THE PLACE- NAMES OF
THE WEST RIDING
OF YORKSHIRE

By
A. H. SMITH

PART I
LOWER & UPPER
STRAFFORTH AND STAINCROSS
WAPENTAKES

CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1961
PREFACE

THe first part of the survey of the place-names of the West Riding of Yorkshire deals with the names in the wapentakes of Lower and Upper Strafforth and Staincross. This region, which is largely the valley of the Don and its affluents (the Rother and the Dearne), extends from the low marshlands of Hatfield Chase on the Lincolnshire border to the mountainous country on the Derbyshire and Cheshire borders in the west. The principal towns are Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield and Barnsley.

The list of abbreviations and sources will be included in Part vii. So too will the historical introduction, the linguistic survey, the road-names and the river-names (referred to as Introd., Phonol., Roads, and RNs. respectively). An analysis of the elements and personal names in the place-names and the field-names will also be included. A complete index to the place-names of the three Ridings will also be issued. As far as possible cross-references are given to pages in the first three parts, but in cases where the page-reference to later parts is not available when these earlier parts are sent to press, reference is to the part and the township in which a name occurs. For that reason each part contains its own index of the townships dealt with, as well as a township map of the appropriate wapentakes. For information on the various elements (which are printed in bold type) reference should be made to English Place-Name Elements (vols. xxv and xxvi of the Society's publications).

Acknowledgments of the help I have received from many quarters will be made in Part vii.

A. H. SMITH

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

October 1958
The collection from unpublished documents of material for the West Riding volumes has been greatly assisted by grants from the British Academy.
CONTENTS

Addenda and Corrigenda . . . . . page xi

I. Lower Strafforth Wapentake . . . . . 1

II. Upper Strafforth Wapentake . . . . . 101

III. Staincross Wapentake . . . . . 261

Index of Townships in Part I . . . . . 345

Map of the townships in the Wapentakes of Lower and
Upper Strafforth and Staincross . . . . at end
ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

i, 53. DADSLEY WELL. The pers.n. *Dæddi* probably occurs also in Dodsley St (DEPN).

i, 63. CADEBY. Professor Whitelock adds that the name *Kata* occurs in an unpublished charter of 1009 in the William Salt Library, Stafford.

i, 82. THUNDER HOLE. Professor Löfvenberg suggests ‘hole caused by lightning’. But it may simply be a contracted form of ‘the under-hole’ (cf. Phonol §57).

i, 112. SKIER’S HALL. Professor Löfvenberg develops the suggestion by proposing an OE *scyr(e)* ‘shelter, shed’, corresponding to OHG *scīra*, sciura, MHG *schiur(e)*, G *Scheuer* ‘shelter, shed’ and related to OHG *scīr*, etc. ‘shelter’.

i, 126. BUTTERBUSK. As *butter* occurs in such plant-names as *butter-haws* ‘hawthorn’, Professor Löfvenberg suggests this might be some particular kind of bush.

i, 140. HAVEN FM. This, as Professor Dickins points out, is a transferred name from *Cuckolds Haven* which was on the Surrey side of the Thames and referred to by Dekker and other writers (cf. E. H. Sugden, *Topographical Dictionary to the Works of Shakespeare* (Manchester 1925) 140).

i, 177. BLEISBYE BANCHE. The first el. is clearly a surname from Bleasby L.

i, 181. GREASBRUG. Ekwall, *Etymological Notes on English Place-Names* (Lund 1959) 59ff. reasserts his view that the analogous names Greasley Nt and Gresley Db are from OE *grēosn* ‘gravel’, but this ignores the geological conditions as reported by local correspondents. Phonologically Professor Ekwall’s suggestion is the one that best fits the spellings, and it is possible that *grēosn* had some preciser technical meaning which we do not know.

i, 197. WHIRLOW. The later forms would also seem to have been influenced by Worrall (i, 230). Professor Löfvenberg thinks it possible that the els. are *hwyrfel* and *hlaw* or *haugr*, the name meaning ‘circle mound’, but this still leaves phonological difficulties as the normal form in Y would be *hwerfel*. Whirlow (iii, 186) should be noted as providing a parallel to the spellings of Whirlo (cf. also Phonol. §9).

i, 203. BYEHT. For the form *Bought* Professor Löfvenberg compares Boot Cu 389 (from the unmutated *buht*).

i, 284. LADOWGRODE. Professor Dickins suggests that the first el. is a nickname *Ladow* given to a man employed by a feudal lord to ‘expeditate’ dogs that might be used for poaching (cf. NED s.v. *expeditate*, vb. 3).

i, 291. ARDSLEY. For the pers.n. cf. East Ardsley ii, 174 (Addenda).

i, 297. TANKERSLEY. Professor Whitelock points out that *Thancred* is the name of an eleventh-century monk and regards the name as of continental rather than OE origin.

i, 299. FINKLE STREET. Professor Ekwall (*Etymological Notes on English Place-Names* (Lund 1959) 47 ff.) has re-examined the whole question of Finkle Street.
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

I. STRAFFORTH WAPENTAKE

LOWER DIVISION

STRAFFORTH WAPENTAKE

Straforde wapentac 1086 DB
Wap' de Staford (sic) 1166 P
wap(entac), wapp(entakum), wapentagium de Strafford(e) 1166–94
YCh vi, 1230 P, 1246 Ass 5, 1276 RH et passim to 1428 FA
wap' de Stratford 1208–37 Nost 37d, 38
wap' de Stratford' 1219, 1231 Fees, 1260 FF, 1316 Pat
wapp' de Stretford 1293 QW
(wap' de) Strafforth(e) 1330 YD v et freq to 1615 Comm 65, 1641
Rates
wap' de Mekesburgh 1302 Hnt
wappen' de Straford 1340 Ass 4

The two divisions of Strafforth wapentake occupied the southern part of the West Riding, stretching from the marshlands in the lower reaches of the Don and the Torne along the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire borders to the mountainous Pennine country on the Derbyshire and Cheshire borders. The wapentake is named from its presumed meeting-place at Strafford Sands in Mexborough (hence the reference to wap' de Mekesburgh') 78 infra. At this place there was an important crossing of the R. Don. The chief town of the Lower Division is Doncaster. The wapentake included

THE HONOUR OF TICKHILL

Honor' de Ti-, Tykehull(e) 1161 RBE, 1161 et freq P, 1200 OblR, 1200, 1212–17 RBE, c. 1219 Fees, Pat et freq to 1285 KI, -hella 1194 P, -hill(e) 1208–13 Fees et freq to 1304 YI
Hon' Thikehill' 1199 Abbr
honor' de Tikill' 1279–81 QW
Libertas (Honor') de Ti-, Tykhill 1316 Vill, 1377 Ch et freq to 1428 FA, wapentagium de Tykhill' 1379 PT
Honor' de Tekhyll 1422 YI
Honor de Tickhill 1590 Camd

The honour is named from its chief centre, Tickhill (52 infra). The manor of Dadsley (53 infra), which presumably included Tickhill at the time of the DB Survey, was given by William the Conqueror to Roger de Busli along with 57 other manors in the south-east of the Riding. Roger built a castle at Tickhill and in Henry I’s time the whole liberty was withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the wapentake (cf. Hnt I, xii).

i. Thorne

Thorne (103–6913)

Torne 1086 DB, 1147 YCh viii, e. 13 AD i, 1241 Lib, 1300 Ebor,
Torna 1195–1205 YCh viii, l. 12 Lewes 303, Torn' 1202–39,
1240–8 ib
Thorn(e) 1091–7 YCh viii (forgery), c. 1147 BM, 1164–81, 1180–
1202 YCh, 1197 (1301) Ebor, l. 12 Lewes 23d, 1202 YCh viii,
1229, 1293 Selby, 1302 Pat et passim to 1822 Langd, Thorna
1164–96 YCh viii
Thoren 1320 DodsN
Thoorne 1464 Pat
Thurne 1546 YChant, 1587 WillY, 1597 SessnR
Spinet(e)', Spinetum e. 13 AD i, 13 ib v, 1202–39 YCh viii

‘The thorn-bush’, v. porn. Spinetum is a Lat translation of the
name. On the doubtful connection of Thorne with the Torne v.
RN’s. and Torne Wath 50 infra.

Bradmere (lost), Brademars 1138–47 YCh viii, Brademare c. 1147
BM, 1215–40 YCh viii, Brademere 1241 Lib (a stew), Braymere 1302
Pat, Brathamere', aqua de Bradmere 1483 MinAcct 77. ‘Broad pool’,
V. brād, mere. The variant spellings -mar(s) are probably ON and AN,
and Bray- shows influence of ON breiðr. The place was a marerius
or ‘pool, stew’ of the Earl of Warren (c. 1147 BM).

Dikes Marsh, Dykesmers(c)h 1323 MinAcct 45, Dy-, Dikesmarsh
1559 Hnt, 1682 Comm 66, 1771 M, Di-, Dychmarsh(e) 1608 FF,
1658 Wills, Ditchmarsh 1629 Hnt, 1675 Comm 52. ‘Marshland near
the dike', v. dic, mersc. The allusion is to marshland recovered for use through the building of a dike running from Thorne Waste to the R. Don.

HAINS FM, (insulam de) Henes 1137–47 YCh viii, 1157 YCh 354, 1324 MinAcct 45, Heynes 1404 MinAcct 76, 1615 Comm 65, Hai-, Haynes, 1615 Comm 65, 1629 Hnt, 1675 Comm 52. Probably 'the enclosures' from ON hegn. The reference of insula is no doubt to an island of usable ground in the marshes.

INKLE MOORS

Inchelemor(e) Hy 2 BM, c. 1190–1207 YCh 492
Inkelesmor(e) Hy 2 BM, 1303, 1305 Pat, 1374 Ipm, Inklesmore, -mor(a) 13 DodsN, a. 1227, c. 1250 Pont, 1337 Ch, 1362 Works, (mora de) 1440 Pat, Inclesmore 1344 YD, Inkylsmor 1395 YD ix, Ynclysmore 1503 ib, Inclesmore 1682 Comm 66.
Enkelmore c. 1189–1207 YCh 493
Enclesmore, -mora 13 Selby
Inkelmore, -mora 12 (1294) Ch, 1190 YCh 1312, 1314 Ch, 1324 MinAcct 45, Incelemor 1225 Pat, Inclemoore 1682 Comm 66, Inkle Moors 1841 TA
Hynkelesmore Ed 1 Nost, 1280 Ch, Hinkelismor 1306 AddCh
Inglesmor(e) c. 1300 Selby, 1375 YD ix, Inglysmore 1546 YChant
Ingelmore 1331 FF, Ingilmore 1451 DodsN, Inglemores 1615 Comm 65

This name describes a great marshy moorland which must in medieval times have extended northwards to include much of the present parish of Snaith in Osgoldcross Wapentake, for places in that parish (such as Airmyn in 1331 FF, Rawcliffe in 1344 YD, Cowick in 1682 Comm 66) are described as being in or near Inkle Moors. The older form of the name is most probably Inkeles-mór, with later voicing to Ingles-, though it is possible that the two early spellings with Enkel-, Encles- are vestiges of a still older form Enkles- which underwent the well-evidenced raising of Enk- to Ink-. So far no satisfactory explanation of either of these forms suggests itself, though if the rare ON pers.n. Ekkill (gen.sg. Ekkils) is an OWScand assimilated form of an older Enkill, the latter would at least explain the forms, and the name would mean 'Enkil's moorland', v. mór. This pers.n. is probably an original by-name from a PrGerm root *ainikila-, as in OSwed ænkil, Icel ekkill 'widower' (cf. Hellquist,
Jóhannesson s.v.); such a pers.n. might occur also in Ecklands 339, *Eklesgarth* (Ilkley) pt. iv. But Professor Löfvenberg suggests an OE pers.n. *Incel*, a strong form of the OE *Incla* in Incledon (D 33), with the *Enk*- spellings paralleled by some for Inglesham (W 28); cf. also *Inkell* land (Guisley) pt. iv.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 TA 396; spellings dated 1404, 1483 are MinAct 76, 77, 1615 Comm 65.

(a) Bark Mill (ME *bark* ‘bark’, myln, in allusion to a tannery), Beu-morris, Church Close, Cooper Grounds, Cowholme (cū, holmr), Ellands, High and Low (Yelande, Elande 1546 YChant, v. ēa-land ‘land by water’), Fishings, Fishlake Moor (Fishlake 14 infra, mōr), Fordoles (fōre, dāl), Hare Croft, Hatfield Hills (Hatfield 7 infra, hyll), High Bridge Cottage, Hop Yard, Horse Fair Green, Johnny Moor Long (Jonny Moor Long 1771 M, Johnny Moor Lane 1817 M, Long Johnny-Moor 1822 Langd), Kelby Croft, Long Room (v. rūm), Lord’s Acre, Milk Close, Old Hale (v. halh), Palmer Garth (v. garðr), Pash, Peat Moors, Picking Hill, Pickpocket Close, Reynolds Croft Settings, Shepards Close, South Field (cf. North Field supra), Stainforth Lane Close (cf. Stainforth 12 infra), Tack Orchard (cf. Tackledge, a lodge 1615, probably ME *tak* ‘tenure’, loge), Wheat Levels (cf. The Levels 8 infra), Wood Close.

(b) Belton-planes 1539, 1559 Hnt, Beningtack 1675 Pryme 286 (*bean enclosure*, v. bēan, intāk), Blackwater, a river 1615 (v. blēc, wāter), Booth(-eye) 1539, 1559 Hnt (v. bōth, ēg), Brok’ 1324 MinAct 45 (v. brōc), Catesland, Cateslete 1483 (a pers.n. Catt, v. land, slėtta ‘level field’), Chamberhill 1483 (ME chaumbre ‘chamber, dwelling’, cf. Higgin Chamber iii, 147 infra, hyll), Chesthyll 1483 (v. cest ‘coffin’, hyll, the allusion is unknown), Chop-churcroft 1483, Collinson(s) Garth 1615 (the surname Collinson, garðr), (calcetam meam que vocatur) Cubrige 1190–1202 YCh viii, Cubrige 1202 ib (v. cū ‘cow’, brycg ‘bridge’, esp. in the sense ‘causeway in marshy ground’), Ducklingsedge, -sike 1615 (*duckling sedge and stream*, v. secgl, sic), Gore-stile, -steel 1696 Pryme 167, 1697 ib 287 (v. gāra ‘point of land’, stigel ‘stile’), Hayldaihill 1483 (the surname Halliday, hyll), Halgarth 1483 (v. hall, garor), Hamull Crofte 1483 (probably a pers.n. Hamol (cf. hamol EPN i, 231), croft), Heaps 1539, 1559 Hnt (v. hēāp ‘hill, heap’), Hennill 1483 (v. henn, hyll), Kechemyinge 1483 (*kitchen meadow*, v. eng ‘meadow’), Kyrkebyrge 1483 (v. kirkja, brycg), Largarth (sic) 1559 Hnt, Laxegearth (in R. Don) 1615 (*salmon fishery*, v. leax, garðr), Lendyng 1483 (v. lending ‘landing place’), Longholm 1324 MinAct (v. lang, holmr), Midle Inges 1615, Thorne-ings or Middle-ings 1630 Hnt (v. Thorne supra, eng), Munkeflét 1138–47 YCh viii (v. munuc ‘monk’, flēot ‘inlet’), Neudik 1324 MinAct (v. niwe, dic), Orredge 1615 (v. orri ‘black-cock’, ecg ‘edge’), Palmerford 1483 (ME palmere ‘pilgrim’ ford), Ravenesbut 1615 (the ON pers.n. Hrafn, butte), Sayndragh, le Seyntdraugh 1483 (v. senget ‘place cleared by burning’, drag ‘a portage’), Sampsons-Lodge 1539 Hnt (v. loge), Saunder-garth 1539 ib (the surname Saundar(s), garðr), le Southdike 1483 (v. sūō, dic), Southlecheholme 1483 (v. sūō, læcc ‘stream’, holmr), Staynetoft 1483 (v. steinn, topt), Starkere 1404 (*sedge marsh*, v. stór, kjarr), Tannegarth 1483 (*tanning yard*, v. garðr), Pomasland 1483 (the pers.n. Thomas, land), Thornbushcar 1539 Hnt (v. kjarr), Tockle Ege 1615 (v. ecg), Torkeflete 1559
Hnt (the OE pers.n. Turoc as in Torksey L, flëót ‘inlet’), Tothis garth 1615 (v. garðr), Wanyate 1483 (‘wagon gate’, v. vægn, geat), Whitewath 1559 Hnt, Wattevath 1615 (v. váð ‘ford’), Wringley 1559 Hnt, Wringle 1675 Comm 52 (v. wrengeol ‘a crooked place or stream’).

ii. Hatfield

Hatfield

Haethfelth c. 730 Bede, Haedfeld c. 890 OE Bede
hæf feld lande c. 1000 BCS 297 (heßfelda ib 297A)
Hedfeld 1086 DB, 1180–1202 YCh viii, l. 12 Lewes 23d, -fued (sic) 1091–7 YCh viii (forgery), Hadfeld 1199 P
Hetfeld(e) c. 1147 BM, YCh viii, 1164–81 ib, 1189 BM, l. 12 Lewes 303, 1303 Ebor, Hetefeld 1194–9 YCh viii, 1197 (1301) Ebor
Hethfeld 1154–91 Lewes 25d, 1290 Abbr, Hethefeld 1180–5 YCh viii
Hait-, Heitfeld 1175–90 YCh 815, 1189 BM, 1190–1202, 1195–1205 YCh viii, l. 12 Lewes 303, 1202 YCh viii, 1227 ib, 1285, 1483 MinAcct 77, 1498 HCY, -feud 1294 AD i, Heyt- Haytfeld 1302 Pat, 1329 AD i, 1341 FF, 1343 Ass 1d, 1405 Pat et freq to 1505 FF Heffeld’ 1215–40 YCh viii
Hayte-, Haitfeld 1293 Ebor, 1316 Pat, 1333 Selby et passim to 1589 FF, (Little-) 1616 ib, -feuld’ 1297 LS
Hatfeld 1336 FF, 1428 FA, 1460 Pat et freq to 1582 FF Hattefeld 1394 Fabr, 1415 BM, 1464 Pat
Hatefeld 1546 YChant, West Hatefeild als. Little Hatefeild 1594 FF

A common type of place-name denoting ‘a tract of open uncultivated land’, v. hæð, feld. The spellings with Hailte(–), etc. arise from the substitution of the cognate ON heðr, those with -t- for -th- and with -feu(l)d from French influence. The battle between Edwin, king of Northumbria, and Cadwallon and Penda of Mercia in 632 took place on this great tract of marshy moorland (cf. Introd.). But the synod of Hatfield of 679, sometimes thought to have been held here (cf. Hnt i, 152), was actually at Hatfield Hrt (Hrt 126).

Clownes, Clunes 1189–99 BM, 1202 YCh viii, Glunes 1190–1202 ib, bosco de Clounes 1324 MinAcct 45, The Clowns 1630 Hnt, 1842 TA. This name is (apart from its plur. ending) identical in form with Clowne Nt 104 and Clowne Db 238, both of which are thought to perpetuate as p.ns. a former name of the R. Poulter, and therefore to
be of the same origin as Clun Sa, from Brit colauno- (of doubtful meaning). But the plur. form of Clownes rules out any connection with this. The only suggestion that can be made is that Clunes is an OE *clūn, cf. OE clūne ‘lump of metal’, Fris klīnj ‘clod’, Swed dial. klunn, kluns ‘clump, log’, Dan dial. klunds ‘log, stump’, with which ModE clown ‘peasant’ has been associated (v. NED s.v.). The original meaning appears to have been ‘clod, clot, lump’, but the significance of the p.n. Clownes is obscure; the cognates suggest either ‘clods’ or ‘stumps’.

**Hatfield Chase**, forest of Haytefeld 1405 Pat, the king’s chace of Hatfeld 1464 ib, Hatfeild, -field chace (chase) 1590 Camd, 1638 SessnR, 1649 WillS, Chase of Hatfeild 1614 Comm 65, Hattfeild Chasse 1675 ib. 52; Hatfield Moor or Chace 1771 M. v. chace.

**Levels, High & Low, y*, the Levil(l)** 1629 Hnt, 1649 WillY, 1656 PRSn, The Levell 1649 WillS, the Levell of Hatfeild Chase 1675 Comm 52, the Levels 1680 Pryme, High-, Low Levels 1771 M. The name refers to a tract of level ground in Hatfield Chase north of Hatfield Moors; it had been reclaimed by the Dutchman Cornelius Vermuijden (Comm 52, m. 4). ME livel ‘level’, used from the seventeenth century of ‘a large expanse of level country’.

**Lindholme, Li-, Lyndholm(e)** 1190–1202, 1202 YCh viii, 1607 Hnt, 1669 Bright 621 et freq, Lyndeholmeslet 1483 MinAcct 77, Lindoum 1645 WillY. ‘Lime-tree island’, v. lind, holmr; it was described in 1828 (Hnt i, 154) as “a little island in Hatfield-turf-moor, [which] could be approached only in times of extreme drought or frost”, a typical marshland use of holmr.

**Tudworth Hall**

*Tudeforde, -uorde* 1086 DB

*Tudworth* 1465 Pat et freq to 1822 Langd, Tuddwurthe-grove 8314 MinAcct 77

*Todworth* 1545 WillY

‘Tuda’s enclosure’, from the OE pers.n. Tud(d)a and worð; DB -forde is certainly erratic.

**Hatfield Woodhouse**

*Wodhous* 1404 MinAcct 76, -hawis, -howse 1546 YChant

*Wodehouse* 1439 WillY

*Woodhouse, -howse* 1590 FF et freq to 1697 Pryme, (Hatfeild-) 1591 FF, (Hatfield-) 1605 FF, (Hatfield-) 1822 Langd
'House in the (Hatfield) wood', v. wudu, hūs. This is a common p.n. in south-west Yorkshire, and here, as often elsewhere, it is distinguished by prefixing the village name.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1842 TA 196. Spellings dated 1404, 1483 are MinAct 76–7, 1546 YChant.

(a) Adam Close & Field, Angel Garth, Beats Close (v. bete), Betley Green Close, Birch House 1841 O.S., Black Abbey Garth 1764 Glebe, Black Bank 1771 M, Boothams Gate, Boulton Ings, Bracken Steen Close, Broad Lang, Broad Oaks, Broom House, Bull Close, Calverley Close, Carr Common (cf. Kerbrige Causey 1675 Comm 56, v. kjarr, brycg), Caton Lane Close, Chamber(s) Croft (Chamber Croft 1764 Glebe), Chester Garth, Cock Croft, Cow House Close (Cow close 1669 Bright 621, v. cū, hūs, clos), Craw Croft (v. crāwe, croft), Crook o’th’Moor (v. krōkr, mōr), Cuckoo Lane Close, Dalby Croft, Dale Pit, Darklin(g) Ing(s), Craw Croft, Dale Pit, Darklin(g) Ing(s), Dawler Gill, Dumpole Close (v. dumpel), Dun Close (R. Don, clos), Eager Close, East Ings (Est Inges 1546, v. east, eng), Elve Acres (Alevenacre 1483, ‘eleven acres’, v. æcer), Emmin Garth, Far Hill, Fishpond Close, Fish Shaw, Fleets, Folly (v. folie), Foot, Fox Shaw (v. fox, sceaga), Fulcock Nook, Gardensteads, Garth (v. garðr), Gascoignes, Gask Ings, Gibbon Close, Glue Acres, Golden Garth (v. garðr), Golden Hills (v. hyll, both in reference to productive land), Gooddales (v. gōd², dāl ‘share’), Goodhills, Gossip Close, Grand Hole, Hall Croft, Hammer Mag, Heath Field 1841 O.S., Heathly Close and Garth, Herne Close, Horse Close, How Hills, Killam Hill, Laith Close (v. hlaða ‘barn’), clos), Lamb Hill, Lawn Hill (v. launde), Leg, Long Croft, Long Ings, Lund Oakfield (v. lundr), Marsh, Meg Ing, Merryman Croft, Moss Croft, Mould Hill, Muscroft (Monnescroft 1483, v. croft), Nut Field(s), Old Earth (Olderth 1483, ‘old ground’, v. ald, eorðe), Outley Hills, Ox Row Field, Piper Lane Close, Podder Croft, Polman Croft, Pond Croft, Pudding Croft, Pyshaw 1764 Glebe (v. pie², sceaga), Ring Dike (v. hring, dic), Round Acre,

(b) claus’ voc’ Bounte 1483 (ME bounte ‘plenty’), le Brouncroft 1404 (probably the surname Brown, croft), Bumble peice 1669 Bright 621, Countissingyng, Countesying 1483 (ME countesse ‘countess’, eng), Cowescroft 1483 (v. cū, croft), Cursun Croft 1483, Dam Crofte 1546 (v. dammr, croft), le Dyke 1404 (v. dic), le Fenne 1460 Pat (v. fenn), Fyssgarth 1404 (v. fisc, garðr), Fulfelde 1546 (v. fœr, feld), Hodhouse 1557 WillY (v. hūs), Holmehous 1404 (v. holmr, hūs), Hutholnzes 1190-1202 YCh viii (the first el. is obscure unless it is a very early instance of hut (Fr hutte, OHG hutta) ‘hut, shed’, not evidenced in English before the seventeenth century, v. holmr), house . . . at the signe of the Kings Armes 1675 Comm 52, Lords Inge 1669 Bright 621 (v. hlāford, eng), Malkin Crofte 1669 ib (ME pers.n. Malkin, croft), Midleing(e)s 1614 Comm 65, 1638 WillY (v. middel, eng), Myslen Carr 1669 Bright 621, Northker 1324 MinAct 45 (v. norð, kjarr), Rough Car 1629 Hnt (v. rūh, kjarr), Smythe Crofte 1546 (v. smia, croft), a medowe c[a]lled Tall Payeris 1546 (Fr Taille-pierre ‘stone-cutter’ as a surname), Trulove Crofte 1546, Wallecrofte 1546, Warnerr Croftes 1465 Pat (the surname Warner, croft).

