Wakefeilde* 1583 AD v. The

[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. *Barnecrofte* 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 (*le great meadow* 1604 *VCH*); Great, Little Hill (cf. *le Pakwodeshull* 1455 AD iii); Home Field (*Homefeild* 1604 *VCH*); Long Meadow (cf. *Longcroft* ib.); Ox Meadow (cf. *le Oxhey* 14th *Add*); Park Close (*le Parke*, *Parkemedowe* ib.); Pool Grove (cf. *le litle 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 (*le 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. **foredrove** *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 *Werseworth* of 1369 (AD v) with a common local reduction of **worþ**. Cf. also Wasen Hill *supra* 210). In the *TA* we have Alder Shares (*Aldershawes* 1631 *Add*, *v.* **sceaga**); Bell Close (cf. *Bellelone* t. Ed 1 Dugd 542); Bickers Court (cf. *Bikeruscroft* 1357 AD iv from ME *bikere*, 'bee-keeper,' and Introd. xxvii); Birchy Close (cf. *Birchenecroft* t. Ed 1 Dugd 542); Black Croft (*Blackcroft* 1631 *Add*); Black Field (*Blakefeld* t. Ed 1 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*); Gorsey Close (cf. *Gorsteley Felde* 1549 Pat, *Gorsty croft* 1638 *Add*); Grims Hill (*Grymshill* 1553 Pat); Hails Field (*Hales feild* 1631 *Add*); Heynes Meadow (cf. *Heyn Felde* 1549 Pat); Holloway Pleck (*Holewey* 1305 AD iv, *v. supra* 331); Huntland Meadow (*Hunt land* 1312 *Add*, cf. Huntland (PN NbDu 121)); Jennings Close (cf. *Janynsfeld* 1455 AD iii); The Leys (*the Lees* 1475 *Rental*); Long Croft

(*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 Rowemedewe* 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 (*Swannesdichfeld* 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

BARCHESTON. The Butts (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 322). Crab Tree Ground (*Crab Tree Close* ib.). The Hangings (cf. *Hanging Wood TA*). Nine Lands (id. *TA*, *v. supra* 329). Nuttocks Meadow (this looks like Nattocks *supra* 357. Examination of the site showed nothing distinctive). The Out Furlongs (*Out Furlong TA*). Oxenham (*Oxney TA*). Pecket Piece (*Piked Piece TA*. This has several corners, cf. *supra* 336). Rushway (so named ib.). The Little Sling (*Little Sling* ib., *v. supra* 336). In the *TA* we have Hunts Hill (cf. *Huntfurlong* 1525 *Rental*).

BARTON ON THE HEATH. In the *TA* we have Barn Hill (*Bernhull* 13th *CartMisc*); 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).

LITTLE COMPTON. Aubrey (probably *Oldbery* 1795 *EnclA*, *v.* burh). Big, Little Bretch (*the Bratches* ib., *v.* bræc). Briar Furland (*Briar Furlong* ib.). Forty Field (cf. *Forty Green* ib.). Gospel's Knap (is on the parish boundary, cf. Gospel Oak *supra* 94–5). Nellums (*Nellands* ib.). Washwater Furlong (so named ib.). The Yellums (*Hillhams* ib.).

LONG COMPTON. In a *Terrier* of c. 1800 we have Cloud Wood (cf. Cloud *supra* 181); Hanging Piece (cf. *Hanging slades* 1624 *Compton*); Meer 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.* slæd).

WHICHFORD. Ades, Aides (*Hades Furlong* 1807 *EnclA*, *v. supra* 327). Bangland (*Band Lands* 1807 *EnclA*. Probably *bean-lands*,

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. *Stormylneham* 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. *Hicliff* 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.* **slæd**); 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., *Rigweifurlang* 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* 329). Sally Beds (*Sallow Bed* ib., i.e. 'willow bed'). In the *EnclA* we have Woodway (*la Wodeweie* t. Hy 3 *CartMisc*).

STRETTON ON FOSSE. Chancelard (*Chansetteslade* t. Hy 3 *CartMisc*, *v.* slæd). Folly Meadow (cf. *First*, *Second Folly TA* and *infra* 382). Gospelsich (a boundary stream, cf. Gospel Oak *supra* 94–5). Broad Leza (*Leza* is for *leasow*, cf. *supra* 329). Picked Ground (a field with many corners, cf. *supra* 336). Ploughed Bitten (a well-marked valley, and we doubtless have OE *bytme*, 'bottom,' cf. PN Sr 357). Ridgeway (*Ruggewei* t. Hy 3 *Cart-Misc*). Westcroft (*West Croft TA*).

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'arbres[2],' and is

[1] See Crawford on Forest Terms, *Arch. Journal*, vol. xxviii, 2nd ser., 31 ff.

[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:

Aisne	*Follie pres Agny* (1075); *bois de la Follye* (1545); *Follie* (1474) and *Feuilly* (1702).
Côte d'Or	*la Follie* (1574); *la Fulie* (1262) and *la Folie* (1266); *moulin de la Folye* (1598) and *la Foulie* (1651).
Eure	*la Follie* (1535).
Eure et Loir	*la Follie* (1436).
Gard	*locus ubi vocant follia* (1031).
Marne	*la Follie* (1634).
Haute Marne	*la Follye* (1441).
Moselle	*la Follie* (1552).
Vienne	*la Foullye* (1494), *la Foulie* (1509) and *la Follye* (1667); *la Follie* (1728)

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 *Feuillée*-names. Here we have La Feuillée (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 Feuillee* (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 viderent 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* (*Folie 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 *folie* is 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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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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