2. Stainforth (103-641)

Stenforde 1086 DB  Stanf’ 1204 ChR
Steinford(e) 1086 DB, 1199 (1232) Ch, Steynford 1289 AD i, 1341 FF
Stain-, Staynford(e) 1285 KI, 1297 LS, 1304 Pat et passim to 1589
WillY, -forth 1405 Pat, 1530 Test v, 1658 WillS, -f(f)urth 1546 YChant
Stannford 1498 HCY, Staunford 1498 Test iv
Steniforth 1521 WillY
Stamford 1585 WillY

‘Stone ford’ (that is, ford with a track of stones), v. stān, ford, and cf. Stainforth pt. vi infra. The ford crossed the R. Don. OE stān has been replaced by the cognate ON steinn. Cf. Stainforth-ford f.n. infra. Aetstanforda (c. 715 Eddi) might be identical with Stainforth.
LOWER STRAFFORTH (HATFIELD, STAINFORTH) 13

South Bramwith, formerly Sand Bramwith

Branuuat, -uuode, -uuit(h)e 1086 DB
Bramwith 1324 MinAcct 45, 1540 Bodl 127b, (Lytill-) 1580 WillY, (Sand-) 1771 M, 1842 TA

Other spellings are as for Kirk Bramwith on the north bank of the R. Don (ii, 30 infra). 'Wood overgrown with broom', v. bróm, viðr, the latter perhaps replacing OE wudu (judging by the DB spelling -uuode). For the affixes, v. süð ('south' in relation to Kirk Bramwith), sand.

MinAcct, Willow Bridge 1743 WYEnr, v. wilig, holt. Wormley Lane, cf. Wormley Bridge 1842 TA, leading to Wormley 16; cf. West Hall supra.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1743 WYEnr 346–8. Spellings dated 1404, 1483 are MinAcct 76–7. Some modern f.ns. which belong to Stainforth cannot be separated from those of Hatfield ii supra.

(a) Bramwith hall, the Bush close, the Coney Garth (v. coning-erth ‘warren’), the East Hall (cf. West Hall supra), the East Ings (Estynges 1483, v. āeast, eng, cf. West Ings supra), the Grainge closes, the Kiln Close, the New Intack (v. intak), the North Dole (v. dāl), the Oxclose, the Pighills (v. pightel), the Smithy Green, the West Croft.

(b) Bassyngcroft 1483 (an ON pers.n. Bas(s)ing, cf. Bassingthorpe 182 infra, croft), Bramwith Marsh 1539, 1559 Hnt (v. merse), Gilberecroft 1483 (probably the pers.n. Gilbert or a short form of it, croft), Hencroft 1404 (v. henn, croft), Kydell’ 1404 (ME kiddle ‘a weir’), Lang(e)bank(e) 1404, 1483 (v. lang, banke), Ledeilgarth 1483 (v. læd ‘drain’, hyll, garðr), Northcroft 1324 MinAcct 45 (v. norð, croft), the Shepbridge 1559 Hnt (v. scēap ‘sheep’), brycg), Stainforth-ford 1559 Hnt (the ford from which Stainforth is named), Standegarthe 1404 (v. stand ‘a standing place’, garðr), Welhill 1483 (v. wella, hyll), Westring 1483 (v. west, hring).

iii. Fishlake

1. Fishlake (103–6513)

Fisclace, Fixcale 1086 DB

Fislac 1147 YCh viii, 1154–91, late 12 Lewes 25d, 1164–81 YCh viii, 1180–1202 ib, 1247, 1300 Ebor, -lach 1194 P

Fis–, Fyslak(e) c. 1150 BM, 1202–8 Ass, 1215–40 YCh viii, 1240–8 ib, 1324 Lewes 299d, 1363 AD i, 1428 FA, Fisslake 1370 FF

Fislec 1180–5 YCh viii (p)

Fishe–, Fyschelak(e) 1194–9 YCh viii, 1197 (1301) Ebor, 1297 LS, 1375 YD xvi, 89, Fi–, Fys(s)helak(e) 1276 RH, 1291 Tax, 1304 Pat et passim to 1525 Brett, (in Balne) 1343 FF, -laike 1590 FF, Fi–, Fys(s)hlak(e) 1316 Vill, 1329 AD i et freq to 1548 YChant, -laik(e) 1531 Test iv, 1532 Fabr, -lacke 1675 Comm 53

Fisclache 13 AD i, 1202–9 YCh viii, Fisclac 1249 Ch

Fiskelak(e) 1230 P (p), 1252 Ass 2d, 1269 Ebor

‘Fish stream’, v. fisc, lacu. Forms with Fis–, Fys– are AN spellings, and those with Fiske– show the influence of the cognate ON fiskr. On Balne as a district name, v. ii, i infra.
LOWER STRAFFORTH (STAINFORTH, FISHLAKE) 15

SMALLHEDGE FM, Smalehacchedich (a ditch) 1253 AD v, Smullidge (sic) 1771 M, Small-Hedge 1822 Langd, Smollidge 1841 O.S. This probably denotes ‘a narrow ditch with a hatch or grating across it’, v. smæl, hæcc, dic, and cf. Heckdyke Nt 39.

THORNINGHURST FM, Thornynghurst 1483 MinAcct 77, Thorning(e)-hirst(e) 1578, 1591 WillY, 1822 Langd. Probably ‘thorn wood’, v. pornig, hyrst.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (b) are 1483 MinAcct 77. Some modern f.n.s. are included in the Thorne TA (6 supra).

(a) Buckrams close 1764 Glebe, Tythe-Dale 1771 M, 1822 Langd (‘tithe share of land’, v. dāl).

(b) Bakerseyng (ME bakere ‘baker’, perhaps as a surname, eng ‘meadow’), Botilgarth (possibly the ON pers.n. Bóthildr, garðr ‘enclosure’), Erlesyng, -lath (‘the earl’s meadow and barn’, v. eorl, eng, hlæða), Fenlonend (v. fenn, land, ende), Gaithshadles 1653 WilY (ME gate-shadel ‘a cross-roads’), Garnar croftes 1541 MinAcct (the surname Garner, croft), Green-dyke 1539, 1559 Hnt (v. grēne¹, dic), lez Halues (v. half in the sense ‘half-acre’, or halh ‘nook’), le Heth (v. hēð ‘heathland’), Hoggreue (‘hog wood’, v. hogg, græfe),
Ichynenge 1404 MinAcct (v. eng), the Lode-end 1559 Hnt (v. läd ‘water-course’, ende), Mertyneyng (Martyn Ynge 1405 Pat, Martin Ings 1669 Bright 621, the ME pers.n. Martin, eng), Pylkynton, Sholberrycloses 1541 MinAcct, Slethone (v. slétta ‘level field’), Staynthorp 1329 AD i (v. steinn, þorp), molendin’ stapuland 1324 MinAcct 45 (‘a mill for sorting wool’, an early use of staple vb. in that sense, v. -ande), Stonyknoll 1541 MinAcct (v. stænig, cnoll ‘hillock’).

2. SYKEHOUSE (103-6316)

Sike-, Sykehouse 1404 MinAcct 76, 1547 WillY, 1548 YChant et passim, -Howses 1546 ib, -house 1580, 1623 FF, 1682 Comm 66, Sykhouse 1555 FF, Sikhouse 1591 WillY, Sickhouse(s) 1620 FF. ‘House(s) by the stream’, v. sic, hús.

Assenthorpe Green, Estynghorp’ 1483 MinAcct 77, Astynthorpe 1556 WillY, Asson Thorp(e) 1771 M, 1822 Langd. Possibly ‘Æstán’s outlying farmstead’, v. þorp. The pers.n. Æstán is a reduction of Æþelstán or Æadstán (Feilitzen 182).

Dowsthorpe (lost), Dowsthorp 1329 AD i, 1404 MinAcct 76, Doucethorp 1483 ib 77, Dowester-, Doustrope-field 1539, 1559 Hnt, Dowsthorpe 1546 YChant, Dowethorpe 1592 FF, Dowestropp 1594 ib, Dowsthorpe 1608 ib. Probably ‘Duve’s outlying farmstead’, v. þorp. The pers.n. is ODan Duve as in Dowthorpe YE 48.


There was a Thomas Wormley whose surname occurs in Wormley Hall, an alternative name for West Hall in Stainforth 13 supra.


Mawson Green, Mosson Green 1771 M, 1822 Langd, probably the Y surname Mawson and grene². Mill Green. Moor Ho.
LOWER STRAFFORTH (SYKEHOUSE, BARNBY DUN) 17


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1764 Glebe; in (b) forms dated 1483 are \textit{MinAcct} 77, 1539, 1559 Hnt.

(a) Daw Ing (ME dawe ‘jackdaw’, eng), Gold Croft \textit{(v.} gold, croft), Grove Nook 1817 M, John Pighill (the pers.n. John, pightel ‘enclosure’), Orpin piece, Howler tree House 1817 M (\textit{v.} alor ‘alder’), Place-hills (\textit{v.} place, hyll), East Richard Marsh (\textit{v.} merse), Rushhill Lane 1841 O.S. (\textit{v.} risc, hyll), Scrots, Street 1841 O.S., Thorpe Garth 1841 O.S. (\textit{v.} porp, garðr).

(b) Benecroft 1404 \textit{MinAcct} 76 (\textit{v.} bēan, croft), Blandgarth 1483 (\textit{v.} garðr, the first el. is the pers.n. or surname Bland), Burgan-pitt, -gon- 1539, 1559 (perhaps burgaesn ‘burial place’, pytt), Doucethorp ‘yarm’ 1483 (\textit{v.} Dowsthorpe supra, gear ‘a yair’, the form influenced by Yarm YN 172), Goosehill 1559 (\textit{v.} gōs, hyll), Mitchling 1539 (‘great meadow’, \textit{v.} micel, eng), Newyng 1483 (\textit{v.} niwe, eng), Sadcroft 1559 (\textit{v.} croft), Totyllwoodde 1404 \textit{MinAcct} (\textit{v.} tōt-hyll ‘look-out hill’, wudu), Whasshebygarth 1483 (\textit{v.} wæsce ‘washing place’, bŷ, garðr).

iv. Barnby upon Don

In this parish the township of Barnby Dun is now united with Kirk Sandall (21 \textit{infra}) to form an urban district.

1. BARNBY DUN (103–6209), also BARNBY UPON DON

\textit{Barnebi, -by} 1086 DB, 1166 P (p), c. 1185–93 Pont, (1232) Ch, 1202 FF \textit{et passim} to 1428 FA, (\textit{super, on Done}) e. 13 Reg-Alb iv, 107, 1290 Ebor, 1316 Vill \textit{et freq} to 1525 Test vi, (\textit{super, on, juxta}}
Barnby is found several times, as Barnby 323 infra, Barmby YE 184, 249 (OE Bærna-, Barnabi), Barnby Moor Nt 67, etc. Almost invariably these names regularly have the spelling Barne- from the time of DB, and they have usually been derived from the rare ODan Barni, which is, however, only a runic spelling of Bjarni (cf. Sahlgren, Saga och Sed (1945) 29 ff, DaGP s.n., Feilitzen 192); Ekwall (SNPh ii, 29 ff) would prefer to derive these p.ns. and others like Barnburgh 8o and Barnbow (Barwick) pt. iv, which present similar problems, from ON Bjarni (ODan Biarni, OSwed Bïrne) with Barne as a regularly developed Anglo-Scandinavian variant of Berne (recorded in DB for Y), perhaps reinforced by the common AN spelling -ar- for -er- (cf. Armley iii, 21o); the OE spelling Bærnabi for Barnby YE 249 would rather support this. We may interpret these names as ‘Bjarni’s farmstead or village’, v. bï. The affixes Dun (from R. Don) and Folyot (from the family of Richard Folyot 1260 FF 119) are added to distinguish this place from Barnby Moor Nt 67.

FIELD-NAMES

Some modern f ns in this township cannot be separated from those of Thorpe in Balne 21 infra. Forms in (a) are 1764 Glebe and 1807 EnclA. Spellings dated 1538, 1540 are MinAcct; others dated without source are Hnt.

(a) Ash Holt 1841 O.S. (v. æsc, holt ‘wood’), East Field 1807, Farfield, Fitting Field 1807, Haddam (possibly hæafod, holmr), Middle Cavil, Mill Field 1807, Pound 1841 O.S. (v. pund), Roo Agoar (v. vrá ‘nook’, gāra), Sladrow (v. slæd, rāw), Westfield (v. west, feld).

(b) Adam Crofte 1538 (v. croft), Barneby Grange 1593 Arm (v. grange), Cutlerthynge 1540 (ME cutler, probably as a surname, þing ‘property’), Double Dale-lane 1539, -gate-lane 1559, Double Lidgate-lane 1559, 1607 (v. hlid-geat ‘swing gate’, lane), les Fishegarthes 1538 (v. fisc, garðr ‘fishery’), Lands end 1559, Swathie-green (sic) 1539, Smithie, Smithy-green 1559, 1629 (v. smiðdē, grēnē), Stablyn Acre 1540 (ME stable ‘stable, stall’, eng, æcer), Taillour Thyng (a cottage and plot of ground) 1490 Ipm (the surname Taylor, þing ‘property’), Weetcarr 1607 FF, Weete Carre 1623 ib (‘wet marsh’, v. wēt, kjarr).

2. THORPE IN BALNE (103-5911)

Thorp(e) 1150 Selby, 1535 VE, 1592 WillY, (in Balne) 1339, 1376 FF, 1558 WillY, (in Baulne) 1540 FF, (in Bawne) 1549, 1568 FF Thropp in Balne 1438 YD vi Thorpp(e) 1593 FF, (in Balme) 1521, 1536 ib, (in Bawyne) 1552 NCWills.

Thorpe in Balne (Thorpe in Balne) als. Belthorp 1523, 1536 FF Belthorp(e) 1490 Ipm, 1530, 1568 FF

v. þorp ‘outlying farmstead’. The significance of Bel- in the later alternative name is ambiguous; cf. Bell Croft 20 infra. On the district name Balne v. ii, 1 infra.

TILTS

Thils 1279 YI
Tils, Tyls 1332, 1353 FF, 1379 PT, 1434 Test ii, 1502 Ipm, (parva) 1364 BM, (magna) 1600 DoncCrt 268 (parva) Tilles 1398 BM (Lyttyl) Tillis 1471 WillY Tylthall als. Great Tylse 1565 FF Ti-, Tylse 1587, 1603 FF, (Little) 1610 ib Ti-, Tylts 1573, 1822 Langd, (Great-) 1764 Glebe
This is a difficult and obscure name. The form *Tils* is probably the correct one and *Thils* is an occasional AN spelling for *Tils*. The early appearance of -s rather than -es shows that it is not a normal ME plural form. A possible explanation is OFr til ‘a lime-tree’, a masc. sb. from Vulgar Latin *tilius* corresponding to Lat *tilia*. This word occurs in many Fr p.ns. such as *Teil, Thil*, etc. (Gröhler 1641, Vincent 242) and is found as e.ModE *tile, tile, teile* (cf. NED s.v. *teil*). *Tils* is probably the OFr plural form, and the late forms with *Tilts* have probably been influenced by a derivative e.ModE *tillet* (from OFr *tillet*), also found in Fr p.ns.

**Trumfleit**

*Trumfleit* 1180–5 YCh viii, -flet(e) 1194–9 ib, 1197 (1301) Ebor, 1202 FF et freq to 1374 FF, -fleete 1675 Comm 52

*Trumflet* 1195–1205 YCh viii, l. 12 Lewes 303 (p), 1202 DodsN, -fleet 1638 SessnR

*Trowmflote* 1428 WillY

*Trumplete* 1496 FF


FIELD-NAMES

Some of the modern f.n.s. in (a), which are 1848 TA 403, are actually in Barnby Dun township.

(a) Abraham Flatt, Adam Croft (Adincrofte 1540 MinAcct, v. croft), Apple Garth (v. apaldrs-garôr), Arnold Goight 1841 O.S. (v. gota), Aston Croft, Blackburn Close, Boat Close, Broad Thwaite(s) (v. brăd, jveit), Bull Croft (v. bula, croft), Calf Garth (v. calf, garôr), Carr (v. kjarr), Carter Garth, Clow Close, Cow Close, Crabtree (v. crabbe, trēow), Elliver, Ferry Croft, Hall Ings, Ley Field, Long Close (Long Close 1749 PRHick, v. lang, clos), Meese Close & Marsh, Moor Close 1749 PRHick, New Ings, North Field, Pease Earn, Peas Garth (v. pise, hyrne, garôr), Pighill (v. pightel), Ridding (v. rydding), Sissons Garth (from the YW surname Sisson and garar), Smith Close, Stockings (Stokkyng 1502 Ipm, v. stoecing), Stone Bridge Ings, Thistle Close, Wheat Close, Willow Garth.

(b) Harwardfeld 1438 YD vi (the OE, ME pers.n. Hereward, feld), Northfirthclose 1600 DoncCrt 268 (v. norð, fyrrhō ‘wood’).

v. Kirk Sandall

This parish is now united with Barnby Dun township (17 supra). It also included for a time the Long Sandall part which was originally in the township of Wheatley (36 infra), though in the parish of Kirk Sandall, and which has more recently been transferred to the Municipal Borough of Doncaster (29 infra).

KIRK SANDALL (103–6108)

Sandal(e), -ala 1086 DB, 1164–81 YCh viii, 1180–5 ib (p), 1190 P, 1190–1200 YCh 821, 1199 (1232) Ch, 1230 P et passim to 1379 PT, (Minori-) 1091–7, 1180–1202 YCh viii, (-Parua) 1147 YCh viii, (Majori-) 1197 (1301) Ebor, (Ki-, Kyrk(e)-) 1261 FF, 1276 RH, 1284 Baild, 1328 Banco et freq to 1822 Langd

Sandhala 1148 YCh 179
Saundhal’ 1221 Cur
Saundal 1234 FF

Sandal(e) 1279 YI, 1375 BM, 1409 DiocV et freq to 1525 Test vi, (Ki-, Kyrk(e)-) 1438 Linds, 1489 FF, 1530 Test v et freq to 1641 Rates

‘Sandy nook of land’, v. sand, halh, and cf. Sandal Magna ii, 107 infra. The halh here denotes a piece of flat ground in a sharp bend of an old course of the R. Don (as it does also in Long Sandall infra).
It is distinguished from the latter by reference to its church (v. kirkja), of which mention is made in many of the documents cited (as in 1147 YCh viii, 1197 (1301) Ebor, etc.). The affixes minori, parva ‘less, small’, when the documents also make mention of the church, sometimes refer to Kirk Sandall rather than Long Sandall, and the place is so described in relation to Sandal Magna, which was also in the Warren fee. On the AN spelling saund- cf. IPN 105.

**LONG SANDALL, formerly Little Sandall**

*Sandalie, Sandela, Sendal(i)a, -e 1086 DB  
Parva(m) Sandhale 1285 KI  
Parva Sandal(e) 1291 Tax, 1300 Ebor, 1324 Lewes 299d, 1330 ib 38d, Sandal parva 1673 PRCnt, Long Sandal 1740 ib  
Parva Sandall 14 Savol 193, 1428 FA, Sandall Parva 1548 YChant, 1583 WillY, Long(e) Sandall 1586 WillY, 1594, 1617 FF, Near Sandall 1817 M  
Sandal-Parva or Long-Sandal 1822 Langd

v. Kirk Sandall supra. ‘Long’ (v. lang) because of the length of the village, being formerly almost confined to one side of the village street; ‘Parva’ in relation to Kirk Sandall.

**STREETTHORPE (lost), now Edenthorpe**

*Stirestorp 1086 DB  
Stirtorp 1276 RH  
Styrestorp 1284 Baild, -trop 1379 PT  
Steris-, Sterysthorp(e) 1294 YI, 1379 PT (p), 1404 MinAcct 76  
Sti-, Styrstorp(e) 1297 LS (p), 1379 PT (p), -thorp 1324 MinAcct 45  
Storesthorp 1488 Ipm  
Stursthorpe 1582 FF  
Stristerop 1535 VE, Strystropp als. Stythorpe als. Styrsthorp 1583 FF, Strystropp 1593 BWr 8  
Tristropp 1596 FF, Tistrop or Sisthorpe field 1760 DoncD 780, Sweet Thorp or Tistrop 1771 M  
Streethorpe 1841 OS

‘Styr’s outlying farmstead’, v. porp. The first el. is the ON pers.n. Styrr, ODan Sty (as in Stearsby YN 28). The later form Tristrop is due to metathesis, as is trop for thorp (cf. Phonol. § 53). The modern name Edenthorpe contains the surname Eden.
LOWER STRAFFORTH (KIRK SANDALL)


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1843 TA 133, those dated 1848 are TA 248. Spellings dated without source are DoncD.

(a) Barrow Hill (ib 1723, v. beorg ‘hill’), Beasing Towns (the Beasing Town Close 1760), Clay Pits 1848 (v. clæg, pytt), Cockin Carr 1848 (v. kjarr ‘marsh’), Cuckoo Nest (cf. Crow Nest ii, 186 infra), Dun Garth 1723 (v. R. Don (RNs.), garðr), Ellin Tree Bottoms (v. ellern ‘elder-tree’, botm), Hartley Close (the Heartley Close 1760, probably the surname Hartley, clos), Hills Common & Close (v. hyll), Home Close 1848, Hunger Hill Close (Hungry Hill Close 1848, v. hungor, hyll), the Intacks 1760 (v. intak), The Island, Lane Close (ib 1723, v. lane, clos), Long Close, Low Lings (v. lyng ‘heather’), Martin Close 1848, Moor Flatts 1723 (v. mør, flat), Moor Shutts (v. mør, dial. shutt ‘a division of land’), Ox Close, Ratten Shaw (v. raton ‘rat’, sceaga ‘copse’), Stack Garth (‘stack yard’), Stotfield Close (v. stot, feld), the Townside field 1760, Upper Garth 1723 (v. garðr), Willow Bottoms.

(b) Hunter Land 1535 VE (from huntore or the surname Hunter, land), the Nuecroft head 1681 DoncCrt 65 (v. niwe, croft), Swynnyerd lands 1609 (v. swin, geard, land).
Bentley and Arksey were formerly separate townships.

**Bentley (103–5605)**

_Benedleia, Beneslei, -laie, Benelei 1086 DB_
_Beneteia, -lai, -ley, -l' c. 1185–1211 YCh 1009, Hy 3 BM, 1234 FF, 1243 Fees_
_Benteley(e), -lay 1276 RH, 1279–81 QW, 1285 KI et passim to 1453 Pat_
_Bentley, -lay 1285 KI, 1303 Aid, 1416 YD vi et passim to 1822 Langd_

‘Glade or clearing overgrown with bent’, v. bōnet, lēah. The compound occurs several times in YW.

**Almholme**

_Almholm(e) 13 YD x, 1232–7 Selby, 1535, 1595 FF_
_Almeholm(e) 1232–7 Selby, 1453 Pat, 1551 NCWills_
_Aleholm 1285 Ch_
_Avmholme 1575, 1590 FF_

‘Water-meadow growing with elms’, v. alm, holm. The spelling _Albe- _is paralleled by a similar interchange of _-m- _and _-b- _in Walmgate (York) _YE 299._

**Arksey, Archesei(a) 1086 DB, Arkesia 1184 P (p), Arkese, -ei(a), -ey(e), -ay 13 YD i, 1230 P (p), 1246 Ass 33, 1250 Ebor, 1276 RH et passim to 1597 SessnR, Arkeshey 1300 Ebor, Arkasay, -ey 1347 FF, 1525 Test vi et freq to 1822 Langd, Arkessey 1428 Pat, Arksey 1588 FF._ The first el. is certainly paralleled by that of Arkesden Ess 516 (_Arches-_ DB, _Arkes-, etc.). A single fourteenth century spelling of the latter, _Harkelesheldane_, has suggested the first el. to be the pers.n. _Arkel _from ON _Arnketill_. Arkstone He 7, similarly from _Archeles-tune_, is reduced to _Arkeston _by the fourteenth century, but it is by no means so old and consistent a reduction as in Arksey and Arkesden; _Barnthorpe 81 infra_, however, displays equally effective reduction. The second el. of Arksey is OE _ēg _‘an island, land partly surrounded by water, a piece of dry ground in a marsh’.

**Shaftholme, Schaftholm(e) 13 Nost 146d, 1379 PT (p), Shaftholm(e) 1474 Pat, 1525 WillY et passim to 1822 Langd._ ‘Water-meadow
LOWER STRAFFORTH (BENTLEY)

marked by a pole’ or ‘one where poles were obtained’, v. sceaf, holmr, and cf. Shafton 272 infra. It is, of course, also possible that the first el. is an OE pers.n. Sceaf(a), discussed s.n. Scaftworth Nt 38, or an anglicised form of ON Skapti. But the first suggestion is the more likely in view of the absence of medial -e-; poles were frequently used as markers in marshland.

STOCKBRIDGE, Stochebrige 1166 P (p), Stocbrig(g)’ 1246 Ass 10d, 1247 YI (p), Stokbrig(g), -bryg(g) 1342 FF, 1379 PT (p), 1412 BM, 1416 YD vi, 1490 Linds, Stockbrig(e), -brigg 1590 WillY, 1597 FF et freq, -bridge 1602 FF et passim to 1822 Langd. ‘Bridge made of logs’, v. stocc, brycg, a common type of minor p.n.

FIELD-NAMES

Some modern f.n.s. are amongst those of Loversall and Adwick le Street 35, 70 infra. The principal forms in (a) are 1764 Glebe and those dated 1830 are EnclA. Spellings dated 1317 are MinAcct 45, and 1373 Ipm.

(a) Amersall Field 1830, Bridge-foot 1822 Langd, Castle Pits Close 1723 DoncD 676 (the Castle Pit Close, Castle Hill Close 1761 ib 783, v. castel, pyt, hyll), Creekhill Gate 1841 O.S. (Creakhill Close 1726 DoncD 691 (possibly from OWelsh creic ‘cliff’, hyll)), Hassasick (v. hassuc, sic), Hawk-side, the Hollow Gates flatt (v. hol², gata, flat), Honey sick bottom piece (v. hunig, sic), Leyley field (v. læge ‘fallow’, lēah), Lidgate Close (v. hlid-geat, clos), Mullins Croft, Scawthorp Field 1830, Sheet lands, Thursby sick (probably Thoresby as a surname, sic), West Field 1830, Wood Green 1759 EnclA.

(b) Bouryherd 1373 (v. bür¹, geard), Cowdster 1584 DoncCrt 40 (possibly cald, storð), Dunstall 1584 ib (v. tūn-stall), Grayninges 1585 ib 173 (v. grein ‘fork’, eng), Hall Leyes 1573 Ct (v. hall, lēah), Harrie Inge 1588 Dep (the pers.n. Harry, eng), Hiperholme 1620 FF (v. hyper ‘osier’, holmr), (les) Holmes 1317 (v. holmr ‘water-meadow’), Leghlandes 1373 (v. læge ‘fallow’, land), Olyuerynege, -enges 1317, 1373 (the pers.n. Oliver, eng), Wynstorthes 1373 (v. storð ‘plantation’, the first el. is ambiguous).

vii. Doncaster

The Municipal Borough of Doncaster includes Balby (which was formerly the township of Hexthorpe with Balby), Doncaster, Wheatley (which once included Long Sandall 22 supra, Wheatley being in Doncaster parish and Long Sandall in Kirk Sandall parish 21 supra), parts of Loversall, and all townships in the parish of Doncaster. It also includes adjacent parts of the townships of Armthorpe and Cantley 37, 39 infra. According to Langd in 1822 the parish of Doncaster also included a township of Langthwaite with Tilts, clearly a detached part of the parish; Tilts is now in Barnby Dun (19 supra) and Langthwaite in Adwick le Street (69 infra).
1. Balby (103–5501)

Ballebi, -by 1086 DB, 1180–5 YCh viii, c. 1180–1200 ib 1006–7, 1196–1201 ib viii, 1230–40 Bodl 34, 1254 Pat et passim to 1368 FF
Ballesbi 1086 DB
Balby 1353 YD xii, 244, 1366 FF et passim to 1596 FF

‘Balli’s farmstead’, v. bŷ. The pers.n. might be identical with ODan Balli (DaGP s.n.), though it has been suggested that the latter is probably an assimilated form of Balde (which also occurs as ON Baldi, OSwed Balde, cf. LindN 108); the pers.n. in Balby could also be the ON byname Balli, gen.sg. Balla, from the ON adj. ballr ‘bold’; cf. the OSwed p.n. Ballaby (Lundgr 21).

Hexthorpe

Estorp, Hestorp 1086 DB
Hex(h)orp(e) 1246 Ass 31, 1279 YI, 1335 FF, 1339 Ass 4 et passim to 1414 Test i, -thlope 1577 DoncD 69, -trop(e) 1605, 1624 FF
Heythorp 1254 Pat, 1503 FF
Exthorp(e) 1499 Ipm, 1535 VE, 1546 WillY
Extrop 1582 FF, Extropp 1596 ib
Hexthorpe als. Exthropp 1586 FF

‘Hegg’s outlying farmstead’, v. porp. No ON pers.n. Hek(k)r is known, but it might be assumed from such ON derivative pers.ns. as Hekingr, Heklingr. It is, however, preferable to derive the p.n. from the rare but recorded OIcel Heggr (gen.sg. Heggs), which is also found in some Norw p.ns. (LindN) and is related to OSwed Hægge, ODan Heggi (DaGP s.n.); the assimilation of Hegg- to Hek- in the gen.sg. is normal.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1843 TA 133. Spellings dated 1785 are EnclA 7, and others dated without source are DoncCrt.

(a) the Back Close 1759 DoncD 769, Balby Moor (Balby(e) Moor 1467, 1562, Balbemore 1495, v. mór), the Banks 1739 DoncD 710 (Banke 1467, v. banke), Barn Fold & Garth (v. bere-ærn, fald, garðr), Blunt Close (the surname Blount, clos), Buckstye Ings (v. bucca, stig, eng), Cart Lane Close (v. cræt, lane), Church Close 1759 DoncD 772, Crimpshall Close (v. Crimp-sall 32 infra, clos), Cuckoo Barn, Dale Close (cf. Balby Dale 1403 Pat, v. dæl), Dial Stone Close (v. dial), Dun Field (v. R. Don, feld), Earning Close, Fox Hole 1817 M (v. fox-hol), Friar Close, Grass Flat, a close called Half the Leys 1745 DoncD 717 (v. half, lēah), High Gate Close, Hundales, Ley Roe (Leywroo 1562, Leyrow Field 1785, cf. the Ley Close 1577 DoncD 61, v. læge 'fallow', vrā 'nook of land'), Low Leys (v. lēah), Mean Close & Mean Ings (v. (ge)mne common', clos, eng), Middle Flatt 1739 DoncD 710 (v. middel, flat), Middle Leys (v. lēah), the Oak Close 1775 DoncD 836, Orpham Lane Close (the Orpin Close 1654 DoncD 494, the Orpin Lane Close 1755 DoncD 745, probably the surname Orpen, clos), Outgang Close (ib 1765 DoncD 797, cf. Balby Outgang (infra), v. út-gang 'exit'), Ox Pasture (the Ox pasture 1601 DoncD 191, v. oxa, pasture), Pauls Close, Petty Close, Pickhill (v. pightel 'enclosure'), Pinfield Close, Pickinch Close (ib 1759 DoncD 768, the surname Pincheon, clos), Plumtree Close (Plumtree Closes 1685 DoncD 588, v. plūme, trēow, clos), the Quarry Close 1759 DoncD 767 (v. quarriere, clos), Ropery Croft, the Serjeants Closes 1723 DoncD 672 (ib 1623, ME serjeant, clos), Short Flatt, Spittlefield (ib 1785, v. spitel, feld), Stonebridge Close (Stone brige 1581, Stonebrigg Close 1755 DoncD 737, v. stān, brycg), Storh Close (v. stord 'plantation'), Ten Lands Close (the Ten Lands 1759 DoncD 776 'ten lands of the common field'), West Ing (West Ing Close 1759 DoncD 772, v. west, eng), Wheat Close, Woodhead Close (ib 1755 DoncD 736, Wodhed 1548).

(b) Balbynges 1475, Balby Ynges 1547 (v. eng), Balbye Oak 1562 (v. āc), Balby Outgang 1562 (v. út-gang), le Balk 1502 (on a boundary, v. balca 'boundary ridge'), Bradyske 1467 (v. brād, sic), East field of Extrope 1577 DoncD 57, Exthrope fields 1547 ib 55 (v. Hexthorpe supra, feld), Garlike Half Acre 1592, Hextroppe Hall 1584 DoncD 109 (v. hall), le, the Lodge Close 1592 (v. loge, clos), More Close in Exthrope lane 1377 DoncD 56 (v. mór, clos, cf. Hexthorpe Moor 1561), the Parsons Acre 1577 DoncD 82 (v. persone, ãecer), Prestyerd 1475 (v. prōest,gard), St Johns Causeway 1562 (v. caucie), Strithorne Yate 1559 (ME strie 'hag', porn), the Theyfe Sty 1562 (v. þēof 'thief', stig), Westlayne 1559 (v. west, lane).
2. Doncaster (103–5803)

_Dano_ 4 AntIt  
_CairDan_ c. 800 HistBr  
_set Donecastr(e) _1002 ASWills

**Donecastr(e),** -castr(i)a(m), -caster 1086 DB, 1123–33 YCh 169, 
1136–52 ib 1004, 1154 Selby, 1157 YCh 354, a. 1168 Pont, 
c. 1180–1200 YCh 1106–7, 1189 (1308) Ch, 1198 Fount _et passim_ 
to 1382 Test

**Doncastr(e),** -caster 1119–47 LeonN 5, 1225 Ebor, 1292 Baild, 1348 
Test iv, 1367 FF, 1369 Brett _et passim_ to 1822 Langd, -castir 
1487 Ipm

**Dunecastr(e)**' 1130 P, 1268 Ebor, 1543 Leland

_Donacciastre_ 1158–66 YCh 175

_Doncastr(e)', ( -a, -um, -ie), -caster _Hy 2 Riev, 1159–63 YCh 1005, 
1160 _et freq_ P, Ric 1 (1252) Ch, 1194 YCh 1008, 1199 (1232) Ch, 
l. 12 Kirkst, 1200 ChR, Cur, Fees, 1202 FF _et freq_ to 1304 YI, 
-kastr 1200 Cur

_Denecastr(a)', -castre, -er 1165 P, 1205 ChR, 1207, 1219 FF, 1220 
Cur, 1229 Pat, 1246 FF _et freq_ to 1268 Ebor

_Duncastre, -er_ 1328 Banco, FF, 1425 Pat

_Dancastre_ 1405 Pat, YI, 1418 Pat _et freq_ to 1654 PRCnt, -kestry 
1466 Pat

_Doncastell_ 1418 Pat

_Dongecastre_ 1540 MonRent

‘Fortification on the Don’, v. R. Don (RNss.) and ceaster. Don-
caster was the site of an important Roman station _Danum._ The original 
vowel of Don was long (OE _Don_), but in the p.n. this was shortened 
and treated as OE short _o_ before nasals; in south-west Yorkshire this 
could appear as EMidl and Northern _a_ (as in the _Dan(e)castre_ spell-
ings) or as WMidl _o_ (as in _Don(e)castre_); the spellings with _Dun(e)_-
are likely to have been influenced by the r.n. itself, where the long 
vowel would appear to have been retained and raised to [u:], and 
then to have been shortened once more to _Dun-_ (cf. Phonol. § 29).
The spellings with _Dene-_ cannot be explained as normal phonetic 
developments, and probably arose by a mistaken association of _Dane-_ 
with the name of the Danes (cf. ON Danir, OE _Dene_, as in Denby, 
Denaby 326, 122 _infra_). The final el. is in its usual northern form 
-caster, once replaced by ME castel (as in Castleford ii, 69 _infra_).
USEFUL NOTES ON DONCASTER STREET-NAMES

Useful notes on Doncaster street-names will be found in YAJ xxxv, 290 ff. In this section spellings dated without source are DoccCrt.

BAXTER GATE, in vico pistorum l. 13 YD i, Ba(c)kster Gate 1456, 1573 Ct, Baxtergate 1576 Arm, OE bæcestre ‘a baker’, gata. BEECHFIELD Rd, named from Beech Field 1828 Hnt, v. bæcestre, feld. CARR LANE, 1828 Hnt, ‘lane leading to Doncaster Carr (infra)’, v. lane. CHURCH ST, 1828 Hnt, Carr Lane 1559, v. cirice, lane. CROSS ST, 1828 Hnt. DOCKIN HILL, Docken Hill 1735 DoncD 706, Docken Hill Paddock 1843 TA, from dial. docken ‘dock’ (from docce), hyll. DUKE ST, 1828 Hnt. FACTORY LANE, 1828 Hnt. FRENCH GATE, in vico Gallico 1159-63 YCh 1005, in vico Francorum 1232 Font, Le Franc(e)gate 1540 MinAcct 71, 1546 YChant, 1557 Surv, Chas I Rent, Frenchgate als. Frendlesse Street 1657 DoncD 521, V. fiscere ‘fisherman’, gata: for Frenshe-gate 1572, Franshe Gate 1586, Fraunchgaite 1587, street where Frenchmen lived’, v. Frenshe, gata. HALL GATE, (le) Haw(e)gat(e) 1409 DoncD 26, 1456, Halgate 1474, 1546 YChant et freq Chas I Rent, Hallgate 1535 YD xii, 245, 1572 Ct, -gaite 1546 YChant, Hallegate 1540 MinAcct 71, Halegate 1591, ‘hall street’, V. hall, gata, barre, cf. also Hall Cross Closes f.n. infra. HIGH ST, 1723 DoncD 655, v. hæah ‘chief’, stræt. LAITH GATE, Lay(he)gat(e) 1456, 1572 Ct, Laythe Gaytes 1582 DoncD 106, Est Layythgaites 1605 DoncD 221, Laithgates Chas 1 Rent, West Laith Gates 1828 Hnt, ‘barn street’, v. hlaða, gata; there was ‘a barn or laithe of Tenm postes’ in this street (1594 DoncD 148). MILL ST, cf. Milne lane Chas 1 Rent, v. myln, lane. NETHER HALL RD, named from Nether-hall 1822 Langd, v. neðera, hall. NEW ST, the New Street 1674 DoncD 569, v. niwe, stræt. PELLS CLOSE, cf. Pell Street 1828 Hnt. PRINCES ST, 1828 Hnt. ST GEORGE GATE, vico Sancti Georgii 1416 DoncD 28, 1456, St Georges Street 1453 Pat, Chas 1 Rent, St Georges gate 1557 Surv, Sainte George gatestrette 1559 MinAcct 94, Saynt-, Saint George gate 1572 Ct, 1582 DoncD 107, named from St George’s church, v. gata, stræt. ST JAMES ST, 1828 Hnt, cf. also St James Cross 1557 Surv, St James Hill 1684 DoncD 583, St James Close 1843 TA, named from St James Chapel 1613 DoncD 261. ST SEPULCHRE GATE, le Sepulkergateyherdes 1372 DoncD 21, Sepulkergates 1507, 1533 DoncD 13, 41, Spouckergaytte 1540, Sepulcregat 1540
LOWER STRAFFORTH (DONCASTER) 31

MinAcct 71, 1559 ib 94, Sepulturegate 1546 YChant, Sepulcre gate 1573 Ct, Spoweker yeat 1582, St Pulcre gate 1584, Sepulcher Gate without le Barres 1589, ‘street of the Holy Sepulchre church’, v. gata; the entrance to the town by this street was known as Sepulcre Barr 1474, Sepulchre Barre 1572 Ct 297 (v. barre); cf. also Seint Pulchre Cros, Sepulcre Grene 1474 (v. cros, grêne). Scot Lane, Scotlayne (end) 1507, 1525 DoncD 38, Scot(i) lane 1572 Ct, 1584, Chas I Rent, Scotlayne Street 1654 DoncD 485, v. lane; the first el. is probably OE Scott ‘Scotsman’ in allusion to ‘a street where Scotsmen lived’ and the name is paralleled by French Gate supra. Silver St, 1828 Hnt, v. seolfor, stræt. South Parade, 1828 Hnt. Spring Gardens, 1828 Hnt. Union St, 1828 Hnt. Waterdale, 1535 YD xii, 245, 1573 Ct, -dayle 1564, v. waeter, deill.

Lost street-names include: Bathgaite 1546 YChant (v. bêo ‘bathing-place’), the Beast Market 1654 DoncD 487, the Butchers Cross 1573 Ct, 1640 DoncD 411 (ME boocher ‘butcher’, cros; the cross stood at the main crossroads of the town till 1725, cf. YAJ xxxv, 303), Foster Lane 1613 DoncD 261 (v. forestier ‘forester’, perhaps as a surname, lane), Frendlysse Gaite 1566, Frendles Street 1627 DoncD 379 (perhaps ‘friendless street’, from the fact that it was in Fisher Gate supra and doubtless too noisome for occupation; Ewecross wapentake (pt. vi infra) and Gilling wapentake YN were sometimes known as Frendleswapentac (cf. VCH i, 17), probably from the great tracts of uninhabited moorland they included), Magdalene stree c. 1290 YD viii, 1333 DoncD 11, Mawdlaine street 1591 (named from Le Magdalene church 1568, the Mawldlyn church yard 1578 DoncD 90, Marybridge, -brigg 1574, 1578 (cf. St Mary’s Gate infra), Meal(e) Lane 1573 Ct, 1605 DoncD 222, Meal Lane 1573 Ct, Mell Lane 1579, Meall Layn 1582 (probably ‘lane where meal was sold’), Ratton Rawe 1474, Ratton Rowe 1579 (‘rat-infested street’, v. raton, ráw), the Roper rowe 1629 DoncD 382 (‘rope-makers’ street’, v. râw), St Mary’s Gate 1828 Hnt (named from the Chapel of Our Lady on the bridge, cf. Leland), lez Shamylls 1540 MinAcct 71, the Shambles 1590, the Butchers Shambles 1605 DoncD 213, Fish Shambles 1611 ib 248 (v. sceamol ‘a stall for the display of goods for sale’), Sostange layne, -lane 1525, 1572 Ct, Soastang Lane 1677 DoncD 574, Soestang Lane 1693 ib 611, Sostynylane 1747 (possibly a compound of ON sâð(r) ‘a large vat’ and stôn ‘a pole’, cf. dial. soa-stang ‘pole passed through the ears of a bucket for two to carry it’).

Amongst buildings in the town were the Gild hall 1467 Ch (v. gild-hall), the Chappell House 1578 (v. chapel, hûs), le fyllot 1568, the king’s gaol commonly called The Giltill 1761 DoncD 783, cf. the Giltill bar 1611 ib 248 (a nickname for the gaol, from e.ModE giltot ‘a loose or wanton woman’), (the charter house called) the Montegrace 1534 Test vi (cf. Mountgrace YN 214, of Fr origin), the Over and Nether Mootehall 1649 DoncD 430 (v. môt, hall), the Toule booth in the Market place 1629 DoncD 382, le Towlebooth 1654 ib 485 (v. toln, bôth), and several taverns, le Axe 1540 MinAcct 71 (ME ax ‘an axe’), inn . . . called le Beare 1589, the Bull 1560, le Cardynall hatte in Sepulcregait 1562 (‘the Cardinal’s hat’), mess’ voc’ the Cock in St Pulcher Gate 1744 DoncD 716, the Signe of the Crane 1627 MinAcct 57 (v. cran ‘a crane’), hospice vocat’ the Georgh 1540 (‘the George’), the Hерт 1540 (‘the Hart’), le Hynde on the Hope, mess’ voc’ le Hynd 1420 YI, 1509
'the Hind on the Hoop'), all denoting inn-signs, the New Inn 1540, le Ostrye, le Oystrye 1581 (OFr, ME hostrie 'a hostelry').

Carr Ho, Kerhus(es) e. 14 Linds, 14 YD xvi, 101, -hous 1379 PT, 1576 YD vi, Carehouse 1424 YD vi, 1546 YChant, Carhouse(e) 1486 YD vi, 1605 FF, -howses 1509 FF, le Carrehouse Chas i Rent. 'House on the marsh', v. kjarr, hús; cf. Carr Hill and Doncaster Carr infra. The name occurs elsewhere in YW.

Crimpsall, Grymssale 1543 DoncCrt 7, Grimsalling 1557 Surv, Crimpsall 1573 Ct, Crymsal(l) 1579 DoncD 99, 1596 FF, Crumsall 1610 ib, Crumpsall 1843 TA. The material is not decisive, but as Crimpssall denotes a piece of flat ground in a bend of the Don, the second el. is probably halh used in that sense; the first el. may be some derivative of crumb 'crooked' or be crymel 'a pool' (cf. Crimsworth iii, 200). Initial G- for C- in some spellings is scribal, and Grimsalling contains eng 'meadow'.

Belmont Ho, Bellmont 1843 TA, v. bel², mont. Bennettthorpe, 1843 TA (now a street), v. porp: the first el. is doubtless the surname Bennett rather than beonet 'bent grass' (which usually becomes Bent- in p.ns.). Black Bank. The Booths. Broxholme Lane, Broxholme (Close) 1828 Hnt, 1843 TA, v. holmr; the first el. is doubtful, but is possibly an OE pers.n. Brocc (recorded only in p.ns.). Carr Grange, 1841 O.S., v. grange. Carr Hill, Carre Hill 1572 Ct, Carr Hill Close 1582 DoncCrt 112, v. kjarr, hyll and foll. Doncaster Carr, 1841 O.S., Le Carr 1568 DoncCrt 57, (The) Carr 1843 TA, a great stretch of former marshland south of the town, v. kjarr. Elmfield Ho, Elm Field 1843 TA, v. elm, feld. Field Ho, East Field House 1828 Hnt, named from Doncaster Fields 1843 TA, v. feld, cf. Town Field infra. Friary Closes, Friar's Close 1843 TA, cf. the Fryers 1775 DoncD 834, named from the White Friars of Doncaster; cf. also Freres Bridge (the Frere breyge 1540 DoncCrt 124, Frierbridge 1587 ib 309) named from the Grey Friars whose house (le Gray freres 1507 DoncD 13) was at the north end of the bridge (Leland); their name survives in Grey Friars Rd. Green Dyke Lane, 1775 DoncD 741, Green Dyke, -Dike 1562 DoncCrt 148, 1594 DoncD 154, the Grene Dike 1615 ib 269, v. grène¹, dic. The Holmes, the Holme(s) 1279 YI, 1578 DoncD 96, 1588 DoncCrt 40, 1843 TA, the Great Holmes 1578 DoncD 87, Doncaster Holmes 1843 TA, v. holmr 'water-meadow'. Lady Bank. Mile Thorn
LOWER STRAFFORTH (DONCASTER) 33

Bight, Milethorn 1817 M, Mile Thorn Lock 1843 TA, ‘thorn-tree marking a mile’ (probably from the town centre it would be somewhat less than a mile) v. mił, porn; Bight is from byht ‘bend in a river’ (here the Don). Race Course, 1822 Langd, Race Ground 1847 TA. Neatherd’s Ho, 1841 O.S. Red Ho, (ye) Red House 1749 PRCnt, 1797 PRAdd, v. read, hüs. Small Bridge, Small Bryggs, Briggs 1605 DoncCrt, 1755 PRCnt, ‘narrow bridge’, v. smäl, brycg. Spansyke, surviving as Spansyke St, Spanesyke 1467 DoncCrt 57, Spaynesike Close 1535 VE, Spansick 1557 Surv, -sike, -syke 1562 DoncCrt 148, 1577 DoncD 69, 1602 Cause 58, Chas 1 Rent, probably from OE spann ‘span’, though the exact application is not known here (cf. Spen ii, 21), and sic ‘stream’; it might refer to a stream which linked two others. Town Field, the Field 1573 Ct, Town Field 1828 Hnt, v. feld, cf. Field Ho supra. Westfield Ho, 1841 O.S., v. west, feld.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1843 TA 133. Spellings dated 1323 are MinAcct 16, 1828 Hnt; others dated without source are DoncCrt.

(a) Beetham Close, the Carrbutts 1723 DoncD 659 (v. kjarr, butte), Carr Close (cf. Carr Ho supra), Chequer Close (the Checkers 1581, a close called le Chequers 1589, probably so called from its being divided into small plots like a chessboard, cf. Chequer Field ii, 80, Chakbord ii, 121 infra), Common End Close, Copley Close, Goose Hill 1828 (the Goose Hill 1614 DoncD 263, v. gōs, hyll), Hall Cross Close (le Halle crosse 1540 MinAcct 71, Halle Crosse 1589, v. hall, croz, cf. Hall Gate supra), Holme Stile 1828 (Holmstile 1577 DoncD 695, v. The Holmes supra, stigel ‘a stile’), Lowe Close, The Marsh & Marsh Close (le Marshe 1564, v. merse), Mill Close (cf. the Mill Dyke Bank 1575 DoncD 738, v. myll, dic), Moor Close (cf. Doncaster Moor 1599, Moor Lane End 1605, v. mór), Sandpit & Sandpit Close (Sandpyttes 1564, Sand Pit 1573 Ct, 1828, Sandpyttes close 1595, v. sand, pytt), Shufflergate Close, Small Thorne Close 1755 DoncD 739 (v. smäl, porn), Upper Shutt (dial. shutt ‘a division of land’), Stone Horse Paddock (‘stallion enclosure’), Thief Lane Close (the Theife Lane 1726 DoncD 693, v. þéof, lane), Tithe Yard 1828, Walnut Close, Water House 1828, Willow Garth (le Willowe Garthe 1581, v. wilig, garðr), the Windmill Close 1765 DoncD 795 (cf. Wind-mile 1557 Surv, v. wind, mylln).

(b) le Aldecasteldick c. 1290 YD viii (v. ald, castel, dic, and cf. Castle Close infra), Auty lond 1570 (the surname Auty, land), Great & Lyttle Banke 1606 DoncD 234 (between the Don and the Cheswold, v. banke), the Bancke Close 1578 DoncD 95 (v. prec.), Bardyke, -dike 1507, 1572 Ct, 1578, the Barrdike 1655 DoncD 573 (referring to the dike or moat which surrounded the town in place of a wall, cf. YAJ xxxv, 290–1, v. barre, dic), the Beate 1652
34  WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

(v. bete² ‘rough sods hacked off the ground in preparation for cultivation’), Birkheued 1323 (‘birch headland’, v. birki, hēafod), Bushopriggs Ing Chas i Rent (v. bispoc, perhaps here as a surname, hrycg, eng), Blackarthyngh 1507 (the YW surname Blacker, ping ‘property’), Blandwyff lees 1507 (v. lēah, Blandwyff is ‘wife of a man surnamed Bland’), Brancroft 1323 (v. brōm, croft), Branflat c. 1180–1200 YCh 1007 (v. brōm, flat), the Breary furlong 1688 DoncD 594 (v. brērig, furlang), the Castle Close 1578 DoncD 89 (v. castel, clos, cf. Aldecastelidick supra), Clapites, the Clay Pits 1596 DoncD 162–4 (v. clēg, pytt), Dimnes Temple Well 1581 (‘Diana’s temple well’), le Elnze Tree 1582 (v. elm, treow), le Foldhalls or Chadwicke Shawe 1589 (v. fald, hall, sceaga, Chadwick is a common YW surname), le Herbage 1686 (ME herbage perhaps in the sense ‘right to pasture on another’s ground’), le Highe Hall 1582 (v. hēah, hall), Hobcross(e) Hill 1557 Surv, Hobcrosshill 1672 (v. hob ‘hobgoblin’, clos), Homeland 1608 MinAcct 50 (v. hām § 4, land), Honnyelandes 1559 MinAcct 94 (v. hunig, land), Hunterstisikes 1267 DoncD 2 (v. huntøre, stig, sic), the Kyrke thing 1568 (v. kirkja, ping ‘property’), le Lathested 1557 Sury (v. hlaba barn’, stede, cf. Laith Gate supra), the Lady Balke 1579 (v. balca boundary ridge’), the Low Pasture 1652, 1686 (v. pasture), le Merebalk 1507 (a boundary between Doncaster and Wheatley, v. balca ‘boundary ridge’), Mylnor House 1582 (ME milner ‘miller’, perhaps as a surname), the Newe Close 1605 DoncD 220 (v. niwe, clos), Pillery Hill & House 1582, the Pynfdolf, Pinfoulde 1578 DoncD 868 (v. pynd-fald), Rydynges 1323 (v. rydding ‘clearing’), Round Aker 1589 DoncD 128 (v. rond, æcer), Sandacr 1276 RH (v. sand, æcer), Syxe Landes 1594 DoncD 154 (v. sex, land), Skyn Hill 1579, the Skin Hill 1688 DoncD 593, Smithesikes 1267 DoncD 2 (v. smið, sic), Snoril e. 13 Font (v. hyll, the first el. is possibly the ON pers.n. Snorri), Stokwelle 1594 (v. stocce, wella, possibly surviving as Stockil Rd), the Town End 1474 (v. tfln, ende), the Sunnye barres 1584 (ME sunni ‘sunny’, barre, this bar being at the east entrance to the town across Bardyke supra), Tanhouse Yard 1598 DoncD 172, Tenterflat Chas i Rent (‘flat ground with tenter for cloth’, v. flat), the Town End 1474 (v. tūn, ende), Wearebankes 1540 MinAcct 71 (v. wer ‘a weir’, banke), the Wheat Close 1598 DoncD 171 (v. hwæte, clos), le Whicsall 1456 DoncD 3, Wilcocke Stay 1595 (the surname Wilcock, OE stæg ‘pool’), Yole thyng 1507 (v. ping ‘property’, the first el. is probably a surname or as in Youhill Ing 36 infra).

3. LOVERSALL (103–5798)

Loures-, Luures-, Geureshale 1086 DB
Louresale 1196–1201 YCh viii, Luu-, Luvershal(e) 1202–8, 1231, 1241 FF, 1243 Fees, 1246 Ass 39d
Livereshal 1198 P
Luu-, Luvershal(e) e.13 RegAlb ii, 64b, 13 AD v, 1235 FF, Luvershal 1219 FF
Liveressall, Liversal 1234 FF, Lyvershale 1251 Ass
The various forms Liv-, Lev- and Lov-, Luv- arise through the stress-shifting from one to the other element of the OE diphthong in Lēof-. On the DB spelling Geures- for Leures- cf. Zachrisson, ANInfl 66n.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1843 TA 133; some of these may be in neighbouring townships.

(a) Bottoms (v. botm), Butterill Close (Boterhale 1373 Ipm, ‘rich nook of land’, v. butere, halh), Chappel Garth, Church Close, Cow Close Hill, Dorcas Close, Dry Holmes (v. dryge, holmr), Firth, Little & Middle (v. fyrhō ‘wood’), Highgate End Close, House Close, Hungry Croft, Ladies Harbour, Limehouse Yards, Middle Field, Mother Drain, Mutton Hall (ib 1817 M), Nether Field (cf. Loversall field 1562 DoncD 148, 1607 Hnt, v. feld), New Park, Nook Ings, North Carr (v. kjarr), Peas Hill Close, Pinfold
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

Garth (v. pynd-fald, garðr), Pond Holme, Rape Close (rape ’turnip’), Farr & Near Sauff (probably from salh ’willow’), Skirts, Storth Close (v. stórð ’plantation’), Town End Close, Trussells, White Flatt (ib 1612 DoncD 258, v. hwit, flat), Wike Close (le Wyke 1364 AD v, v. wic, ’a dairy farm’), Youhill Ing (Yoleyng 1557 Surv, ’ewe-hill meadow’, v. eowu, hyll, eng).

(b) Caldecotes 1292 Tax (v. cald, cot), Clackeshou 13 AD v (’Klak’s mound’ from the ODan pers.n. Klak and haugr), the Decoy in Pottrey Carr 1662 DoncD 538, Kymundesale c. 1100–15 YCh 1001 (probably ’Cyne-mund’s nook of land’ from OE Cynemund and hálh), Rygging 1383 MinAcct (v. Rigging Lane iii, 153 infra), Spykynges 1383 ib (v. ii, 29 infra).

4. Wheatley (103–5804)

Watelag(e) 1086 DB, -leia 1199 (1232) Ch
Wetelag 1219 FF, -le 14 Linds
Weyte-, Waite-, Waytelay, -l’ 1246 Ass 32, 1295 YD viii, 14 YD xvi, 101, -lagh 1339 Ass 4, 1370 DoncD 19, Waitele 1279 YI
Wheteley, -lay 1254 Pat, 1323 MinAcct 16, 1346 YD ix, 1401 Pat et freq to 1546 YChant, -lagh 1280 Ch, 1315 Pat
Whaytelagh, -ai- 1328 Banco, 1352 FF, Whaitlagh, -ay- 1353, 1364 FF, 1367 DoncD 18, -lay 1363 FF, 1401 Pat
Whetlawe 1347 Ch, -ley, -lay 1379 PT, 1460 Pat et freq to 1526 YD i

‘Forest clearing used for growing wheat’, v. hwæte, lēah, a common type of p.n. Some of the earlier spellings with Weyte- Whayte-, etc. have been influenced by the cognate ON hveiti. On the forms with -lagh and -lawe cf. Healaugh pt. iv and v. EPN ii, 19 (s.v. lēah § 3).

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1843 TA 133. Spellings dated without source are DonCrt.


(b) Bracken hyll 1586 (v. brakni, hyll), le Brekes 14 YD xvi, 101, Breckis 14 Linds (v. brāc1), Brode Bancke 1584 (v. brād, banke), Eykedic 1219 FF (‘ditch by the oak’, v. eik, dic), Gangehill Chas 1 Rent (‘hill with a (cattle-) track’, v. gang, hyll), Hatfield gait 1548, Hatfelde way 1561 (‘the road to Hatfield (7 supra)’, v. gata, weg), Longcloyse 1563 (v. lang, clos), Morebrig 1548 (v. mōr, brycg), Reyl closse, Rayle Cloys 1563 (ME raffle ‘rail, fence’), Twybrigges 1561 (‘two bridges’, v. twi-, brycg), Wheatley Close 1584 (v. clos), Wheatley-field 1607 Hnt, Chas 1 Rent (v. feld), Metlaiker (sic for Wet-) 1209 FF (v. kjarr ‘marsh’), Qwhatelay sike 1394 YD xiii, 72, Wheatley Sike Close 1592 (v. sic ‘stream’).

viii. Armthorpe

Part of this township is now in the Municipal Borough of Doncaster 29 supra.

ARMTHORPE (103-6205)

Ernulfes-, Einulvestorp 1086 DB
Hernoldest(h)orp 1147 YCh viii, 1300 Ebor, Ernaldtorp 1187 YCh 499, Ernaldestorp 1220, 1223 Pat, Hertnoldesthorp 1330 Lewes 38d, Harnoldesthorp 1398 ib 42
Arneltorp 1175-90 YCh 815
Hayreldesthorp(e) 1194-9 YCh viii, 1197 (1301) Ebor
Arnertorp 1155-66 YCh 813, e.13 YCh viii, 1226 FF, -thorpe(e) 1230-40 Bodl 34 (p), 1251 Ch, 1276 RH et passim to 1428 FA
Ernetorp 1201 Cur, 1209 FF, -thorpe 1275 Ebor
Arnthorp 1202 FF, Arenthorpe 1285 KI
Arnestorp Hy 3 BM, -thorp 1279-81, 1293 QW
Armethorpe(e) 1237 Ebor, 14 Sawl 193, 1441 DiocV, 1524 Test vi, 1531 Test iv, -thorp 1654 PRAust
Arnthorp 1423 Baild
Arnthorp 1675 Comm 52
‘Arnulf’s outlying farmstead’, v. porp. The pers.n. behind the DB forms is either OE *Earnwulf* or ODan *Arnulf* (cf. Feilitzen 244). The various spellings with (H)ernoldes-, etc. are from the Cont-Germ *Ernald* (ON *Arnaldr* is also from OG); as with other p.ns. in -thorpe, this may reflect a change of ownership, but adaptations of the second and unstressed theme of one pers.n. to that of another (especially with such themes as -ulf and -ald) are found in other p.ns. like Barnoldswick pt. vi infra, Gonalston Nt 166 or Tholthorpe YN 21, and we may well take this name in all its forms to be from *Arnulf*.

**Armthorpe Shaw**. *Sahe* 1208 FF, *Arnethorp(e) Shaw(e)* 1538, 1540 *MinAcct*, 1843 *TA*, v. sceaga ‘a copse, small wood’.

**Gunhills**. *Gunnel(l)-close, -steele* 1539 *Hnt*, *Gonnall-close-nook, -steele* 1559 ib. The first el. is probably, judging by its combination with -steele (v. stigel ‘a stile’), a variant and early instance of the dial. word *ginnel* ‘a narrow passage or entry between buildings, an alley, a water-channel, a street-gutter’ (cf. EDD s.v., NED s.v. *gennel*); the form *gunnel* is typical of YW and La, and is probably a later dialectal variant of the *ginal-* already found in the thirteenth century (YE 329). The origin of the word is still obscure but an ultimate association with OE poetic *gin* ‘gap, opening’ and OE *ginan* or ON *gina* ‘to yawn’ is not improbable (with the noun-suffix -el³, cf. EPN i, 149). Initial g- instead of y- is due to ON influence.

**Holme Ho**. *Hulmo* 1208 FF, *Holme* 1379 *PT* (p), *Holme-house* 1539 *Hnt*, 1658 *WillS*, *-howse* 1540 *MinAcct*, cf. also *Holme Wath* 1539 *Hnt*. v. holmr ‘a plot of dry ground in marshland, a water-meadow’, *vað* ‘ford’. The earliest form *Hulmo* (Lat) is from ODan *hulm*.

LOWER STRAFFORTH (ARMTHORPE, CANTLEY) 39


FIELD-NAMES

The spellings dated 1538, 1540 are MinAcct, 1539, 1559, 1607 Hnt.

(a) The Bellrope Acre (an acre of land the rent of which was 'to provide Bellrope for the Parish Church') 1773 EnclA (cf. Bell Cross 66 infra).

(b) Awne Tarr (sic) 1607 (v. kjarr), Bramecloes 1538 (v. bröm, clos), Conyngarth 1540 (v. coning-erth 'warren'), Curzen or Cursley well 1539, Curzen-croft-nook, Curzon-well 1559, Carsen-croft 1607 (possibly caersen 'growing with cress', v. croft, wella), Denysynge 1540 (the pers.n. Denis, eng 'meadow'), Dyke-brow 1559, Eastlay acre 17 Glebe (v. æcer), Graystone 1607 (v. græg', stân), The hag acre 17 Glebe (v. hogg, æcer), Hilecliff 1540 (v. hyll, clif), Hokre 1208 FF (v. hócor 'lump, hill', or OE hócor 'contempt' a nickname for poor land), Jane Wilds Close 17 Glebe, the Marlepits 17 ib (v. marle, pytt), Riding hill lands 17 ib (v. rydding 'clearing'), Stortes 1209 FF (v. storð 'plantation'), Sutton 1209 FF (v. süð, kjarr 'marsh').

ix. Cantley

Part of this township is now in the Municipal Borough of Doncaster 29 supra.

CANTLEY (103–6202)

Canteleia, -lie, -lay, -lai(a), -ley(e) 1086 DB, 1183–1200 YCh 817, 1210 Kirkst, Hy3 BM, 1260 Baild, 1272 Ebor et passim to 1544 Test vi, -leg 1240 FF, -le 1245 Ebor, -l' 1291 Tax
Kantenai 1209 FF
Cauntel(e)' 1246 Ass 11, 1262 FF
Cantley, -lay 1441 DioCv, 1479 WillY et passim to 1822 Langd,
(Over-) 1595 FF, 1647 PRCnt, (Up-) 1655 ib, (Upper-) 1665 ib
Cantlaw 1561 FF

'Canta's glade or forest-clearing', v. lēah. An OE pers.n. Canta
is not recorded independently, but it would be a normal shortened
form of some known pers.n. like the rare Cantwine, the OE theme
Cant- being ultimately of Celtic origin (cf. Feilitzen 214); a mutated
form Kaenta (from Centwine, etc.) occurs in LVD (Redin 51). The
same pers.n. Canta enters into the parallel p.ns. Cantley Nf and
Compley La 157

Bessacarr

Besacra, -e(m) 1155–66 YCh 812, a. 1160 Kirkst, c. 1170–82 YCh
814, 1175–90 YCh 815, 816, 818, 1187 Kirkst, 1190–1210 YCh
823, l.12 Kirkst, 1202 ib, 1646 PRCnt
Besecla 1155–66 YCh 813
Besacra 1183–1200 YCh 817, -achre 1195–1205 ib 822, Besacre
1202 FF, 1210 Kirkst, 1221 FF et passim to 1605 PRCnt,
(-grange) 1500 Test iv, Besakre 1281 YI, Besaker 1325 Kirkst,
1659 PRCnt
Beseacra 1182 P
Besakell' 1379 PT (p), Besakyll 1533 WillY, Bassakell 1558 ib,
Besucle 1560 PRCnt, Besacle 1573 WillY, Bascar 1603 PRCnt
Besacle alias Besacre (grange) 1557 Surv, 1606 FF
Bessacre 1731 PRCnt
Bessacle 1771 M

'Plot of cultivated ground amongst the bent', v. bēos, æcer. The
persistent forms with -acle, -ecla, etc. arise from AN interchange of
unstressed -re, -le (cf. IPN 107). The shortening of the original long
diphthong of bēos is likely in a polysyllabic p.n.

Branton

Branton(e), -tun(a) 1086 DB, 1155–62 YCh 1452, a. 1160, l. 12
Kirkst, 1207 Abbr, 1729 PRCnt
Bramtun(a), -ton 1155–66 YCh 812, c. 1190–1200 ib 821, 1265 BM,
14 YD i, 1631 PRCnt
Brampton 1246 Ass 39d, 1260 Baild, 1281 YI et passim to 1771 M
'Farmstead amongst the broom', v. brōm, tūn. On Bram- from brōm cf. EPN i, 52, and Bramley 134 infra. The early Bran- form is due to assimilation of -m- to -n- before -t-, a frequent change as in Brandon (in Wigton) pt iv, Branton (in Upper Dunsforth) pt. v infra.

Brockhole, Brokhoill 1532 VE, Brockholl 1556 WillY, 1642 PRCnt, -hole(s) 1573 ib et freq to 1822 Langd, Brokeholes als. Brockhole 1593 FF, Brockholles 1610 FF, Brockhells alias Brookholls 1624 FF. ‘Badger hole(s)’, v. brocc-hol.

Cantley, Nether, Parua Cantelay l.12 Kirkst, Nether Cantley 1595 FF, 1599 et freq PRCnt. v. Cantley supra and neăera.

High & Low Ellers, Hechelres 1210 Kirkst (p), Heg(e)halres 1221 FF, 1246 Ass 11, Hegalres 1222 FF, Elleres 1247 YI (p), Heyhelleres 1281 YI, Heychelleres 1349 BWr 1, Heghellers 1379 PT (p), 1422 AD v, Heygherles 1488 FF, High Ellers 1549 PRCnt, 1588 WillY et freq to 1647 PRCnt, Heye Ellers 1556 ib, Heigh(e) Ellers 1588 WillY, 1598 FF, High aullers 1647 PRCnt. ‘The alders’, v. elri, with some confusion with alor. The first el. heāh means simply ‘tall’. The metathesised spelling -erles should be noted.

Gate FM, Gate Lane, (divisas de) Gait, Wilfleteholmgaital. 12 Kirkst, pon tem de Geit 1208 FF, Gayt(e) 1281 YI, 1331 Ch, 1633 PRCnt, Gatehall(e) 1464 Pat, 1607 Hnt, Gate 1635 WillY, 1675 Comm 52. This difficult name cannot be from either gata ‘road’ (although the place is near the important road from Bawtry to Thorne), since the diphthongal spellings -ai-, -ei- are very early, or geit ‘goat’ (since it is clearly from the spellings a simplex p.n. and therefore a significant word). The etymon must be an ON *geyt, connected with the root gaut ‘gush’ which occurs in Norw r.n.s. (NElv 66–7); it was no doubt an old stream-name as the reference to a bridge in 1208 suggests; for the earlier form v. also flēot ‘stream’, holmr.

Hitchell Wood, Echeles 12, 1187, 1210 Kirkst, 1183–1200 YCh 817 (boscum), 1190–1210 ib 645, Echelesweke 1187 Kirkst, Echelesflat 1210 ib, Ychilles 1548 WillY, Ecels (‘a spring woode most set with oke & hasel of th’age xx yeres’) 1557 Surv, Eachells hedge 1620 PRCnt. v. écels ‘land added to an estate’, a word typical of the north midlands (v. EPN i, 145).
KILHAM FM, *Kileholm* 1246 Ass 39d (p), *Killéholme* 1379 PT (p), Kyl-, *Kilholme* 1557 WillY et freg to 1822 Langd, *Kilham* 1623 PRCnt, *Kil lum* 1633 ib. v. hólfr ‘a plot of dry ground in marshland, a water meadow’. The first el. is ambiguous; it may be an OE pers.n. *Cylla* suggested for Kilburn YN 196 and Kilnwick YE 160, or OE cyln ‘kiln’ (with the early assimilated form kill). ON kill ‘a narrow bay’ is unlikely.

**Torne Bridge, 1841 O.S. v. Torne Wath 59 infra, ‘bridge across the R. Torne’**.

**WHITE HILL, Witehill c. 1190–1200 YCh 821, 14 YD i, Whithill feild 1663 Glebe. ‘White hill’, v. hwít, hyll.**

**WILBY, Wilbie 1645 PRCnt, Wilby 1671 ib, 1771 M, Whilby 1817 M. v. bỳ. The first el. is doubtful, but may be OE wilig ‘willow’, as in Wilby Nth, etc. The place is in the old marshland.**


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1777, 1780 EnclA 141. All 12th century forms are Kirkst; those dated 1540 are MinAcct, 1557 Surv, 1607 Hnt, 1663 Glebe; other 17th century forms are PRCnt, unless otherwise stated.

(a) the Barrier Bank, Croft Field (v. croft), Fold Yard 1849 TA 84 (v. fald, geard), Grass Field 1849 ib, Stonehill Field (v. stân, hyll), Wetslaid Field (v. wêt, slæd), Whitehill Field (v. hwit, hyll).

(b) Akergarth c. 1190 (v. æcer, garðr), the Almeshouses 1678 PRCnt, Ascelinecroft 12 (ContGerm pers.n. Ascelin and croft), Bernoluescroft 1187 (OE pers.n. Beornwulf and croft), Canterley ford 1540 (Cantley supra and ford), Cantleyeclose 1557 (v. clos), Cantley Headland 1592 DonCrt 145 (v. hæafod-land), Close Carr 1675 Comm 52 (v. clos, kjarr), Cowbridge 1539, 1550 Hnt (v. cû, bryeg, cf. Cubrige in Thorne 6 supra), Dunecroft 12 (OE pers.n. Dunna, cf. Dunnihill supra, and croft), Escolflet (v. flëot ‘stream’, the first el. is the foll.), Escholm l. 12 (‘ash water-meadow’, v. eski, holmr), Fynningle raw 1663, an ancient highway . . . formerly called Finningley Row 1764 Glebe (from Finningley 44 infra and råw in the sense ‘street’), le Frerekarre 1557 (v. frere ‘friar’, kjarr), Fridedic a. 1160 Kirkst (from frið ‘refuge’ or the ODan pers.n. Frithi, and diec), God’s X 1645, Goldcross 1651, Godscroft(e) 1654, 1657, Godscroft 1675 Comm 52 (v. god, cros), Havercroft 1607 (v. hafri ‘oats’, croft), Hollin-hill 1607 (v. holegn, hyll), Jordanecroft 12 (from the medieval pers.n. Jordan and croft), the kings yard 1650 ParlSurv 40 (v. cyning, geard), Lawfilds 1557 (v. lágr ‘low’ or lög ‘law’, feld), Northyngs 1557 (v. norð, eng), Priest-flete 1539, 1559 Hnt (v. prêost, flëot), Spittle-house-gate 1607 (v. spitel, hûs), Stonedale feild 1663 (v. stân, dæl), Sudholm a. 1160 Kirkst (v. sūð, holmr), Thornholm l. 12 Kirkst (‘thorn water-meadow’ or possibly ‘water-meadow by the R. Torne’, cf. RNs. s.n., v. holmr), Tumill headings 1663.
x. Finningley

Auckley was formerly part of the township of Blaxton.

FINNINGLEY (103–6799) is in Nt; Feniglei 1086 DB, Fenigelay 1175 P, ‘clearing of the fen dwellers’, v. fenn, -ingas § 4, lēah, and Nt 79 for spellings and etymology.

1. AUCKLEY (103–6501)

Al(h)eslei, Alchelie 1086 DB
Alkeley, -lay 13 (1323) Ch, 1280 Ass, 1294 YI et passim to 1590 FF,
Alkle 1213 ChR, Alkeleg 1240 FF, Aulekey 1557 FF
Aukelay 1537 WillY
Auckley 1594 NCWills
Awkeley 1567 FF, 1574 PRCnt, 1596 FF, Auckley 1592 WillY,
1609 FF, Aklay 1722 PRCnt

‘The glade or clearing of Alca or Alha’, v. lēah. A late and rare OE pers.n. Alca is known, but in view of its obscurity it may be merely a scribal variant of an OE Alha, which would be a normal shortened form of one of the many pers.ns. like Alhhere, Alhmund, etc.; it would seem to occur also in Alkborough L (Alchebarge DB), which offers similar difficulties of interpretation. The early development of the fricative -h- to the plosive -k- is paralleled by Alkham K (OE Ealhham, Aukeham 1204 Pap, KPN 360), and other p.ns. like Alkington Gl (Alchmundingtuun BCS 559, Alhmundingtune ib 560, Alkminton 1194 P) or Alconbury Hu 231 from dithematic pers.ns. in Alh-, as well as Heckmondwike iii, 24 infra. It may be noted that the medial -e- spellings preclude a derivation from OE alh ‘heathen temple’.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are modern (collected 1935); those marked 1838 are TA 26/46.

(a) Awkley Field, Finningley Wood (1838), Hay Close, Hammond Piece, Hammond's Elders, High Common, Hop Yard, Jessops (1838), Lings Lands (v. lyng 'heather'), New Close (1838), Nine Scores (1838), Pond End & Field, Poverty Field (1838) ('Warren Fm renamed recently was long known as Poverty Hall' 1935), Running Waters, Sheepwash Field, Tinkers Field & Pond, Far & Middle Tumor, Warren Farm.

(b) Awkley Hall 1564 Visit (v. hall), Awkeley Planks 1608 PRCnt, ye planks between Brampton & Aclay 1610 ib (the first reference is to one Thomas Rawson being drowned in the Planks, the second to the repairing of them; from ME planke probably in its sense 'plank bridge'; there is a stream crossing the lane from Auckley to Branton; on OFr planche 'small wooden bridge' cf. Vincent 304.).

2. BLAXTON (103–6700)

Blacston 1213 CIR
Blacstan 1294 YI, Blak(e)stan(e) 1315 Pat, 1360 AD v
Blackston(e) 1566 FF, 1573 WillY et passim to 1620 FF
Blackestone 1659 WillS
Blakestone 1771 M

'The black stone', v. blæk, stän. This may have referred to an old stone marking the county boundary.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1778 EnclA and 1838 TA 26/46.

(a) Blaxton Close, Dike End Close, Gravel Close & Drain, Green Lane Close, Low & Middle Close, Mill Field 1778, North Croft, Park Field 1778, South Croft, South Field 1778, West Fen.
XI. Blyth

BLYTH (103–6287) is in Nt; Blide 1086 DB, Blith 1226 etc., from OE blīðe ‘cheerful’, the old name for the R. Ryton; v. Nt 68 for spellings and etymology.

1. **AUSTERFIELD (103–6594)**

   Ouestrefelda, Eostrefeld c. 715 Eddi
   Oustrefeld 1086 DB, Ousterfeud 1279 YI, -feld 1276 RH
   Ostrefeld 1247 Pat, 1294 QW, Osterfield 1759 PRCnt
   Westerfeud 1247 YI
   Oysterfelde 1284, 1294 YI, Hoysterfeld’ 1323 MinAcct 16
   Austerfeld(e) 1328 Banco, 1332 Ch, 1376 Ipm et passim to 1594 FF,
   -feild 1592 WillY, 1619 FF et freq, Austerfelde 1550 WillY
   Austerfeld(e) 1456 AD v, 1465 YD xvi, 100

   ‘Open land with a sheepfold’, v. eowestre, feld. The various forms are discussed in EPN i, 155. There is no reason to doubt that the place of the Synod of 702 was at Austerfield; that precludes any derivation from ON austr ‘east’, though the latter word may have influenced the later spellings.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 TA 21.

(a) Adam Close, Becks, Top & Middle (v. bekkr), Black Hill Common (v. blæc, hyll), Brick Pond Close, Brigg Close (v. brycg), Broom (Hill) Close (v. brōm, hyll), Buckslit, Car Gate (cf. Smalker 1276 RH, v. smæl, kjarr, ‘narrow marsh’), Clay Close, Cold Close, Coldshread Close, Crabb Tree Close, Credland Close, Crofts High Field (cf. Highfield Ho, supra), Dring Close (v. drengr, perhaps as a surname), Fleet Carr (v. flēot, kjarr), Holt Close (v. holt), Hop Yard, Low Yard, Marman Close, Norton (v. norō, tūn), Odd Close, Old Ing Causeway (v. ald, eng), Pinders Close, Pinfold Close (v. pynd-fald), Ragg Flatt, Sally Lee (v. salh ‘willow’), Sent House Close, Stack Yard Close, Styran Common, Thorn Rows (v. þorn, rāw), Town End Close, Town Field, Well Springs, Willow Garth, Winn Field Riddin, Wood End.

(b) Baund 1676 PRAust (perhaps l.ME baune ‘a bath’, for -nd from -n cf. Phonol. § 46, Aetsuinapaethae c. 715 Eddi (v. swin, pæð).

2. BAWTRY (103–6592)

Baltry 1199 (1232) Ch, Baltrie 1293 Ch, Baltri 1329 Roche, Baltre 1362 Nost 27
Bautre 13 (1316) Ch, 1247 YI, 1276 RH, 1279 YI, 1281 Ebor, 1293 QW, 14 Top et passim to 1506 Willy, Bautr’ 1323 MinAcct 16
Beutre 1230 P (p)
Beautre 1258 Reg.Alb iii, 47, 1284 YI, 1447, 1459 Pat
Bawtre 1404 YD xvi, 88, 1414 BM, 1448 Pat et freq to 1555 YD xii, 108, Bawtires 1516 FF, -tree 1548 Willy, -try(e) 1548 YChant, 1567 Linds, 1567 YD xii, 108 et freq to 1641 Rates, -trey 1594 FF
Bawetre 1442, 1446 Pat, 1492 FF
Baweltrye 1562 Willy

The oldest forms clearly point to Bal-; the ME forms in Bau-, Beau- arise from French influence (v. IPN 113); the later forms in Baw- are due to regular dialectal vocalisation of Balt- to Bawt- (cf. Phonol. § 6). Various interpretations have been suggested for this difficult name, including different OE pers.ns., Baldfrýð (Moorman), Balthere (Goodall), and Balda (Ekwall, DEPN s.n.), combined with OE trēow ‘a tree’. Hunter makes a further suggestion that it is from
MedLat bouteria ‘limitation’ in allusion to Bawtry being a ‘border-town’ on the YW–Nt boundary. Of these Ekwall’s derivation from an unrecorded OE Balda best fits the spellings. But it is not improbable that the first el. is a descriptive word connected with OE *ball ‘a ball’ and used of a tree ‘rounded like a ball’. This could be either the word ball itself (as in Balbush f.n. (Clotherholme) pt v, (Studley Roger) pt. v, and perhaps Bow Broom 115, le Bawtry Carr ii, 248) or an adj. derivative which is found as ME ballede ‘rounded like a ball’ or ‘smooth like a ball, bald’, that is, ‘bare of leaves’ (as in As You Like It iv, iii, 106, ‘an old Oake whose . . . high top bald with drie antiquitie’). The latter word ballede is common with busc, buskr ‘bush’ in p.ns. and f.ns. such as Balledbusc (Tadcaster East) pt. iv, Balledthorn (Tockwith) pt. iv, Bald Busk (Addingham) pt. vi, Balledebusk (Thorpe) pt. vi, infra. Bawtry probably therefore means ‘tree rounded like a ball’ from OE ball and treow, though ballede is also possible with an assimilation of the medial dentals -dt- to -t-.

Bawtry Spittle (lost), 1841 O.S., capell’ S’té Marie Magdalene juxta Bautre vocat’ le Spittell 1535 VE, cf. also Hospital Close 1841 TA. v. spitel ‘a hospital, a religious house’.

Martin Hall FM, Marton 1316, 1391 YD xii, 107, Morton 1361 ib, Martin 1771 M. ‘Boundary farm’, v. (ge)mær, tún, and cf. Martin Nt 80, which is nearby across the county boundary.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 TA 35. Spellings dated without source are YD xii, 107–9.

(a) Broad Oak, Burrass Close & Far Burrass (cf. the burges stay 1567 Linds, le common stay called lee Burges stay 1567, le Bourgys Staye 1575, the common stay 1567 Linds, from ME burges ‘a citizen, a burgess’ and OE stæg ‘a pool’, a loanword from Lat stagnum), Carter Close, East Flatts, Grass Field, Heart Acre, Hetts Close, Hospital Close (v. Bawtry Spittle supra), Lords Close, Middle Field (cf. Bawtreefeild Chas 1 Rent, v. feld), Oliver Close, Parsons Croft, Pingle (v. pingel ‘a small enclosure’), Little Stalls, Town End Croft, West Flatts, Willow Holt.

(b) Baltre engs 1362 Nost 27 (v. eng ‘meadow’), Bawtre green 1533 DonCrt 36 (v. grêne3), le Crofts 1391 (v. croft), le Merketstede 1404 (v. market, stede), Stokwit 1316 (‘stump wood’, v. stocc, viðr).
ROSSINGTON (103-6398)

Rossington', -tun, -ynge- 1183-1200 YCh 817, 1220 Cur, 1240 FF, 1249 Ebor, 1254 Pat, 1279 YI et passim to 1657 PRAust

Rosinton(e) 13 YD vii, 1220 Cur, 1221 FF, 1223, 1242 Pat, e.14 Top

Rosenton' 1207 FF

Rossinton 1676 PRCnt

The absence of -ss- till the seventeenth century shows that the first el. cannot be associated with hross ‘a horse’ or a pers.n. of similar form. Ekwall (DEPN) derives the name from Welsh rhos ‘moor’ and interprets it as ‘the tun of the people on the moor’. Whilst there can be little doubt about the derivation from rhos (v. ros), the formation of the name on the evidence available would rather be ‘farmstead associated with the moor or with a place formerly called ros’, with -ing (v. Rimington pt. vi, EPN i, 296 § 7) and tun. The el. ros presents some difficulty as it is not certain whether it remained in appellative use in OE or whether it remained for a time as the Brit name of the old marshland area in which Rossington stands. Brit eclesia (as in Ecclesall 192 infra) presents a similar problem.

LITTLEWORTH, formerly SHUTTLEWORTH

Scitelesuorde 1086 DB

Sitleworth 12 Kirkst, Sitleswordia c. 1180-1200 YCh 1006

Schutles-, Sutleswrtha 1210 Kirkst

Littleworth yard 1724 DoncD 684

There seems to be little doubt that Littleworth occupies the site of Shuttleworth (cf. Hnt i, 66); if the names are the same, we must assume that Little- was substituted from motives of delicacy (cf. Middlestown, etc. in Shitlington ii, 206 infra). The fact that this particular combination of els. is also found thrice in La and once in Db is against derivation from an unrecorded OE pers.n. Scyttel (Goodall 256), and Ekwall is undoubtedly right in deriving these names from OE scyttels ‘a bar, a bolt’ with OE worð ‘an enclosure’. He notes Scandinavian cognates (Norw skutil, Swed skyttel) used of ‘a pole that can be used horizontally to close or open the gap in a fence’, and ModE dial. shuttle ‘the horizontal bar of a gate or hurdle’. Shuttleworth would therefore mean ‘an enclosure which was closed by means of a bar or pole’ or ‘one made of such poles or hurdles’; cf. also the f.ns. Shuttle Close ii, 7, Top Shuttles iii, 140 infra.
Torne Bridge, v. Torne Wath infra.

Torne Wath (lost), Theornewat 1088 Dugd iv, 623, vadum de Tornewat 12 Kirkst, vadum . . . Tornwaz 1183–1200 YCh 817, Tornwad 1187 Kirkst, Tornewud (sic) 1190–1200 YCh 821, (the church at) Tornewud 14 YD i. There is a measure of doubt whether these spellings refer to Torne Bridge in this parish (where a minor road, now leading nowhere, crosses the R. Torne), to Torne Bridge (Cantley) 42 supra (which carries the main road to Thorne across the R. Torne), or to Rossington Bridge (which carries the Great North Road across the R. Torne). On the whole, most of the references associate the place with the Bessacarr district which is much nearer to Rossington Bridge than to the other places: if Tornewud is an error for Tornewad, as Ekwall RN 413 supposes, then the YD i reference to the church makes it clear that we have to identify it with Rossington (that is, with either Torne Bridge in this township or Rossington Bridge), for Torne Bridge in Cantley is many miles from a church (but Tornewud may be the correct form, cf. Tornewde in Tickhill 59 infra). If the crossing is correctly identified, the name Tornwath must mean ‘ford across the R. Torne’ (v. RNs. s.n. Torne) or possibly ‘ford marked by a thorn-tree’, v. þorn, vað. It could only be taken (with Ekwall, RN 413) as ‘ford leading to Thorne’ if it were identical with Torne Bridge in Cantley, which seems improbable.

LOWER STRAFFORTH (ROSSINGTON) 51


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are modern (collected 1935) and those dated 1839 are TA 337. Spellings dated 1476–1481, 1515–1688 are DoncCrt 1–54, 1650 ParlSurv 40.


(b) le Closse Stokes 1516 (v. clos, stoc ‘stump’), le Corn feld 1519 (v. corn ‘grain’, feld), Cribbewro 1222 FF (‘nook of land with a crib or manger’, from OE cribb, ON vrá), the Edish fields 1679 (v. edisc ‘enclosure’), Forby lande 1519, Hesley Park 1521 & Hesleye DIke 1524 (named from Hesley Nt 80), Hobard Close 1524, le Holmes 1524 (v. holmr ‘water-meadow’), the Intacke 1650 (v. intalk), the Kings Flatt 1650 (v. flat), Legattes fold 1590 DoncCt 96 (from the surname Legatt, v. fald), le Long dyke 1515 (v. lang, dic), Newclose Noke 1521, the Park, the Park Carr 1591 DoncD 132, Rye Park 1591 ib 132 (v. rýge, park), the Shagh 1476 (v. sceaga ‘copse’), le Shepe sties
1515 (v. scēap 'sheep', stig 'path'), South carr 1481 (v. süð, kjarr), the Spring end 1533 (v. spring 'plantation', ende), Water close 1688 (cf. also waters called the Nobill Water 1522, 1532, Two shillinges water, Fourteyn penny water and Two shillinges beneth the brigge 1532, v. waer, the references are doubtless to rentals of a noble, fourteen pence and two shillings, probably for fishing), Wilbores fold 1591 Donc Ct 100 (the surname Wildbore, fald).

xiii. Tickhill

Tickhill parish formerly included the township of Stancil with Wellingley which is now part of Wadworth (59 infra).

Tickhill (103–5993)

Ti-, Tykehil(l)', -hyll 1109–19 Nost 6d, 1119–47 et freq ib 73 (YCh 1428 et freq), Hy2 BM, 1165, 1190 et freq P, 1199 Abbr, 1200 Cur, 13 YD vii, x, 1201 Abbr, 1202 et freq to 1336 FF, 1438 Linds

Tikeill' 12 BM, 1200 ChR Tikeull' 1200 ChR

Ti-, Tykehull(e) 1189 Nost 4, 1199 Abbr, 1199 (1232) Ch, 1208 et freq P, 1217 Pat, 1218 et freq FF, 1230 Lib, 1246 Ass 33 et freq to 1315 Pat

Ticahill 1156 YCh 186 Ticheall e. 13 BM

Tichehill', -hell' 1161–1168 P, Ti-, Tychill(e) 1280, 1290, 1302 Ebor

Thichehill', -hell' 1169 P, Thikehill', -hull' 1215 ChR, 1219 FF, 1236 Pat

Tickhill 1217 BM

Tykenhull' 1220 Cur

Ti-, Tykhill, -hil(e), -hyll 1249 RegAlb ii, 6d, 1252 YI, 1279–81 QW, 1311 NCyWills et passim to 1494 FF, Tykyll, -ill 1313 Dunelm, 1382 Test

Thykhyl 1297 LS, -hull 1390 Test

Tyckhull 1301 Abbr

Ti-, Tykhuill 1340 FF, 1347 AD vi, 1367 FF et freq to 1540 NCWills

Tekill(l), -yll 1363 YD ix, 1420 YI, 1500 FF

Tykell 1433, 1458 Pat, 1489 FF

Tickhill 1559 NCWills, 1590 Camd, 1597 SessnR et passim

Tickhill is usually and no doubt correctly derived from the OE pers.n. Tica (Goodall 284, DEPN s.n.) and hyll, though the first el. might also be OE ticcen 'a kid', with -k- from an oblique case, and
with a loss of -n normal in the north and occasional elsewhere, as in Tickford Bk 23. The sprinkling of forms with initial Th- (Thiche-, Thike-, Thyk-) also suggests that the first el. might be OE piccel 'a thicket, a dense undergrowth', but in any case the frequent AN inter-change of T- and Th- (cf. IPN 108–9) is likely enough in the name of a place which in the late eleventh century became an important Norman stronghold and the centre of the great honour of de Busli (cf. The Honour of Tickhill 1 supra). The hill itself became the site of the castle (cf. Castle Hill infra).

TICKHILL STREET-NAMES


BAGLEY FM, Bagalaia 1148, 1156 YCh 179, 186, -ley 1158–66 ib 175, Baggeley(e) 13 YD x, 1336 FF, 1355 Min.Acct 22, Bagle(y) 1373 Ipm, 1539 YI, (le) Bagelay, -ley 1411, 1427 YD x. Probably 'badger glade', v. bagga, leah. For the problems presented by the numerous Bag- p.ns. v. EPN i, 17. The interpretation suggested seems most likely; cf. also Bag Hill ii, 78, Bagley iii, 230 infra.

CASTLE HILL, named from the castle first erected by the Norman Roger de Busli (cf. Honour of Tickhill i supra and Hnt i, 232 ff), Castrum de Ti-, Tykehull 1220 Cur, 1285 KI et passim, the Castell of Tykhyll 1519 Star, the Castle of Tickhill 1569 TC, Tickhill Castle 1668 Surv, etc.; cf. also Castelker 1373 Min.Acct 19, Castle Meadow, Castle Paddocks, Castle Yard 1849 TA, v. castel.

DADSLEY WELL, Dadeslei(a) 1086 DB, Dadisle 1232 Ch, Dadewall 1379 PT (p), Dadesley Well Close 1643 Hnt, Dadsley Well 1841 O.S., 1849 TA, v. leah 'forest glade, clearing'. The first el. appears to be an OE pers.n. Dæddi, which is not recorded; it is, however, an established name theme (as in Dedhaeth, -uini LVD). A pers.n. Dæd, which has a weak form Dēda as in Deddington O 256, is unlikely as it should normally have given Dede- in YW, but the treatment of ñ in
p.n.s. is by no means consistent: Deddington itself has mostly Dad-spellings in ME. As also with the development of OE stræt to ME strat- in names like Strafforth (78), we have to assume a very early (probably OE) shortening of OE ëx to ë (giving ME a) in p.n. compounds. Cf. Phonol. § 2. v. Addenda.

FOLDS, Falda 1221 FF, Ed i BM, Folde 1336 ib, Est-, Westfold 1398 YD x, (the) Folds 1493 ib, 1556, 1569 WillY, 1604 FF, Foulds 1601 FF, Foles 1771 M. v. fald ‘a fold, a small enclosure for animals’.

LINDRICK, Lyndryk 1424 YD x, Lindrick Croft 16 Hnt, Lyndrik Crofte 1540 MinActt. ‘Narrow strip of land growing with limes’, v. lind, ric. OE ric appears to be used of ‘a narrow strip, esp. one growing with trees’, and the compound with lind appears several times, Lindrick (Bramham) pt. iv, Lindrick 148, pt. v, and as the name of an undefined district in Nt 12; there was also a f.n. Lyndrick in Ackworth ii, 95 infra. Cf. also Rastrick iii, 38, Cookridge (Adel) pt. iv, Escrick YE 267 (from eski ‘ash’); it also meant ‘a ditch’ (as in Skitterick ii, 168 infra); Lindrick Nt is described as bosco ‘wood’ and fossatum ‘ditch’. v. further EPN ii, 83.

MALPAS (lost)

le Maupas 1373 MinAcct 19, Manpasses (sic for Mau-) 1398 YD x, les Mowpassehenges 1425 ib, Mawpass Hill 1738 Hnt
Malpus-lane, -yng, le Malpus bryge 1427 YD x
Malpas-brig 1493 YD x, -meadow 1643 Hnt, Malpace 16 Hnt, 1540 MinAcct 71, Malpase meadowe 1668 Surv, Great & Little Malpas 1849 TA
‘The bad passage or track’, v. mal², pas. This name is of French origin (Vincent 212) and parallel to Malpas Ch; cf. also Malpas Hill 138 infra.

WOOLTHWAITE [\'wulfit]

Wlvathuait, -tue[it] 1148, 1156 YCh 179, 186
Wleetueit 1158–66 YCh 175, -thwait 1241 Riev, -thauyth 1254–68
Bodl 35
Wluait l. 12 Nost 56
Wluuethweit 1246 Ass 38d
Wolt(h)wayt 1368 Edmunds, 1379 PT (p), 1546 YChant
Wollethwayte 1424 YD x Wolwheite 1546 FF
Woolfit 1817 M, Wolfit 1822 Langd
'Clearing infested by wolves', v. úlfr (gen.pl. úlfa), þveit, and cf. Outhwaite La 181 of similar origin. The latest forms in -fit represent a common dial. development of thwaite.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are from 1849 TA 410. Other spellings dated 1373, 1540, 1609 are from MinAcct 19, 71, 17, those dated 16, 1643 are from Hnt i, those dated 1668 are from Surv 12/6B, 1741 WYEnr 338; all others given without source are from YD x.

(a) Aikwood (Haykewode e. 13 Nost 47d, Akewood 1643, ‘oak wood’, v. elk, wudu), America, Bagley Butts (les Baggelay buttes 1425, v. butte), Bagley Ing (Bagley Inges 1540, v. eng ‘meadow’), Bailey Croft (cf. Bailey Close, Baily Ings 16, Bailly Close 1540, v. baillie ‘bailiff’, croft, clos, eng), Balderdon Meadow, Bar Close, Barstile, Beck Close, Beck Roe (Beck Row 1741, v. bekkr, rāw), Beedale Well, Beedy Holme (v. holmr), Bellmer Close, Belsize (Wood) (v. bel³, assis), Bow Flat, Brack Hills, Bradley Close, Brick
Kiln Close, Bridle Stile (v. stigel), Broad Ing (v. brād, eng), Broadwater Ing (Brodewater 1410 Arm, v. brād, wæter), Brogins Daile, Broom Close 1741, Burges Acre (ME burgeis ‘burgess’, æcer), Burnt Stoops 1841 O.S., Busky Close (le Buskeyard 1545, ‘bush yard’, v. buskr, geard), Car House Close (Carhouse 1545, Carris or Carhouse 1822 Langd, cf. also the great Carr 1668, v. kjarr ‘marsh’, hüüs), Chordwood Close, Church Wong (Kirkewong 1373, Church W(h)ong(e) 16, 1668, v. kirkja, wang and North Wongs supra), Clayton Close, Cliff Close & Wood (v. clif), Cobb Dailes (Cobdales 1741), Cob Croft (the Cob Crofts 1741, cf. Cob Croft 105, etc. infra), Cocksfield, Coney Garth (Conygarth 1540, v. coning-erth ‘warren’), Cowpit Gate, Crabtree Close (le Crabtree 1540, v. crabbe, trēow), Crosslands Close, Cow Close, Cuckstool (ME kuku-stol ‘a cucking stool’), Cuthbert, Dam Close (the Dam Close 1643, the Damme close, v. dammr, clos and cf. the Mill Damme 1668), Damasin Reins (Damsins Reyns 1643, Damself Reyns (sic) 1668, probably ME damnseine, later damsin(e) ‘a damson’, and ON reinn ‘a boundary strip’, though ME damself ‘damsel’ is also possible), Dove Bush (le Dove Buske 16, 1540, v. düfe, buskr), Dove Cote Yard (ib 1741), Downs Common, Durham Hill (Durham hill 16, 1540, v. hyll, flat), East Croft (v. croft), East Ings (v. eng), Eight Acre Close (The Eight Acres 1643, 1668, v. eahta, æcer; cf. Three Roods ‘containing 3 roods, 14 perches’ 1668, Seaven Roods 1668, v. þreô, seofern, rōð ‘a measure of land’), Esp Flatt (The Aspes 16, lex Aspes 1540, v. æspe ‘aspentree’), Fawkefield, File Moor, Five Acres Close, Footgate Close, French Close, Goody Ing (cf. Godycroft 1424, 1425, 1540, Godecroft 1494, from the surname Goddy and eng, croft), Goose Croft, Guy Dale, Hackings, Middle & Top Hagg (v. høgg), Half Acres, Hallam Ings, Hammer Head, Hare Yard, Harworth Egg, Great & Little Hatfield, Herribeck (Herbeckes Close 1668, possibly for ‘Harry’s beck’, v. foll. f.n. and bekkr), Herril Ing & Herril Lane (Harellane 1381 YD vii, Harry Lane close 1643, Henry Lane 1668, ‘Harry’s lane’, from the pers.n. Harry (from Henry) and lane, eng), Holme Hill & Screed (le Holmes 1427, v. holmr ‘water-meadow’, hyll, skrið ‘landslide, scree’), Honey Spot (v. spot ‘piece of ground’), the Hop Yard 1741, Horn Croft, Horse Carr (the Hors Carr 1668, v. hors, kjarr), Middle & Near Hough (v. hōn), Irish Close, Little Ing, Little Wood Close (Littlewood Wong 1373, the Little Wood Close 1643, 1668, v. lytel, wudu, wang, clos), Littlewoods (Littlewood 1643, v. prec.), Long Close (16, 1540, v. lang, clos), Long Dale, Long Lands (le(s) Longelandes 1424, 1425, v. lang, land), Mean Bottom (v. (ge)mæne ‘common’, botm), Mill Close & Mill Ing (cf. the Mill Lane 1668, v. myln, clos, eng, lane), Mirey Gap 1841 O.S., Moor Close (-Closes 1741), Mostey, Mouse Park, Mustard Bridge (Mustrellebrygges 1430, possibly the first el. is a surname adapted from ME mustrevilers (from Fr. Moustervillers, now Montivillers in Picardy) ‘a mixed grey woollen cloth’ (cf. NED s.v. musterdevillers); the p.n. might perhaps also signify, ‘a bridge where such cloth was sold’, v. brycg), Nettle Croft, Nine Nooks (v. nök), Nookings, Northerton (Otherton wong 1373, v. tün, wang ‘meadow’; the first el. may be OE ðēr ‘second, other’, with n- from a wrong analysis of atten ‘at the’), Old Wife Bottoms & Yard, Orchard Close (The Orchard 16, le Orchyard 1540, v. orceard), Ox Pasture (The Ox pasture 1643, 1668, v. oxa,
pasture), Ox Pasture Head (1643, v. prec., hæafod), Oxen Flatt (Oxhouse Flat 16, Oxehouseflatt 1540, v. oxa, hús, flat), Paddock (v. paddock), Pinfold Close (v. pynd-fald), Pingle (the little Pingle 1668, v. pingel ‘small enclosure’), Plumb Tree Close, Pond Close & Yard, Pool Close, Possington, Potter Falls, Priest Bush, Ranskill, Raven Riddings (Ribard Rydyng 1545, v. rydding ‘clearing’, the first el. probably a pers.n.), Reed Close, Riddings (the Riddings 1643, v. rydding ‘clearing’), Saffron Lane Close (the Saffron lane close 1643, 1668, from ME saffroun ‘saffron, the crocus’ and lane, close), Sand Close, Sedge Close (le Segges 13, Segg close 1741, v. seeg ‘sedge, a reed’), Simon Willows, Sledge Car (cf. Sledge croft 1643, Slead Croft 1668, v. kjarr, croft, the first el. is probably ModE sledge, ME sledde ‘a drag, a cart on runners’, the two variants being represented by the spellings), South Field (the South Field 16, 1643, 1668, (le) South feld 1540, v. süd, feld), Stack Garth (‘stack yard’, v. garðr), Stone Briggs or Bridge (the Stone Bridge 1668, v. stān, brycg), Stoney Flatt, Sedge Close, Studding(s) Wood (v. studding), Stump Cross, Sunderland Croft (Sundirlandcroftes 1352 YD ii, v. Sunderland St supra), Swaiks, Thornitt Hill (perhaps pornett thorn copse’ and hyll), Thorpe Close Wood (v. ⟨porp⟩), Tinkers Close, Town Close (cf. (le) Tonfeld 1423, 1424, (le) tunfeld 1427, 1494, v. tūn, feld, clos), Upperhaugh (the Upper Hough 1741, v. höhn), Vicar Close, Vine Yard, Water Lane Close (the Water lane close 1643, 1668, Water Lane 1668, v. wāter, lane, close), West Field (le Westfeillde 1539, West field 1668, 1841 O.S., v. west, feld and cf. Eastfield 55 supra), West Ing (the West Ings 1741, v. eng), White Flatt, Wighills, Willows (v. wilig), Wilsick Close & Field, Windelforth (Windelford closes 1741), Winnery Close, Wong (cf. the Whong Leys 1741, and North Wongs supra), The Woods.

(b) Allenker 1276 (perhaps alren ‘growing with alders’ or the pers.n. Alan, and kjarr ‘marsh’), Bagley 3erde 1449 (v. geard), Benecroft 1427 (v. bēan, croft), Bertell Wells 1668 (v. wella), Byrkhened 1545 (v. bircen, hæafod), Braddeker 1423 (v. brād, kjarr), Broadhurst 1609 (v. brād, hyrst), Bulwells 1545 (v. bula, butt), Butt Lane 1668 (v. butte), le Chyffe 1545 (perhaps OFr, ME chef ‘chief’, in the sense ‘the top, upper end’), rote voc’ Cogwhel 1373 (v. cogge, hweól), Colsiwong 1373 (a pers.n. Colsi (an OE Colsige), wang), Cross flatt 1668 (v. cros, flat), Cumbholm 1202 FF (v. cumb ‘valley’, holmr ‘water-meadow’), Esckra Lane 1668 (probably eski ‘ash’, vrā ‘nook’), le Estsyde 1427 (v. ēast, side), Everetts close 1668 (the surname Everett and clos), le falle e. 13 Nost 47d (v. (ge)fall ‘a woodland clearing’), Flodeyates 1373 (ME flōd-yate ‘flood gate’), Goddard close 1668 (the pers.n. Godard and clos), Gores Brode 16, 1540 (ME gar-brede ‘broad strip in a corner of the common field’, v. gāra, bræðu), The Great Intake 1643 (v. intak), crucem de le hand 1540, Cross de la Hande 16 (v. cros, the last el. is probably hand, and the cross was no doubt one with hands or arms; NED s.v. hand § 18 cites Bulwer (1664) on the Roman custom of erecting a statue of Mercury with a hand pointing out the main road ‘in imitation whereof . . . we have in such places notes of direction; such is the Hand of St Albans’), le Heyds 1427 (v. hēafod ‘a headland in the common field’), le Hollebek 1424 (v. holr, bekkr), Hubberd Close 16, 1540 (the pers.n. Hubbard and clos), Hungrecrofte
LOWER STRAFFORTH (TICKHILL, WADWORTH)  59

1424 (’a poor enclosure’, v. hungor, croft), le Intak 1373, the Intacke 1668 (v. intak), Jusland 1545 (probably ’the Jew’s land’, v. Jewe, land), le Kestyguppe 1427, Kynnerdwell(hill) 1425 (a pers.n. Kinnard, from OE Cyneheard, and wella), Leech-, Leachcroft 1643, 1668 (the surname Leach and croft), Little Close 1643 (v. lytel, clos), Long Garth 16 (v. lang, garðr), Longlane 1427 (v. lang, lane), the Marrys 1557 WillY (v. mareis ’a marsh’), Merwanhengs 13 (from the fem. pers.n. Merwen (cf. Feilitzen 326) and eng), Le Monkhouse 1602 Arm (v. munuc, hús), Moriswra 13 (the pers.n. Morris and vrá ’nook’), le Northfeld, Campo Boriali 1540, North-field 1634 (v. norð, feld), Powreprice 1423, le Powrprysse 1424 (OFr pourpris ‘an enclosure’, cf. Purprise Wood in Wadsworth iii, 207 infra), le Sandegrave-hyll 1545 (v. sand, gref ’a pit’), (North) Seaven Lands 1668 (v. seofon, land), le Sybbehenge 1423 (OE sibb ’kin’, eng), Thirlehill 1276 RH (v. pyrel ’hole’, hyll), Tornewoode 13 YD vii, 1373 MinAcct 19 (probably in Tickhill parish, cf. Torne Wath 50 supra, either ’wood near the R. Torne’ or ’thorn wood’ v. porn, wudu), the two Carrs 1643 (v. kjarr), le Watergoyte (gutterii) 1421 (v. wæter, gota ’a channel, stream’), Willingley Leies 1668 (from Wellingley 60 infra and leah), Wolncrofte (sic for Wolve-) 1545 (v. wulf, croft).

xiv. Wadworth

Wadworth township now includes the former township of Stancil with Wellingley.

WADWORTH (103–5797)

Wadeword(e), -u(u)rde 1086 DB, 1165 P (p), 1208 FF, -wurda 1192 P (p), -worth 1199 (1232) Ch, 1200 Cur (p), 1201 ib, -worth 1218 FF, 1279–81 QW, -wurth 1286 Ass 6d, 1248 FF, 1291 Tax, -word 1360 YD ii

Wadewurde, Watthewurthe 1166 P (p)

Waddewirtha 1183–1200 YCh 817, -warzia 1190–1210 YCh 1011, -wurth’, -worth(e), -worth(e) 1200 ChR, Cur, e.13 YCh viii, 13 (1316) Ch, Nost 141d, YD vii, 1201 Abbr, 1202–8 Ass (p), Hy 3 BM, 1230 Ebor, 1230–40 Bodl 34 et passim to 1456 AD v, -w(o)rde, -word 1252, 1277, 1279 YI

Wadword e. 13 RegAlb ii, 646, c. 1295 Ext, -wruth, -worth 1257 Ch, 1316 Pat, 1379 PT, 1401 Pat, 1428 FA et freq to 1822 Langd

‘Wad(d)a’s enclosure’, from the well-evidenced OE pers.n. Wad(d)a, and worð. Cf. also Waddington pt. vi infra. Wadsworth iii, 199 infra contains the strong form of the name. The few spellings with Wathe- are perhaps due to Scandinavian influence (cf. Phonol. § 40).
Alverley, Alwardesle(a) 1190–1192 P (p), Alwardley 1238–54 Hnt, Allewerdeley 1280 Ass, Alworth(e)lay 1331 AD v, 1360 YD ii, Aluer-, Alverley 1538, 1608 FF. ‘Ælfweard’s clearing’, from the OE pers.n. Ælfweard and lēah. The later forms with Alvu- no doubt represent a persistence of the OE theme Ælf-.

Stancill

Steineshale 1086 DB
Stansale 1199 (1232) Ch, 1303 Aid, 1328 Banco, 1342 FF, 1428 FA
Stanshal 1218 FF
Stansall(e) 1303 KF, 1316 Vill, 1321, 1410 Arm, 1403 Pat et freq to 1596 FF

Goodall 269 suggests that Stancill is from an OE pers.n. Stân and hall ‘nook of land’, but this is doubtful, since this OE pers.n. is not evidenced with any certainty (cf. Stansfield iii, 177 infra) and apart from the DB spelling there is in the somewhat incomplete evidence a regular absence of the normal ME gen.sg. ending in -es. It is in fact more likely to be a compound of ON steinn or OE stân and ON salr, perhaps as an adaptation of an earlier OE stân-sæl (cf. sele¹); in either case it means ‘stone dwelling-hall’ and may well refer to a Roman villa, the site of which is some 200 yards north-east of the present farm (1" O.S. 103–6196).

Wellingley

Wellingleia, -ley(e), -lay, -yng- 1185 Dugd v, 1231 Riev, 1379 PT (p), 1494 FF, 1558 WillY, 1588 FF
Wellinlega 1199 (1232) Ch
Wellingelay 1246 Ass 6d
Welyngley 1374 YD xiii, 67, 1410 Arm
Wylynglay 1432 Test ii, Willingley 1596 FF

The origin of this and other similar names like Wellingham Nf, Sx 357 is difficult, but the latter seems to be from an OE Wellingas ‘dwellers by a stream’, a local folk-name from wella ‘well, stream’ with the suffix -ingas (EPN i, 300 § 4). Only one form in the spellings for Wellingley points to an OE gen.pl. Wellinga (ME Wellinge-), but the material is generally unrepresentative. We may take it to be ‘clearing of the stream-dwellers’, v. lēah. A stream rises some few hundred yards down Wellingley Lane. It may be noted that the OE pers.n. Wella (as suggested by Goodall) is unknown, and that deriva-
tion from OE *welíg* ‘willow’ is improbable, as the normal northern and midland form of that word is *wilig*.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are from 1764 *Glebe*. Spellings dated 1301 and 14 are AD v, 1765, 1767 *EnclA*; others dated without source are from YD vii.

(a) Alverley Closes (v. clos), Cover Beggar Field (ib 1767, *Coverbeggar feild* 1684 *Glebe*, cf. a similar f.n. in High Melton 77 *infra*), The Folly (v. folie), Hare Wells (Herwelles 1322, perhaps hēore ‘gentle, pleasant’ and wella), Sandfield 1767 (v. sand, feld), Wikefield 1677 (v. wic ‘dairy-farm’, feld).

(b) *le Bek* 1322 (v. bekkr ‘stream’), Bencroft 1301 (v. bēan, croft), Elreheg 1190–1210 YCh 1011 (‘alder enclosure’, v. elri, (ge)heg), *le Estwarddoles* 1328 (also *le West Wardedoles* 1322, v. dāl ‘share of the common field’), *le Huuedes* 1341 AD v (v. hēafod), *Hogh* 1385 BM (v. hōh ‘hill’), *le Holysyk* 14 (‘stream in the hollow’, v. hol, sic), *le Lunde* 1322, *Le Lound doles* (v. lūndr ‘a wood, a grove’, dāl), Northwehill 14 (v. norð, wella, hyll), *Odesthorp* 1324, 1355 MinAcct, 1373 Ipm (the location is not certain, ‘Odd’s outlying farm’, from the ON pers.n. *Odār* and þorp), *Philipcroft* 1327 (v. croft), *le Smaldoles*
1322 ('the narrow shares of the common field', v. smæl, dâl), *Smedridinges* 1190–1210 YCh 1011 ('smooth clearings', v. smēðæ, rydding), *Uvethecroft* 1190–1210 ib (v. croft, the first el. is possibly a pers.n., perhaps an OE fem. *Ufegyð*, not otherwise known), *Wirhal* 1218 FF ('myrtle nook', cf. Worrall 230 *infra*), *Wisend* 1301 (v. ende).

**xv. Warmsworth**

**Warmsworth** (103–5400)

*Wermes-, Wemesford(e) 1086 DB  Wirmeswrthe 12 (1308) Ch  
Wermesworthise (sic) 1196–1201 YCh 118  
Wermesw(o)rth(e), -worth c. 1100–15 YCh 1001, Hy 2 MaryH 6d, 1234 Ebor, 1235 FF (p), 1243 Fees, 1268 FF, 1273 BWr i et passim to 1412 Pat, -word 1360 YD ii  
Wermundesworth 1267 Ebor (p)  
Wermisworth, -ys- 1291 Tax, 1428 FA  Wermsworth 1332 YD ii  
Warmesworth(e) 1194–9 YCh viii, 1197 (1301) Ebor, 1352 FF, 1409 DiocV et passim to 1577 YD iii, -word c. 1250 BWr i  
Warveswurthe 13 AD i  

'Wermi's enclosure', v. worð. The first el. appears to be an OE pers.n. *Wermi* (WSax Wærmi), a strong form of the *Wærma* which lies behind Warndon Wo 175. This pers.n. is thought to have a particularly Mercian provenance, for so far it has appeared only in such WMidl p.ns. as Warmingham Ch and Warington Wa 274, as well as Warndon Wo, though OE Wēr-, Wǣrmund from which it is derived (cf. the spellings *Wermes-, -mundes-*) has a wider distribution (cf. Searle's examples s.n.).

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are from 1841 TA 423. Spellings dated 17 and 1764 are from Glebe. Spellings in (b) are BWr.

(a) Balby Rein (v. reinn 'boundary strip', here adjoining Balby township 27 supra), Beck Acre, Beck Field (The becke feild 17, v. Warmworth Beck supra, feld), High & Low Bence Croft (the new Benscroft 1764, v. croft, the first el. dial. bense 'cow-shed'), Brier Ridge, Bryan Close, Bun Flat, Calf Yard, Chaddock Croft (possibly the YW surname Chadwick and croft), Cliff Wood, Crabtree Flat, Dry Close, Dun Field Close (The Dunn feild 17, v. R. Don (RN.s.), feld), Greenhill Gate, Hanging Flat (the hinging flatt 17, the hanging flat 1764, v. hangende, hengjandi, 'steep', flat), Hunger Hill (v. hungor, hyll), Latchmoor Flat & Ings (probably læcc 'stream' and mór, v. flat, eng), Limekiln Close, Limestone Cliff, Lords Heads (cf. the Hades 1764, v. héafod 'headland in the common field'), Middle Field Cliff (le Midelfeld 1338 BWr 13, The Middlefeild 17, v. middel, feld), Old Leys, Ox Close, Rail Close, Ridding Close (v. rydding), Low Roods, Sally Goosehill Close, Sinks, Spittle Yard (Spittle yeards 17, v. spitel, geard), Town End Close, Warmworth Hall (v. hall), Warren (the warren 1764, v. wareine), Waver Close & Croft, the West Ings near Warmworth Church 1775 DoncD 838 (v. west, eng), West Side, West Yard, Wood Nook Close.

(b) Gledethorn 1273 (v. gleoda 'kite', þorn), North felde 1290 (v. norð, feld), le Norrdich 1273, le Northdikes 1319 (v. norð, dic), le Watrefeld 1398 (v. water, feld), le Wykus 1397 (v. wic).

xvi. Sprotbrough

1. CADEBY (103–5100)

Catebi, -by 1086 DB, l. 12 Nost 65, 1201, 1226, 1240 FF, c. 1250
Brett, 1251 Ass, 1277 YI et passim to 1521 Test vi
Caitebi 1190 P (p)
Cathebi 1202 FF
Cadeby 1479 Test iii, 1490 FF, 1556 WillY et passim, Kadeby 1696
PRHnP
Cadby 1480 YD xii, 109
Caide-, Cayd(e)by(e) 1543 FF, 1546 YChant, 1589 WillY

'Káti’s farmstead', v. bý. The pers.n. is ON Káti, ODan Kate, cf. Cadeby L. For the assimilation of -t- to -d- cf. Todwick 157 infra. On the later Cai-, Cay- forms v. Phonol. § 11.

64  WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE


FIELD-NAMES

Most modern field-names are amongst those of Sprotbrough 67 infra.

(a) Foulisyke 1841 O.S. (v. fül, sic), Skitholme 1841 ib (v. skitr, holmr).
(b) Cadeby Oxe Pasture 1621 FF (v. oxa, pasture), Sewer lande, Suer lande 1541 Min.Acct.

2. SPROTBROUGH (103–5402)

Sprotteburg 1086 DB, c. 1210 BWr 2, 1285 KI, -burgh 1303 KF, 1409 DiocV, 1474 Test iii
Sprotteburg(h) 1246 Ass 16, 1250, 1255 (1269) Ebor, 1279–81 QW, 1285 KI, 1303 Aid
Sprotburg(h) 1276 RH, 1279–81, 1293 QW, 1296 LacyComp, 1305 Ebor, 1316 Vill, 1348 Test iv et passim to 1590 Camd, -burowe 1517 Test v, -brugh 1546 YChant, -broughe 1578 NCWills
Sprodeburgh 1524 Test v, -brugh 1546 YChant
Sprodburgh 1525 Test vi, 1593 FF, -brough 1571, 1595 FF, 1641 Rates

Sprotbrough is one of the line of fortifications west of Doncaster in the Don and Dearne valleys (v. Introd.); the others in this series (Conisbrough 125, Mexborough 77, Barnburgh 80, Masbrough 186, Kexbrough 318, Worsborough 292 infra) have mostly personal designations, and it is therefore possible that the first el. of Sprotbrough is a pers.n. Sprot(t)a; a pers.n. Sprot is recorded in DB, as is Sprotulfus (of which Sprotta would be a normal shortened form); cf. Feilitzen 370, who also notes that the local distribution of Sprot suggests a Scandinavian origin. But Sprotbrough could be simply interpreted as ‘fortification overgrown with sprouts and shoots’ from OE sprota, as in Sroatley YE (which has a similar run of forms). The later Sprod- forms have a common assimilation of the voiceless -t- to -d-, as in Cadeby 63 supra or Todwick 157 infra.
ANCHORAGE FM, the Anchoridg house Chas i Rent, Ankeridge 1666 Visit, and ANCRES CHAPEL (site), le Ancres, Heremlitagium apud Sproteburgh, Capelle de Ancres juxta Doncaster, Ancresynge (prati) 1535 VE, Ancres 1538 WillY, Ancres House, Ancresse Inges 1546 YChant. On this chantry v. Hnt i, 348. v. ancra ‘a hermit, recluse’, hūs. Anchorage is probably an adaptation of Ancresynge ‘hermit’s meadow’, v. eng.

CUSWORTH

Cusewurde, Scusceurde 1086 DB
Cusseword 1194–9 YCh viii, 1197 (1301) Ebor, -worth(e)’ 1251 Ch, 1379 PT, 1401 Calv, 1404 MinAcct et freq to 1466 YD xii, 241 Cuseworth, -(w)orth(e), word c. 1200 BWr 1, 13 Brett, 1246 Ass 16, 1297 LS, 1303 Pat
Cuseworth’ 1208 Pat, -worth 1240 FF
Cusewurth 1237 FF
Custeworth’ 1243 Fees, -word 1312 BWr 6
Cukesworth 1280 Ass
Cutesworth 1303 Pat
Guseworth 1288 Baild
Cusworth 1487 Ipm, 1531 NCWills et passim to 1658 WillS

The ME spellings -z-, -sc-, -zc-, represent an actual -ts- (from earlier -ts-, -ds- or -ds-, cf. EPN ii, 92, -s²). Goodall 112 is therefore right in taking the first el. to be an OE pers.n. Cūðsa, which, as Ekwall remarks (DEPN s.n.), is a shortened form of OE Cūðsige or a derivative of Cūða with an s- suffix (on this formation cf. IPN 171–2). ‘Cūðsa’s enclosure’, v. worō.

NEWTON, Neweton 1379 PT, Newton 1525 FF, 1535 VE et passim to 1822 Langd, (-upon Donne, Olde-) 1546 YChant, (Long-) Chas i Rent, ‘new farmstead’, v. nīwe, tūn. For the affixes v. R. Don (RNs.), ald, lang.

SKINTHORPE (lost), Scinestorp 1086 DB, Skintoshp’ c. 1200 BWr 1, 1243 Fees, Skin-, Skynthorpe(e) 1246 Ass 33d, 1285 KI, 1369 FF, 1402 FA et freq to 1623 FF, (-feld) 1378 Wentw 68, Schintoshp(e) 1279 Yi, Schynthorp’ 1318 BWr 8, Skynnethorp 1343 FF, Skynythorp 1535 VE. On the site of this lost vill between Newton and Cusworth v. Hnt ii, 490. ‘Skinn(i)’s outlying farmstead’, v. porp. The first el. is the ON pers.n. Skinni (LindBN) or, if the DB form is to be
trusted, *Skinn*, an hitherto unrecorded strong form of it; *Skinni* itself is a byname meaning 'skinner'; cf. *Skinnerthorpe* (Sheffield) 213 infra.

**Wildthorpe** (lost), *Widuntorp* 1086 DB, *Wilthorp(e)* 1303 Aid, KF, 1403 Pat, *Wi-*, *Wylde thorpe(e)* 1344 FF, 1546 YChant, 1611, 1617 FF, *Wi-*, *Wylthorpe(e)* 1535 VE, 1591 et freq FF, 1598 SessnR, 1813 *EnclA*, -throppe 1597 FF. On the site of this depopulated manor v. Hnt i, 370 (who says that "Wildthorpe Cliffs are well-known to the sportsmen of the neighbourhood"); the name remained as that of some fields in this parish, *Wildthorpe Close & Flatt* 1847 TA 370. ‘Wild or desolate outlying farmstead’, v. *wilde*, porp. Hunter (Hnt i, 370) remarks that at “that high and exposed point between Melton and Cadeby there is a tradition that a village once stood, and that it was blown away, a violent storm sweeping down into the valley all the houses, to which some who relate the tradition add the church”. The DB form is difficult, but probably stands for OE *wildan*; cf. DB *Widtun* for Wilton YN 159 and Bishop Wilton YE 175 (also from *wilde*). Cf. Wilthorpe 304 infra.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a), which include some belonging to Cadeby 63 supra, are from 1847 TA 370. Spellings dated 1546 are from YChant, those dated 17, 1663, 1764 from Glebe, 1813 EnclA 124; others given without source are from Wentw.

(a) Adman Croft, Annus Flatt, Ashing Flatt (v. æsc, eng), Barcroft Flatt (ib 1813, v. bere ‘barley’, croft), Bason Close, Bean Croft, Blyth Field, Meadow & Tongues (Blythe Feldes 1546, possibly a surname Blythe (cf. Blyth Nt, 46 supra), feld, tunge), Bosville Carr, Bowling Green Close, Bracken Fitts Close (v. brakni, þveit), Broom Close, Bushy Park, Butler Close & Reans, Cadeby Common, Chapel Close, Church Balk & Leys (v. balca, ïêaah), Claypit Close, Cliff Plantation, Coal Pit Close, Cocking Flatt, Cock Shuts (v. cocc-sciete ‘a cock shoot’), Cotter Style (v. cottere ‘cottager’, stigel), Crabtree Flatt, Deer Pen Close, The Devil’s Elbow (Devils Elbow 1817 M), Doe Croft, Dole Field (Doll Field 1813, v. dāl ‘share of the common field’), Dun Meadow (from R. Don), Easter Croft, Foul Syke (v. fūl, sic), Fox Flatt, Fox Hills (Foxhill 1591 WillY, v. fox, hyll), Hall Burtlands, Hall Croft, Hanging Cliff (v. hangende ‘steep’, cliff), Hen Croft, Hengist Wood, Hill Greaves (v. hyll, græfe ‘copse’), The Holmes (v. holmr), Hovel Croft, Hunger Hill (v. hungor, hyll), Kiln Garth (v. cyln, garðr), King’s Grave Field, Lady Pit Bridge, Limekiln Close, Long Carr, Long Lands, Mapplebeck (v. mapel, bekkrr), Meanwell Leys & Syke (v. (ge)mæne, wella), Nawter Flatt (possibly ME nout herd ‘neat-herd’ from ON naut ‘cattle’, flät), North Acres Flatt (North Acres Field 1813), North Court, Park Flatt & Hill (v. park), Parson Flatt, Peas Hill (Peishills 1558 BWr 22, v. pise, hyll), Pen Flatt, Pissing Bush Close, Pond Close, Rean’s (v. reinn ‘boundary strip’), Chief & Far Ridding, Ridding Holt (v. rydding ‘clearing’), Rive Oaks Close & Field (Writhe-Oaks 1663, Rithoke feild, Riuoeake feild 17, Rive Oak field 1764, ‘the twisted oak’ from wriden ‘twisted’ (cf. wrid) and æō), Roe Croft & Ing, Sangwell, Stenhills, Stiff Land Close, Stocking (le Stockyng 1321, v. stoccing ‘clearing’), Stone Acre

5-2

(b) le Bailicroft 1310 BWr 4 (v. baillie ‘bailiff’, croft), Breriheued c. 1200 ib (v. brērig, hēafod), les Buttis 1321 (v. butte ‘a short strip’), the Chauntery House 1546 (the house of the Chantry of St Katherine), Cleycroft fields 1558 BWr 22 (v. clǣg, croft), the Croft 1318 ib 8 (v. croft), Ducriespit c. 1210 ib 2 (v. pytt), Halfe Flattes 1546 (v. half, flat), Henrodes 1546 (v. henn, rod1 ‘clearing’), Horsclos 1558 BWr 22 (v. hors, clos), Hunuorthedale c. 1200 ib 1, Lounde Close (‘a grete woode’) 1546 (v. lũdr ‘wood’), Margerie hyrne 1397 BWr 1 (the pers.n. Margery, hyrne), Oadley 1655 WillS (v. lēah), Radon felde 1368 (v. feld), Rosedyckes 1558 BWr 22 (v. ros, dic), the Saferon garth 1499 (ME saffroun ‘saffron, the crocus’, garôr), le Syck 1318 BWr 8 (v. sic), le Stonywoong 1321 (v. stāning, wâng ‘meadow’), Welle flatte 1378 (v. wella, flat), Wolfeterode l. 12 (the OE pers.n. Wulfgeat and rod1 ‘clearing’).

xvii. Adwick le Street

The Urban District of Adwick le Street also includes the Carcroft part of Owston township and Skellow township, both in Os Golodcross wapentake (ii, 31 infra), as well as the Langthwaite part of the former township of Langthwaite with Tilts (cf. 26 supra).

ADWICK LE STREET (103–5308)

Adeuuic, -wic, -uwinc, Hadewiuic 1086 DB
Addewic 13 Brett, -wyk 1262 FF
Adewyk, -wic, -wike 124 Font, 1269 Ch, 1279–81 QW, 1304 YI, 1428 FA
Awike 1248 YI
Attawik 1246 Ass 16, Athewyke(e), -wik 1259 FF, 1291 Ch, 1303 Aid, 1304 YI, 1316 Vill et passim to 1520 FF, (-by the Streete) 1546 YChant, Atehewke super Stratum (sic) 1554 FF, Athewicke by Streite 1566 WillY
Adwik, -wyk, -wick(e) 13 Brett, 1303 KF, (-up)on, (-by), (-in) the Street) 1565 FF, 1590, 1637 WillY, 1750 PRHtnP, 1769 PRFrick, Adwicke le Strete 1598 FF, (-Super Stratam) 1603 FF, Adwick le Street 1732 PRBw
Aithwike by (the) Strete 1529, 1550, 1557 WillY
Addik o' th Street 1765 PRThl
The somewhat earlier material of Adwick upon Dearne some 5 miles away (79 infra) more clearly suggests that Adwick means ‘Adda’s dairy-farm’ from the OE pers.n. Ad(d)a and wic. On -d- appearing as -th-, v. Phonol. § 40. This Adwick stands on the Roman Road (the Great North Road), v. le, stræt and Roads I.

HANGTHWAITE

Hangeneweit 1190, 1191 P (p), Hanggnethwayt 1248 YI
Hagenetueit, Hageneweit 1192, 1193 P (p), Hagenthweyt 1298 YI
Hangethwait 1246 Ass 25d (p), Hangwheyt 1259 FF
Haunthweyt 1269 Ch, Haunthwayt 1373 Ipm
Hamtwayt 1428 FA
Hamzhwayte 1543 FF, -thwait(e) 1606 FF, 1637 WillY
Handthwayte 1551 WillY

‘Hagni’s clearing’, v. pveit, and cf. the Norse p.n. Hoghnæþæit (Lindkvist 110). The first el. is the ON pers.n. Hagni, ODan Haghni, found independently in England (Feilitzen 282) and also in Hanlith pt. vi infra. The metathesised form Hang- has perhaps been influenced by the neighbouring Langthwaite.

LANGTHWAITE LANE, Langetouet 1086 DB, -twit 1165 P (p), -thait 1166 P (p), 1230–40 Bodl 40, -theyt 1323 MinAcct 16, Langethwait(e), -thwayt, -thweit 1167 P, 13 Brett (p), 1219 FF (p), 1251 Ass, Ed 1 Nost 11d et freq to 1316 Vill, Langetwait 1195–1205 YCh 822, 1303 Aid, -thauit 1279 YI, -wath 1303 KF, Langthwait(e), -thwait(e) 1323 Min.Acct 16, 1363 FF, 1379 PT et freq to 1573 FF, Langwhait 1502 Ipm, -thwayt 1523 YD iii, Langfitt 1641 Rates. ‘Long clearing’, v. lang, pveit. Langthwaite was formerly a separate township in Doncaster parish.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are modern (1935), 1843 TA 133 (Langthwaite) and 1847 TA 72 (Adwick le Street), the latter being marked (TA).

(a) Askam, Bell Field & Bell String Acre (the rent provided bell ropes for Adwick church), Chapel Fields (cf. Chapel Close TA), Clay Close, Crabtree Close TA, Deep Dale TA, Glebe, Grainings TA, Hatts, Little Ings, Long Doles, Long Lands, Low Beel, North Croft Hill TA, Park Croft, Pate Ings, Pinder Acre (Pinders Acre TA, ME pinder ‘one who impounds stray cattle’, æcer), Quarry Head (cf. Quarry (Close) TA), Size Ings, Sykes Close, Tyas Field TA, Whitehead Close TA, Willow Garth & Hills TA.

xviii. Hampole

This township now includes Skelbrooke (ii, 43) and Hamphall Stubbs (ii, 43 infra) from South Kirkby parish in Osgoldcross wapentake. Hamphall Stubbs, though in South Kirkby parish, was also formerly part of Hampole township.

HAMPOLE (103–5010)

Honepol 1086 DB
Hanepol(e) 1086 DB, c. 1090 Dugd iv, 1109–40 YCh vi, 1142–86 RegAlb i, 71b, 1155–70 et freq to 1214 YCh iii, vi, viii, 13 Dugd v, Pont, Taylor, 1230 Ebor, 1243 Fees, 1254 Nost 74 et passim to 1345 Ass 12d
Hampol(e) 1202–8 Ass, 1335 Baild, 1366 Test et freq to 1822 Langd, -poll(e) 1281 Ebor, 1428 FA, -pul(l) 1349 Test iv, 1393 ib i, 1459 KirkstRent, -poule 1449 Test ii, -paule 1467 ib iii, -pall 1540 MonRent

‘Hana’s pool’, from the OE pers.n. Hana and pōl. This was Richard Rolle’s Hampole. Cf. Hamphall Stubbs ii, 43 infra.
LOWER STRAFFORTH (HAMPOLE, BRODSWORTH) 71


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1721 WYEnr 183–5.

(a) the Barley Crofts, the Crabtree Close, Fieldalls (v. feld, dāl), the Middle field, Nine Acres, the Oxclose, the Stubbridge (v. stubb, hrycg).

xix. Brodsworth

Brodsworth (103–5007)

Brochesuworde, Brodesuurse, -worde 1086 DB

Brodesswrede, -word(e) 1156 YCh 1860, 1173 ib 197, 1180–5 ib viii, 1185–96 ib vi, 1238 Pont, 1300 Ebor, -worth 13 Brett, YD ix, 1229 Ebor, 1299 Abbr, 1303 KF et freq to 1534

Willy, -wrth 1221, 1226 FF, -wrth 1250 Ebor

Brodisworde 1180–5 YCh viii

Bredesworth 1246 Ch

Brodsworth, -worth 1285 KI, 1291 Tax, 1303 KF et freq to 15

Sawal 193

Bradesworth 1376 FF

Broddisworth 1394 Linds

‘Brodd’s enclosure’, v. worð. Although there is a well-evidenced ON, ODan pers.n. Broddr, since OE worð is very rarely combined with an ON word or name we should prefer Ekwall’s suggestion of an OE pers.n. Brord; Brodd is not recorded, but it would be a strong and normally dissimilated form of the well-evidenced OE Brorda; Redin 45 notes a parallel weak form Brodda and Feilitzen 208 a variant Borda from DB, whilst Bord, the strong form of the latter enters into Balsall Heath, Bordsley Wo 351, 365, and other p.ns.
Lound Hill, Lond, Lound 1379 PT (p), le Lunde 1535 VE, le Lownde 1587 Crewe 369, Lound Close(s) 17 Glebe, 1718 PRBrods, v. lündr ‘a small wood, a grove’.

Pickburn

Picheburne 1086 DB
Pike-, Pykeburn(e) 1180–5 YCh viii, 1202, 1208 FF, 1219 Ass 16d, 1226 FF, 1243 Fees, 1246 Ass 30d et passim to 1418 YD vi, -bourne 1248 YI (p), -borne 1304 YI

Pick-, Pyckeburn(e) 13 Taylor i, 1276 RH, 1303 Aid, -bourn 1315 Pat

Pickburne 1279 YI
Pickburn(e) 1316 Vill, 1624 PRBrods
Pykbourne 1323 MinAcct 16, -burn 1401 Calv, 1413 YI, 1476 Pat
Pig-, Pygburn(e) 1428 FA, 1429 YD vi, 1483 BM, 1499 Ipm, 1527 FF et passim to 1771 M, Piggeburne 1572 YD xiii, 68

‘Pike stream’, v. pic! (ii), burna. An unrecorded OE pers.n. Pīca (found in some p.ns.) is also possible, but the obvious solution seems the better. On the voicing of -k- to -g- before -b-, cf. Phonol. § 52.

Scausby

Scalchebi 1086 DB
Scalsbi c. 1147 Dugd v
Scalcebi, -by 1156 YCh 186, 1166–94 ib vi (p), 1199 (1232) Ch
Scalubi 1173 YCh 197
Scaucebi, -by 12 Pont (p), 1196 P (p), 13 Brett, Taylor, 1202–8 Ass (p), 1205, 1208, 1221 FF, 1246 Ass 22, 1247 YI (p), 1257 Ch et passim to 1428 FA, Skawceby 1246 Ass 38d, Scoueby 1303 Ebor, Scawceby 1532 FF
Scousby 1226 FF
Scauteby 1316 Pat (for Scauseby)
Scauseby 1316 Vill, 1379 PT, 1418 YI, 1479 WillY
Schauseby 1546 YChant
Scausbye 1620 PRBrods, Scawsby 1641 Rates
Scorsby Hall 1771 M

Although the DB form could suggest the ON pers.n. Skálkr (a byname from ON skálkr ‘a slave’, cf. LindN, LindBN) as first el., the very persistent medieval spellings with medial -ce- (which is a common spelling for -ts-, -ds- or -ðs-, cf. -ð in EPN ii, 92) point
rather to an original ON Skálds-by ‘Skald’s farmstead’, from the ON Skald, gen.sg. Skalds, a by-name from ON skáld ‘a poet’ (Lind BN), and by. The ME -au- spellings are AN (cf. IPN 113 § 6), and the later -au- forms (finally represented by Scorsby) are a normal dialectal development (cf. Phonol. § 6).


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are modern (1935), except when marked TA when they are from 1847 TA 72, or O when they are older spellings collected from local records in 1935. Forms dated 1208 are FF, 17 Glebe, and others dated without source PRBrods.

(a) Bate Lane Yard 1718, Beat Close (v. bete ‘rough sods’), Boothill Field, Bordale Field TA, Bowards Yard 1718 (Bower yard 17, v. bür1 ‘cottage’, geard), Brig Field (cf. Briggclose 17, v. brycg), Burden Lane, Carr Pond Close TA (v. kjarr, ponde, clos), Carrs Close, Climbing-tree flatt 1718, Clipstone, Crabtree Field (Crabtree Close O), Crag Field (Crag Close O, v. cragge), Custs Yard 1718 (the surname Cust, geard), Dovecote Croft O
(Duffcoate yard 17, v. důfe, cot, geard), Downing Close (ib O), East Field (Eastfield 1718), Fir Tree Field TA, Foss Field TA (v. foss¹ 'ditch'), Forsters Yard 1718, Halsteads TA (v. hall, stede), Havercroft (ib TA, v. hafri 'oats', croft), Hollow Leys TA (v. hol¹, lēah), Ings (v. eng), The Kirk-Yard Close 1718 (v. kirkja, geard), Laith Close (v. hlaoa 'barn'), Limekiln Close TA, Long Acres (v. lang, æcer), Long Field TA, Long Croft (cf. The Croft 1718, v. croft), Millfield 1718, Orchard Flat TA, Ox Close TA, Pease Close TA (v. pise, clos), Pond Field TA, Quarry Close (The Quarry Close 1718, v. quarriere, clos), Great Quarry Field (The Great Quarry 1718, v. prec.), Red House Closes, Saint Foy's Leys TA (sainfoin, a forage plant, lēah), South Carr TA (v. kjarr 'marsh'), Spetchill Close (probably 'speech hill', v. spēc¹, hyll), Stocking Close (v. stoccing), Street Field (ib 1830 EnclA, cf. Roman Ridge supra), Tup Close TA (v. tup 'a ram', clos), Viccaridge Lane 1718, Well Head Field (cf. Robert atte Welle 1328 Banco, v. wella), West Field (ib 1718), Windmill Field 1830 EnclA, Yaud Hill Field TA (v. jālda 'a nag', hyll).

(b) antrum australe, antrum boreale 13 Taylor i (Lat antrum 'cave'), Bakehousshille 13 YD ix (v. bæc-hús, hyll), le Beck 13 YD ix (v. bekkr 'stream'), Cole stocking' 1208 (v. col¹ 'charcoal', stoccing 'clearing of stumps'), Garebrodeflad 1208 (ME gar-brode 'broad strip in the corner of the common field', v. gāra, brāðu, flat), Haluedol' 1208 ('half a share in the common field', v. half, dāl), Herdeng' 1208 ('meadow hard to till', v. heard, eng), Heuetland 1208 (v. hēafod-land), Holegate 1208 ('hollow way', v. hol², gata), Rye Close 1546 YChant (v. rýge, clos), Scarth 1208 (ON skarð 'an opening, a gap'), Tenrodes 1208 ('ten roods of land', v. tēn, rōd³), Wat'bosc' 1208 (v. wæter, buskr 'bush').

xx. Marr

Marr (103–5105)

Marra, Marle 1086 DB
Marra(m) (Lat) c. 1100–15 YCh 1001, 1158–67 ib vi (p)
Mara(m) (Lat) 1136–40 YCh 1469, 1154–61 ib 1477, 1161 ib 1482, 1250 FF
Mar 1196 P (p), 1199 (1232) Ch, 1200 Cur, 13 Brett, 1248 YI (p), 1251 Ass, FF, 1329 Roche et freq to 1525 Test vi
Mare 1268 FF, 1285 KI, 1428 FA
Marre 1316 Vill, 1458 YD vi, 1529 YD xii, 295, 1531 FF, 1558
WillY, Marr 1499 Ipm et freq to 1733 PRHtnP
Merre 1379 PT
Meare 1597 SessnR

ON marr ‘fen, marsh’; Marr is on a hillside and the allusion must be to some patch of ground that was once marshy.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1847 TA 275. Spellings dated 1250, 1251, 1268 are FF, 1538, 1540 and 1608 MinAcct 34, 50, Chas i Rent 29/34.

(a) Bilham Style (cf. Bilhamgate 1608, v. Bilham 86 infra, gata, stigel), Birkmore (v. birki, mør), Church Field, Copley Close, Double Gate Close, Dry Close, Golden Furlong, Grey Stone Holt, Grindale (v. grêne1, dæl), Hallsteads (v. hall, stede), Horse Close, Lambs Close, Leys Close (lez Lyes Chas i, v. lêah), Man Wood (cf. Mendale 1608, perhaps ‘common wood and share’, v. (ge)mæne, wudu, dâl), Middle & Far Flatts (v. flat), Nooking Croft, Parsons Piece, Quarry Close & Head (le Quarreygate 1608, Chas i, v. quarriere, gata), Scalpy Hill, Sun Field, Three Legs, Town End Close, Vickers Holt, Well Head Close, White Cross Close, Woodland Field.

(b) Amyas thyng 1538 (the surname Amyas, ping ‘property’), Bawneburghe gate 1608 (‘the road to Barnburgh (8o infra)’, v. gata), Blakemooneday buske 1608, -Monday- Chas i (Black Monday ‘Easter Monday’ (an unlucky day) and buske), Bradley Chas i (a common p.n., ‘broad clearing’, v. brâd, lêah), Crosflat 1250 (v. crox, flat), lez Dykes 1608 (v. dic), le Eaststokeinge, -stockinge 1608, Chas i (v. ēast, stockin ‘clearing’), Edwynesgaterode 1268 (the pers.n. Edwin (OE Ædwine), gata ‘road’, rod1 ‘clearing’), Emotis 1268 (‘rivers’-meets’, v. ēa-môt), Fatte thyng 1538 (v. ping ‘property’), Flatte thyng 1540 (v. flat, ping ‘a property’), Fleete brygge 1540 (‘stream bridge’, v. fleot, brycg), Halekstrete 1250 FF (possibly OE hale ‘cavity’, ME halke ‘corner, nook’ and stræt), Headgates 1608, Heads gate Chas i (v. hêafod, gata), Houseedes 1608 (perhaps hûs, hêafod, ‘head-
lands near the house'), Hungerhill 1608, Hungar Hill Chas 1 (v. hungor, hyll), Li-, Limestone hill 1608, Chas 1 (lime-stone and hyll), Lyster thinge 1538, 1540 (the surname Lister and ping 'property'), Merscal 1268, Pigborne feild 1608 (v. Pickburn 72 supra, feld), the Preistes house 1608 (a house of the Priors of H Ampole, MinAcc 50), Raveneswra 1251 (the pers.n. R aven (OE Hrafn, ON Hrafn) and vrá 'nook of land'), Ryderinge 1268 (v. rydding 'clearing'), Shortwood 1608, Chas 1 (v. sceort, wudu), le South(e)feild 1608, Chas 1 (v. süd, feld), Thirslande, Thysrsc(gote) 1268 (probably a compound of OE pyrs 'giant' and pēac 'a hill', v. land, gota 'stream'), Wolf(e)pitte(s) 1608, Chas 1 ('pits for trapping wolves', v. wulf, pytt).

xxi. High Melton

High Melton (103–5101), formerly Melton on the Hill

Middeltun, Mideltone, Medeltone 1086 DB
Madaltuna 1148 YCh 179
Meheltonie 13 AD v
Mealtona 13 Dugd v
Methelton' 1208 FF, Methylton 1252 YI
Meauton 1252 YI, Meuton 1269 Ch
Meltun, -ton 1248 YI, 1276 RH, 1279–81 QW, 1303 KF, 1316 Vill et passim to 1428 FA, (-le He(y)g) 1285 KI, (Hegh-) 1342 FF, 1379 PT, 1425 Pat, (High(e)-) 1403 Pat, 1569 WillY, 1739 PRHtnP, (Hie-) 1546 WillY, (-super montem) 1535 VE, 1675 Comm 52, (-up)on (the) Hill) 1546 FF, 1590 WillY et freq to 1771 M, Melton on the Hill als. Heigh Melton 1588 FF

'Middle farmstead or village', v. middel, tūn; it is half-way between Sprotbrough and Barnburgh. The history of the forms is interesting. OE middel was replaced by the cognate ON meðal (in Medel-, Methelton, etc.). Through AN influence medial -ð- was replaced by a hiatus-filler -h- (Meheltonie) and then lost (Mealtana, Melton), and sometimes the -l- was vocalised (Meau-, Meuton); on these AN changes cf. IPN 110, 111, Zachrisson, ANInfl 146 ff. Bolton 83, pt. iv, pt. v and West Melton 114 infra have similar developments through French influence. For the affixes 'high' and on the hill', v. hēah, hyll.

Bath Ponds, 1841 O.S., v. bæð, pond. Hangman Stone, 1764
Glebe, Hangman's Stone Corner 1849 TA 282, probably marking a place (at a road-junction and the junction of four townships) near Barnbrough Cliff where felons were hanged. Melton Brand, 1817 M, Brand 1849 TA, v. brand 'a place cleared by burning'.
LOWER STRAFFORTH (MELTON, MEXBOROUGH) 77


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1849 TA 282.


(b) Esselouenou 13 AD v.

xxii. Mexborough

MEXBOROUGH (103-4800)

Mechesburg 1086 DB, c. 1155-72 YCh 1674, -burch(h) 1121-7 ib 1428, 1127 ib 1435, 1173 ib 197, 1189 Nost 4, Mekhesburc 1156 ib 186

Mekesburc(h) 12 Nost 49d, 1119-47 ib 73, c. 1130-40 YCh 1466, 13 Nost 57d, 1215 ChR, 1240 Ebor, Mekesburg' 1143-54 YCh 1664, 1154 Nost 17d, 1205 FF et freq to 1280 Ass, 1285 KI, -burgh 1234 Ebor, 1249 RegAlb iii, 92b, 1316 Vill, 1331 Ass 5, 1335 FF et passim to 1535 VE, Mekisburgh 1347 Baild, 1479 Brett Mekesburg 1196 P, Mekeburgh 1249 RegAlb iii, 92b Mikesburg' 1263 Ebor, Mikisburgh 1521 Test vi Mexseburgh 1362 YD vi, 63, Mexburgh(e) 1529, 1585 FF, 1593 YD i, (als. Mexburrowe) 1591 FF, -burgh 1546 YChant, Meix-burgh(e) 1596 YD i

'Meoc's fortification', v. burh and cf. Introd. The pers.n. Meoc is either an unrecorded OE Meoc (from OE mēoc 'meek'), found in Meoces-dun BCS 801, or the ODan pers.n. Miuk (from ON mjukr 'meek'); the latter pers.n. is best evidenced in OEScand.
CROSS GATE, HALL GATE (cf. the Hall 1828 Hnt, v. hall, gata), HIGH ST, HIRST GATE.

STRAFFORD SANDS (lost), 1822 Langd, 1840 TA 109; it is possibly the source of the surname Stratford' 1323 MinAcct 16. This place was no doubt the meeting-place of Straforth Wapentake (1 supra). It was a ford which carried the Roman road, locally called Roman Ridge, across the R. Don, v. stræt, ford; on the form of this and the wapentake name v. Phonol. § 2.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1840 TA 284. Other spellings dated 13, 1479 are Brett, those dated 1633, 1663, 1764 are Glebe.

(a) Adwick Cross (v. Adwick upon Dearne 79 infra, cros), Bank, Belstring Flatt (The Belstring flatt 1633, Bellstring flat 1764, ‘a flat the rent of which went to maintain the church bell-ropes’, cf. Bell Cross 66 supra), Bewill (Bewhill 1633, Bewel(l) 1663 1764, probably beaw ‘gadfly’ and hyll), Brier Hill (Brerihill 13, v. brerig, hyll), Brook Roods, Broome Close, Bull Balk & Green (v. bula, balca, grēne4), Cat Balk, Chapel Pit, Cherry Garth, Child Acre, Coally Pond (Cooley Ponde 1633 Glebe, probably col ‘(char)coal’, lēah, v. pondæ), Coalpit Close, Cock Ing Acre, Consibro Leys (v. Consibrough 125 infra, lēah), Cow Ing, Crane Lands, Crimmon Flat, Don Pottery 1822 Langd, Dun Close (v. R. Don (RNs.), clos), Fishpond Close, Gorlands (Corland 13, Gorlands 1633, Garlands 1764, ‘triangular plots in the common field’, v. gāra, land), Gorse Croft, Grimescroft (1633, the OE, ON pers.n. Grim and croft), Half Downs, Kirkholme (v. kirkja, holmr), Land Ends, Great & Little Leach, Leech (v. læce), Limekiln Close, Long Doles (1764, v. lang, dāl ‘share of the common field’), Long Lands, Low Field (1764, v. lágr, feld), Meaning Close (‘common meadow’, v. (ge)māne, eng), Miry
LOWER STRAFFORTH (MEXBOROUGH, ADWICK) 79

Wells, Newgate Close, Old Moor, Owler Pits (v. alor, pytt), Pear Yard, The Pinfold (v. pynd-fald), Rakes Close (The Rackes 1633, dial. rack 'a narrow path', v. hraca), Reckin Hill (Reken(h)yll 1479, Rikinhill 1633, possibly dial. reckon (from OE racente or ON rekendr 'chain') generally used of 'a chain or bar to hang pots over a fire' (cf. EDD s.v.), but the application is obscure, v. hyll), Reignends 1764 (v. reinn 'boundary strip', ende), Rye Croft, Screed (v. skrið(a) 'land-slide, scree'), Skitholme (Skytholme 1596 YD i, v. skitr 'dung', holmr 'water-meadow'), Slade Bank (Slatebanke 1479, v. slæd 'valley', banke), Smith Ings, Spittlefull Leys (Spittlefeild Leyes 1663, v. spitel 'hospital', feld, lêah), Stanley Greave, Stony Bank Rein (Stonishe banke 1633, v. stânig, banke), Swan Dyke Field, Tailsmall Close (Tayles Smoles 1764; the first el. may be tægl 'tail, projecting piece of land', the second is obscure), Thunnock (Thonock 1633, -ick 1663, Thunock 1764, probably 'thin oak', v. þunnr, ác and cf. Thonock L), Wash Nooking 1764 (v. wesce, nøk), Wellsfield & Wells Land, Wet Furrows (Wett furs 1633, v. wêt, furh), Wheat Croft, Willow Garth & Holt.

(b) Almond furlong 1633 (the surname Almond, furlang), Carty Meares 1633, Cop 1479 (v. copp 'the top of a hill'), Cosyns land 1606 FF (the surname Cousins and land), Gategraynes 13 ('road forks', v. gata, grein), the Me(a)res 1593 YD i (v. mere 'pool'), Mekesburclif 1224, 1280 Nost 54, 117 (v. clif), Mekesburclifeth c. 1270 ib 53 (probably ON hafud-'), Mekesburclifstoc 13 ib 51d (v. stoc 'secondary farmstead'), Middlefeild & Netherfield 1633 (v. middel, neoðera, feld), Ploncke close 1633 (ME planke in the sense 'blank bridge' (cf. Planks 45 supra) or as a surname, v. clos), le Rages 13 (the origin is doubtful but it might be the word ragge 'rough stone' or ragu 'lichen'), Standgate 1479 (v. stân, gata).

xxiii. Adwick upon Dearne

ADWICK UPON DEARNE (103-4701)

Hadewuic 1086 DB, Haddewic c. 1155-72 YCh 1674, Hadwic 1189 Nost 4
Adewic 1086 DB, -wic 12 YD x, 1119-35 Nost 7d, 73, 1121-7 et freq YCh 1428, e. 13 Nost 68d, -wich 1196 P, -wyk 1280 Ch
Athewic 1158-67 YCh vi, -wyk(e) 1252 YI, 1379 PT, 1409 DiocV, Athwyke 1505 BM
Adwic 1166 P (p), Addwic en la Heye 13 Nost 143d
Addewyc(k), -wic, -wyk(e) 13 YD xiii, 56, 1215 ChR, 1227 Nost 6, Ed 1 ib 11d, 1298 YI, 1314 Pat et passim to 1483 YD vi, 68, (-iux' Boulton) Ed 1 Nost 68
Awic 1207 Cur
Adwike, -wyke, -wick, -wyck 1441 DiocV, 1496 FF et passim, (of Derne) 1530, 1556 WillY, (-up on, -on Derne) 1546 YChant, 1558 FF, 1588 WillY

‘Adda’s dairy-farm’, v. Adwick le Street 68 supra. The affixes are Bolton upon Dearne 83 infra, R. Dearne (RNs.), and (ge)hæg.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1843 TA 424.


(b) The Far Mars 1684 Glebe (v. mersc).

xxiv. Barnburgh

Barnburgh or Barnbrough (103–4803)

Berneborc, -burg 1086 DB
Barneburg(h), -burc(h) 1086 DB, 1148 YCh 179, 1147-53 ib vii (p), 12 (freq) Nost 57, etc., 1164-81 BM, 1185-96 YCh vi (p), 1190 P (p) 13 Leewes 295, 1215 ChR et passim to 1441 DiocV, -berg 1243 Fees
Barnaburc(h) 1147-53 Nost 57d, 1148-52 YCh viii, 1156, 1173 ib 197
Barm(e)burgh 1379 PT, 1495 FF, -borghe 1529 FF, -brough(e) 1604 FF, (alias Barnethorp) 1608 FF, (-super dun) 1724 PRHtnP
Berneburgh 1418 YI
LOWER STRAFFORTH (BARNBURGH) 81

Branburgh 1507 Test iv
Baronbroughhe 1573 WillY, -burgh upon Derne 1577 Arm
Bambrougheg 1638 SessnR

'Biarni's fortification', v. burh and cf. Introd. On the ODAn pers.n. Biarni and the forms of Barnburgh v. Barnby Dun 17 supra. In the spellings Barm(e)-, Bam-, -n- is assimilated to -m- by the following -b-. In the affixes dun is clearly an error for R. Dearne.

BARNTHORPE (lost)

Bernolftorp a. 1158 Nost 58d (YCh viii)
Bernethorp 1260 FF, 1379 PT (p)
Barnethorp 1362 YD vi, 1532 FF, Barnthorp(e) (Grange) 1596, 1614, 1622 FF
Bernolthorp 1387 Nost 59d
Barnolthorpe 1582 FF
Barmethorpe Grandge 1537 WillY

'Bernulf's outlying farmstead', v. þorp. The pers.n. is from OE Beornwulf or ON Bjørnulfr (cf. Feilitzen 200). The place could not have been named from the Bernulf whose son Radulphus is mentioned in 1387 Nost 59d, though the continued local use of the personal name is interesting. The p.n. has been adapted to the form of Barnburgh.

HARLINGTON

Herlatona 1147–53 Nost 57, 57d (YCh viii)
Herlinton c. 1150 Nost 57, Herlington(a), -yng- 1154–9 et freq YCh viii, 1191 P, l. 12, 1208–37 Nost 58–9, 1260 FF, 1280 Ch et passim to 1418 YI, Herligtun’ 1215 ChR
Harlington, -yng- 1418 YI, 1495 FF et freq to 1604 ib


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1840 TA 31. Spellings dated 1684 and 1764 are Glebe, 1748 WYEnr 374–5.

(a) Bell Close (1764, cf. Bell Cross 66 supra), Bettress Ing (Bettrice Ing 1684, the fem. name Beatrice and eng), Brackenvit Close (Blakinfitt 1684, v. brakni, pveit), Broad Ing, Bull Close 1748, Bull Croft, Calf Croft, Carr Close, Causeway Close, Coalpit Close, The Croft, Damstead (v. dammr, stede), The Fleet (v. fîot), Goosberry Yard 1748, Goosebutts Close, Gorber Close, Hall Croft (Halcroft 1684, v. hall, croft), Hall Ing (v. eng), Hangings & Hangwood, Holt Close, Hood Croft, Hop Ing (Hobing 1684, v. eng), Horse Close 1748, The Kennels, Kirker Close (Kerker close 1684, Kirker close 1764, perhaps kirkja, kjarr), Laith Close, Lock Croft (ib 1684, 1764, v. loc ‘bolt, lock, fold’, croft), Margery Bower 1748 (v. bûr1), Mill Close, Moor Close, Page Hole (ib 1684, 1764, v. holt, Page probably a surname), Pingle (v. pingel ‘enclosure’), the Pond Close 1748, Priest Croft, Quarry Field 1822 EnclA, Rails Close, Riddings Sand Pit, Simon Ing, Soughbridge Holme, Sunny Croft, Swainherds (Swainherds Field 1822 EnclA), the Thistle Crofts 1748, Tongue (Close), Vivers Close (Vivers 1684, ME vivere ‘pond’), Water Furlong, Well Acres 1748, Wet Acres, the Wheat Close 1748, Wood Hole Flatt.

(b) Bee-lands 1764, Neither Lingings 1684 (v. neoðera, lyng, eng), Pike Acre 1764 (v. pic1, æcer), Pittevelle sik’ c. 1150, 1208–37 Nost 57–9, Pikelwell 1684 (v. pytt, wella, the later Pikel- being a reduction of this), Samuell Box flatt 1684 (v. flat), Stagaldescoft 1147–53 Nost 58 (YCh viii) (Stagald probably a pers.n., croft), Windygreaues 1764 (v. wind, græfe ‘copse’), Wosindale 1684.
xxv. Bolton upon Dearne

This parish and Thurnscoe (91 infra) now form Dearne Urban District.

Bolton upon Dearne (103–4604)

Bodel-, Bodetone 1086 DB
Bowoltona e. 12 Nost 7 (YCh 1428)
Boelton 1164–81 BM, 13 Brett, 1236 Fees, Bouelton’ 1249 RegAlb ii, 7, Bohilton Ed 1 BM
Bouton’ 1190 P
Boolton 1215 ChR

Boulton 13 Brett, 1248 Ebor, 1249 RegAlb iii, 92b, 1269 Ch, 1276 RH, 1280–90 Bodl 41 et passim to 1597 SessnR, (-in Dirnesherth) 13 Brett, 1317 Pat, 1390 Brett, (-super, -on Dyrn(e), Dirn) 1280, 1300 Ebor, 1309 BM et freq to 1355 YD x, (-juxta Wathe) 1302 Ebor, Bowlton 1572 FF
Bolton 1285 KI, 1301 YI, 1379 PT et freq, (-up)on Dyrne) 1300 Ebor, 1344 FF et freq to 1400 Pat, (-super, -upp)on Dern(e)) 1467 Pat, 1495 FF et freq to 1605 FF, (-super Deyrne) 1492 Test iv, (-super Dearne) 1675 Comm 52

‘An enclosure with its buildings’, v. bó-al-tūn. The name occurs several times in YW. On the AN influence in the development of the name cf. High Melton 76 supra. For the affixes v. R. Dearne (RNs.) and Wath upon Dearne 118 infra. Dirnesherth would appear to be the name of a small district; it is a compound of the r.n. Dearne and OE erō ‘ploughed land’ or eorđe ‘earth, soil’. There is a little doubt about the identification of twelfth-century Nost forms, since both Bolton on Dearne and Bolton Percy pt. iv infra were in the Percy fee. Picot de Percy (who is a party in the above documents) seems to have held the land here (cf. Skaife, DB 129 n).

Goldthorpe

Gulde-, Godetorp 1086 DB
Goldetorp 1086 DB, -thorp(p) 1307 YD vi, 61, 1386 YD v, 1528 FF
Goldtorp 1197 P (p), c. 1219 Fees, -thorp(e) 1285 KI, 1522 Test v et freq
Goulторp’ 1219 Fees
Goldtorp’ 1227 Ch, -thorp(e) Hy 3 BM, 1276 RH, 1298 YI et freq to 1400 Pat
Gowthorp 1572 FF
Gouldthorpe 1616 FF

'Golda's outlying farmstead', v. ðorp. The pers.n. is OE Golda; the DB form Gulde- has been partly influenced by the cognate ON Gulli.

Bolton Common, Commons 1759 EnclA, cf. Common Close 1839 TA.

FIELD- NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1839 TA 55. Spellings dated 13 are Brett, 1355 YD x, 1463 Hnt, 1541 MinAcct, 1684 and 1764 Glebe, 1759 EnclA.

(a) Bank End, Barrow Syke, Battering Flatt, Black Bank, Blind Hole 1841 O.S., Bowling Green, Bradley Close, Brick Kiln Close, Broad Water, Bull Plecks 1759 (v. bula, plek 'plot of ground'), Butlands Close (Long-bretelands 13 Hnt, v. land), Carr Field (Carrefield 1577 Arm, 1759, v. kjarr, feld and cf. Carr Head supra), Coal Pit Close, Dorman Furrs, Fleet Close (v. fæot), Freight Lane Close (possibly from freht 'augury'), Gell Croft, Gilbucks (Gilbuck 1684, Gilbuck Spring 1764, probably a pers. nickname), Goole Holmes (sic) 1759, Goose Holme (v. gös, holmr), Hall Broom (cf. Hall Broom 235 infra), Haver Shutt ('strip of land for oats', v. háfr, sciete), Ing Field (1577 Arm, 1759, v. eng, feld), Laith Close (v. hlæda 'barn'), Far & Near March (OFr marche 'boundary'), Mill Hill (Mylnehill 1541, v. myln, hyll), PriorCroft, Quarry Close, Raw Nook, Smithy Croft, Stirrup Cross Close, Summer Close, Sunderland Close, Lower & Upper Syke, Tuffold Close, Vevers (cf. ME vivere 'pond'), Willow Garth, Woolfit Hole (v. wulf, pveit).

(b) Blaunche farm 1541, Botlisford 13 Hnt (v. ford, the first el. perhaps the ON pers.n. Botlýf), Cartholme 1355 (v. cræt, holmr), Dovecote land 1463, Eastfield 1577 Arm (v. ēast, feld), Goodwin roo 1541 (the surname Goodwin and vrā 'nook'), les Hades 1355 (v. hæafod 'headland in the common field'), Hermytmanplace 1400 Pat ('the hermit's servant's place', v. place), Herte-
wellhill 13 (v. heorot, wella, hyll), Horne thinge 1541 (the surname Horne and ping 'property'), Lothfford 13 (v. ford), Noutecarlewell 13 (‘the neatherd’s well’, ON naut ‘cattle’, karl, wella), le Pul 13 (v. pöl, pull ‘pool’), Standyck 13 Hnt (v. stän, dic), Waterflakes 13 Hnt, Watirssakis 13 (sic for -slakis, v. væter, slakki ‘a hollow’), Whitehedland 1541 (v. hwit, hēafod-land).

Hickleton (103–4805)

Ichel-, Chicheltone 1086 DB
Hikalton 1164–81 BM
Hi-, Hykil-, -ylton, -tun 12 Brett, 1246 Ass 38d, 1285 KI, 1297 LS et freq to 1519 FF, Hickylton 1566 WillY
Hi-, Hykelton(a) 1200 Cur, 1201 FF, 1219 Ass 4, 1231 FF, 1238 Pont, 1246 Brett et passim to 1503 YD vii
Hiketon’ 1201 Cur
Ykelton 1291 Tax
Hekilton, -yl- 1304 YI, 1379 PT, 1414 YI, 1531 Test iv
Hickleton 1409 DioCV, Hickleton 1587 NCWills

In view of the complete absence of any early spellings indicating a gen.sg. it would be preferable to take Hickleton as ‘woodpecker farm’ from OE hicol and tūn. There are a few parallels to tūn being combined with bird-names, as in Laverton Gl, So (from læwerce ‘lark’) or Thrushelton D 210 (from pryscele ‘thrush’). At the same time p.ns. with an uninflected gen. of the pers.n. can also be paralleled (cf. Bishopton (Ripon) pt. v infra and v. EPN i, 158 -es8), and if this is such a case the first el. could be an OE pers.n. Hicel which is presumed to have existed on ample evidence in p.ns. like OE Hiceles wurē BC 27, Hickling Nt 235, Nf, etc. (cf. Ekwall, PN -ing 90).

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1847 TA 210. Spellings dated without source are Brett.

(a) Goldthorpe Closes (v. Goldthorpe 83 supra), Hickleton Hall (1817 M, v. hall), Hickleton Spring (v. spring ‘plantation’), Marr Bottom (v. Marr 74 supra, botm), Pig Hill (v. pightel ‘enclosure’), Summer House 1771 M (v. sumor, hüs).

(b) Dyrtyelandes 1396 (v. drit, land), Langdickare 13 (v. lang, dic, kjarr ‘marsh’), Mikelhaghe 13 (v. micel, haga ‘enclosure’), Enstwelles (sic for Oust-) 13, Oustewel feld 14 (‘east springs’, v. austr, wella), Pilecroft l. 15 (v. pil-åte ‘pill-oats’, croft), Stanegranes (sic for -graues) 1396 (‘stone pits’, v. stān, græf).

xxvii. Hooton Pagnell

The three townships of this parish are now united to form an urban district.

I. BILHAM (103–4806)

Bileham, Bilha', Bilam, -an 1086 DB

Bilham 1109–40 YCh vi, Biloham 1135–40 YCh vi, Steph (1464)

Pat

Bile-, Byleham c. 1150 Nost 24, a. 1218 YCh viii, 1260 FF, 1312 BWr 5

Bilam(a) 13 Nost 1od, 1216, 1237 Pont, 1240 BM

Billeham 1221 Cur, 1285 KI

Bilham 1243 Fees, 1259 Ass (p), 1297 LS et freq to 1597 SessnR

Billam 1303 KF, 1590 PRFrick

‘Bil(l)a’s homestead’, v. hām. An OE pers.n. Bill(l)a is not on independent record, but it seems to enter into many p.ns. (cf. Ekwall, DEPN 40–1), such as Bilbrough pt. iv, Bilton pt. iv, pt. v infra; cf. also Billingley 94 infra, some 3 miles away. It would be a weak form of OE Bil (Redin 4) or a shortened form of some such OE pers.n. as Bilfrīd or Bilheard.

BILHAM GRANGE, 1841 O.S., v. grange. BILHAM ROW, 1771 M, 1850 TA, v. rāw ‘row (of houses, etc.)’. STREET LANE, formerly Stone Lane 1841 O.S., v. stān, lane; it is an ancient track (v. stræt).
FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are modern (1935) and 1850 TA 43 (the latter marked TA).

(a) the Beacon 1808 PRHtnP (v. (ge)beacon), Bilham Close (ib TA), Bilham Field (ib TA), Bilham Hall TA, Bilham Wood TA, Brook Close (Brookhill Close TA), Catherine Hills (ib TA), Coalpit Close (ib 1724, 1817 PRHtnP, TA, v. col, pytt, clos), Cockshhoots Field (Cockshutts TA, v. cocc-sciete), Coney Roe Sykes (Coney Sykes TA), Crook Hill Close TA, Grey Croft TA, The Lawn TA, Low Moor TA, The Meadow TA, Middle Field TA, Mount Close TA, Paddock TA, Ponds Plantation TA (Pond Closes 1724 PRHtnP, v. pond), Quarry Close (ib TA, v. quarriere), Sand pit (ib TA), Sykes Close (ib TA, v. sic), Wear Moor TA, West Wells (ib TA).

2. Hooton Pagnell (103–4808) [‘hutn ‘panal]

Hottone, Hotun 1086 DB, Hoton(a), -tun(a) 1090–1100 YCh vi, 12 RegAlb iii, 26, 1100–8 et freq in 12 YCh vi (passim), 1148, 1156 YCh 179, 186, Steph (1464) Pat, 1204 FF, Kirkst, a. 1218 YCh viii, c. 1219 Fees et passim to 1546 YChant, (-Pain-, -Paynel(l)) 1109–40 et freq YCh vi, 1229 Ebor, 1240 FF et passim to 1460 Pat, (Paynel-) 1303 Pat, 1314 WCR, (Paynill) 1303 KF, (-Pannell) 1406 WillY, 1511 FF, (-Panell) 1409 DiocV et freq to 1492 Test iv
Hottune, -ton’ 1202–8 Ass, (-Painell’) 1193, 1196 P
Houton’ Painelli 1194 P
Hocton 1196 P
Hoghton 1531 FF
Hoton super Montem 1511 FF, Howghton upon the hill 1531 FF
Hooton Pannell 1539 Test vi, 1597 SessnR, -Pagnel 1822 Langd
Hewton Pannall 1540 WillY, Hutton Pannel(l) 1594 NCWills, 1764 PRWath

‘Farm on the spur of land’, v. hōh, tūn, a common type of northern p.n.; cf. Hooton Roberts 124, Hooton Levitt 136, Slade Hooton 142 infra, all in this neighbourhood. It was occasionally distinguished from these as Hooton on the Hill, but usually the affix is that of the great Painel, Pagnel family in whose fee it was from the later eleventh century (v. YCh vi passim and many of the sources cited above, such as 12 RegAlb iii, 26, 1204 Kirkst 80, 1240 FF, etc.).

MOORHOUSE, Morhuse 1230 Ebor, Moirhus 1264 YI, Morhous, -house(s) Hy 3 BM, 1285 KI, 1303 KF et freq to 1428 FA, Morehous(e)
1303 Aid, 1371 Baild et freq to 1627 PRHtnP, -howse 1588 Willy, Moorehowse 1615 FF. 'House on the moor', v. mór, hús.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1840 TA 216. Spellings dated in the 12th century are YCh vi, 1693, 1764 Glebe, and others dated without source are PRHtnP.

(a) Barley Close, Barren Flatt (Barron flat 1724, from the surname Barron, flat), Bean Flatt, Beaumont Close 1724, Boot, Brear doles 1724 (v. brêr 'briar', dâl), Broad Ing 1724 (v. brâd, eng), Brockholes 1764, 1817 (v. brocc-hol 'badger-hole'), Busforth 1724 (probably busc, ford), Bushey Close, Carr Close (v. kjarr), Clay Close & Hill (Clay Hills 1724, v. dâg, hyll), Croft Cross, the Croft Head 1817 (v. croft, cros, hēafod), Cross Hill (Cross-hill (Yard) 1724, 1817, v. cros, hyll), Deepdale Close, Farmer Croft (ffarmers Croft 1724, the surname Farmer, croft), flour acre Close 1724, Hall Ing (y' Hall Ing 1724, v. hâll, eng), Kidcrosse littlewood 1724, Leys Fold (cf. Lea Closes 1724, v. lēah, fald), Long Furlong (ib 1817), Marl pitts 1817 (v. marle, pytt), Mean Wood 1724 ('common wood', v. (ge)mǣne, wudu, cf. Meanwood (Allerton) pt. iv), Michael hill 1724, Moor Close (Moore Close 1724, v. mór, clos), Morning Flatt (ib 1724), North Ing (the North Ings 1817, v. norð, eng), Oak Head (ib 1817), Oak Ing (ib 1724, v. âc, eng), Oates 1724, The Park (Parke 1724, v. park), Pighill 1724 (v. pightel 'enclosure'), Rail Close, Riddins (Ridings, Riding Lane Close 1724, v. rydding 'clearing'), Scarthemouth (Starth Mouth Close 1693, Scarthmouth 1724 (v. skarð 'opening, gap', mūða 'mouth', but it may be an adaptation of 'starve mouth', a
nickname for poor land), Skutters (the Scutters 1817, probably dial. scatter 'mess, muddle' related to scitore 'sewer'), Sparrow Close (Sparrow fat close 1724), Stack Close, Great & Little Stockings (Stockins 1693, v. stoccing 'clearing'), Stubbs Hall Close (v. Stubbs Hall ii, 44 infra), Syke Close (Si-, Syke Close 1724, 1817, v. sic 'stream'), Town Butts (v. butte), Townend close 1724, Two Lees 1817, Vicar Leys (-Lees 1817), Wheatcroft Ing 1724 (v. hwæte, croft, eng), White Acre Close (Wittacar's Close 1724), Windmill Close (ib 1724, Windmill Field near the Wind Mill 1817), Wood Close (Wood Closes 1724), Woodgett Close (v. wudu, geat 'gate'), ye Woodside 1724 (v. wudu, side).

(b) Butterwyck Stubbins 1276 RH ('dairy farm clearings', v. butere, wic, stubbing), Buttery flatt 1693, ye churchstyle 1631, 1643 (v. cirice, stigel), Gildhustoft 1158–67 (v. gildi-hus 'guild house', topt enclosure), Mikelflath 1189–1202 (v. micel, flat), pontem de Offord 1189–1202 (v. ford), (nemore quod dicitur) Wranga 1177–86 (cf. wrang 'twisted').

3. STOTFOLD (103–4706)

Stodfald, Stotfalde, Stofald 1086 DB, Stodefald 1252 Ch, -fold 1379 PT (p)
Stodfold(e) 12 Pont, 1259 FF, 1285 KI et freq to 1592 FF, (Schipenes-) 1285 KI
Stotfold 1630 PRHtnP
'Stud enclosure', v. stöd-fald.

Shippens (lost), Scippenes 1226 FF, Schypnes 1259 FF, Schipeness 1285 KI, Skypness 1316 Vill, Stedefold' Sheppens 1379 PT, Schepyn 1404 MinAcct 76, Shepons 1555 FF, Shipping 1570 ib, Shippens 1594 NCWills, 1624 FF. 'The cattle-sheds', v. scypen and cf. Shippen Ho (Barwick) pt. iv infra.

**xxviii. Clayton with Frickley**

CLAYTON (103–4507), formerly CLAYTON IN THE CLAY

Clai-, Clayton(e), -tun 1086 DB, 1166–1202 YCh vi (p), 1264 YI, 1285 KI et passim to 1620 FF, (-in the Clay) 1771, 1817 M, Clayton 1283 Abbr, Claton' 1297 LS. 'Farmstead on the clay', v. clæg, tūn; called 'in the Clay' to distinguish it from Clayton West 320 infra.

FRICKLEY, Fricelei(a), Frichelie, Frichehale 1086 DB, Fri-, Frykeley(a), -lay 12 RegAlb iii, 26, 1177–86 YCh vi, 1247 YI, 1285 KI, 1297 LS
et passim to 1488 Ipm, Fri-, Fryckelay 1297 LS, 1303 Aid, Frik-, Frykley, -lay 1316 Vill, 1395 BM et passim to 1552 Visit, ffrycklaye 1582 PRFrick. The first el. is probably an OE pers.n. Frica (as in Fricanörn BCS 610); this can hardly be from the rare OE fricca, friccea ‘a herald’, but it may well be formed, as Ekwall (DEPN) has suggested, from OE frec ‘greedy, eager’ which has a by-form fric (cf. also related OE words frician ‘to desire’, friclo ‘appetite’). ‘Frica’s glade or clearing’, v. lēah.

CHAPEL HILL, “Here is a desecrated chapel” 1828 Hnt ii, 150, v. chapel, hyll. CHAPEL LANE, 1840 TA 409, v. prec., lane. CHURCH FIELD Rd, the Church field of Clayton 1770 PRFrick, v. cirice, feld. FRICKLEY Beck, rius de Frikeleie 1177–86 YCh vi, v. bekkr. FRICKLEY HALL, 1841 O.S., v. hall. THE GREEN, Hall Greine of Claiton 1590 WillY, the hallgreine 1592 PRFrick, v. hall, grēne2. OLD HALL, cf. prec. SHEEPWASH PLANT. STOTFOLD Rd, Stotfold Lane 1844 TA 409, v. Stotfold 89 supra, lane; cf. also Stotfold Sike 1770 PRFrick (v. sic ‘stream’) also in this township. STREET BALK. WINK Ho, 1771, 1779 PRFrick, probably a surname Wink(s) and hūs.

FIELD-NAMES

Spellings dated without source are PRFrick. Some modern f.ns. may be amongst those of Thurnscoe 92 infra.

(a) Broughton Flats 1809 (v. flat), Bull Dole 1770 (v. bula, dāl), Caudy faudel & Hoole Caudy faudel 1764 Glebe, 1770, 1809 (faudel is perhaps for far-del ‘a quarter share’, v. féórða, dāl), Champney land 1764 Glebe, 1770 (John Champney was a parishioner c. 1770 PRFrick 103), Great Barrows, the Barrows 1764, 1770 (v. beorg), Church Bank 1770 (v. balca ‘boundary strip’), Dog Croft 1770, Hasker Closes 1764 Glebe, 1770, 1809 (v. clos), Hilly Close 1770, Homestead Croft 1809, Long Close 1770, the Moor(e) Close 1770, 1809 (v. mōr, clos), New Close 1809 (v. niwe, clos), Normon land 1764 Glebe, -man- 1770 (the surname Norman, land), North & Long Ridding 1809 (v. rydding), Pickhill 1809 (v. pightel ‘enclosure’), the plowsike doles 1770 (v. plōgr, sic, dāl), Priest flat 1770 (The Priest flat 1684 Glebe, v. prōest, flat), Scott Ridding(s) 1770 (ib 1684 Glebe, the surname Scott, rydding), Townend Close 1809, Wade-Bearn 1809 (the surname Wade, bere-aern ‘barn’), (the) Wellyards 1770, 1809 (v. wella, geard), Wood farm 1770.

(b) Oldyerdes 1390 Works (v. ald, geard).
xxix. Thurnscoe

With Bolton on Dearne 83 supra, Thurnscoe now forms the Urban District of Dearne.

THURNSCOE (103–4505)

*Termus(h), -usche, Dermescop 1086 DB*

*Thirnescoh* c. 1090 Dugd iv, 12 YD iii, 1147–53 YCh vi, l. 12 Nost 28d, 1229 Pat, *Thi-*, *Thyrnes cogh* Hy 2 (1464) Pat, 1175–88 YCh vi, 1311 NCyWills, 1316 Vill et freq to 1428 FA, *-sco 1227 Nost 6*, 1233 Ebor, 1237 Brett, 1280 Ch, 1402, 1489 Brett, *-sco we 1295 Ebor, 1303 KF, -scoy 1297 LS, -sco ugh 1503 YD vii, Thirnmisco 1219 FF*

*Termesco 1090–1100, 1100–8 YCh vi, 1200 ChR*

*Trinescho 1135–40 YCh vi*

*Ty-, Tirescoh 1147–53 YCh vi, 13 Nost 30, -sco(u) 1166 RBE (p), 1190 P (p), 1204 FF, -sco gh Ric 1 (1271) Ch, -scho 1215 ChR, Tyernescho 1216 Nost 5d, Tyrinsco 1285 KI*

*Thureshco 1189 Nost 4d, -sco we 1284 Abbr, -sco 1526 YD i, 1585 FF*

*Thrynesc(h)o a. 1196 YCh vi, 1428 FA, Thrynysco(g)h 15 Sawl 193, 1455 Hall, Thyrns cogh 1441 DiocV, 1456 Pat, -scoo 1555 FF*

*Thornescogh 1380 Ch, 1390 Nost 67d, -skowe 1607 FF*

*Thi-, Thyrnc(s)co 1407 BM, 1501 Ipm, 1521 Test vi Thurniscoo 1542 FF*

*Throwynscowe 1574 FF Thrunscowe 1786 PRFrick*

‘Thorn wood’ from ON þyrrnir (v. pyrne) and skógr. Scribes have obviously always experienced difficulty with this name, even from DB, to produce the variety of spellings, many of which (*T* for *Th-*, *-er-* for *-ir-*) are of AN origin; others in *Thrin-, Trin-, Trun-* have a common metathesis; very few have been influenced by the cognate þorn.

DEIGHTONBY FIELDS (local), Dictenbi 1086 DB, Distinby l. 12 Nost 29, Little Deightonby 1844 TA 409. This name is no doubt a late OE Dic tůn-bý ‘farmstead belonging to or at a place called Dic ën’, the latter being the common p.n. Deighton ‘farmstead with a ditch’, v. dic, tun, bý. The history and forms of Deightonby find a close parallel in Dinsdale YN 279 from an OE Dic tůnes-halh. A similar
addition of by to a p.n. occurs in the lost Cuthworthesby ‘farm belonging to Cudworth’ (cf. 282 infra).

MILNTHORPE (lost), Milnethorp(e) 13 Nost 31, 1620, 1624 FF, Minstrop Field 1844 TA, v. myln, ïorp.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are modern (1935) and 1844 TA 409 (those marked TA or mod occur only in those sources). Other spellings dated in the 12th century without source are YCh vi, those dated 17, 1675, 1684 and 1764 are Glebe; other spellings without source are from unspecified local documents.

(a) Arnhill Bar (cf. Arnalde-, Arnolderode 13 Nost 30, from the ON pers.n. Arnaldr, v. rod¹ ‘clearing’), Barrow Street Close (Barrow Street 1764, v. bæg (a hill, barrow’), Breaks (Breks 1680, v. bæc¹, dial. breck ‘uncultivated strip’), Bridle Sty Close (Bridle Road 1844 TA, v. stig ‘path’), Bullas Greave (ME bolace ‘the wild plum tree’, v. græfe ‘grove, copse’), Butts Close TA (v. butte), Calf Firth (Calf Forth 1703, v. calf and ford or fyrdh ‘wood’), Carnaby, Challenger Wood TA, Charity (Charity Close 1684, ‘a close of which the rent was for a charity’), Coal Pit Close, Coldwell Close & Cordale Close olim Caudall Close (v. cald, wella), Dam Bank, Dove Cote, East Land 1771 M (v. east, land), Foothill TA, Hampole Ing TA (v. eng), Great & Little Hanging (The hingings 1675, v. hengjandi ‘steep’), Hell Hags (Hillhagg 1675, v. hyll, hægg ‘a felling of trees’), High Field, Hop Garth, Hop Ridding TA (v. hoppe, rydding), Horse Moor, Ingfield (v. eng, feld), Kirk Hill, Kirk Ing (v. kirkja, hyll, eng), Ladies Well (a pond) 1703, Lingamoor Leys
(Ling-a-more leas 1675, v. lyng ‘heather’, mör, lēah), Little Moor TA, Lonyersacre 1764 (v. ãecer), Merrell (Meariell Slade 17, Myriell feild 1675, Long Meril 1764, Maryhill Field 1703, v. myrige ‘pleasant’, hyll or halh), Nelears TA (v. kjarr), Ox Close TA (v. oxæ, clos), Pinfold Close TA (v. pynd-fald), Plank Close (ib 1764, cf. Planks in Auckley f.ns. 45 supra), Plumb Tree, Pool Bridge Lane TA & Pool Field (ib 1703) (v. pöl), Roe Flatt, Sheet Top Shays TA (v. sceaga ‘copse’), Street Shirtlcliffe TA, Short Flatt, Skyes Close TA (cf. Skyers Ho 104 infra), Smithy Croft & Syke TA (v. smiðdæ, croft, sic), Stotfold Lane TA (v. Stotfold 89 supra), Street Hill, Sweeting Tree, Toad Hole (ib 1764, v. tädige, hól¹), Toothill (mod) (v. töt-hyll ‘lookout hill’), Top Street TA, Townsend Gate Road TA, Tuffield Close, Two Gates (ib 18, gata in the sense ‘right of pasturage’), Water Flatt TA (v. wæter flat), West Leys TA (v. west, lēah), Willow Garth (mod), Winscover or Whin Covert (v. hvin ‘gorse’), Windmill Hill TA, Wrangles TA (v. wrengeg ‘a crooked place or stream’).

(b) Bersicroft a. 1153, 1154–7, ib 13 Nost 31, probably identical with Bazincroft Close 1684 (the ON pers.n. Bersi and croft), Brichaga p. 1153, Bircheage 13 Nost 25d (‘birch enclosure’, v. bīrce, haga), Bradeker 13 Nost 31 (v. brād, kjarr), Buenc 17, Castelstede 1154–7 (v. castel, stede), Depekarre 1538 MinAcct 34 (v. déop, kjarr), Edricheodes 1154–7, Edriches-, Edrikesrode l. 12, e. 13 Nost 29d (the OE pers.n. Ēadric as in Edderthorpe 95 infra, rod¹ ‘clearing’), The Floyt 17 (probably dial. floet (YW flot) probably in some such sense as a dam in a stream, liquid manure’, etc., from OE floet), Frerehage l. 12 Nost 29d (v. frere ‘friar’, haga ‘enclosure’), Gildehuses p. 1153 (v. gildi-hus ‘guild house’), Grymbald land 1237–40 Nost 30 (also called terr’ Ad. Grimold l. 12 ib 29, from ContGerm Grimbold (cf. Forssner 132), land), Haltemárode (probably a pers.n. and rod¹ ‘clearing’), Hege-, He(i)rodes 1147–53, 1154–7, Heyrodes l. 12 Nost 29d (‘high clearings’, v. hēah, rod¹), Hickleton Sich 1675 (v. Hickleton 85 supra, sic ‘stream’), Holeclohsike l. 12 Nost 29 (‘hollow dell’, v. hol², clōh, sic ‘stream’), Kines-, Kewenolleleia l. 12 Nost 28 (from OE Cynewald, lēah), Langeroade 1154–7 (v. lang, rod¹), Lincroft l. 12 Nost 29 (‘flax enclosure’, v. lin, croft), Malderrode 13 ib 30d (the ME fem. pers.n. Malde (Maud) from Mattilda, rod¹ ‘clearing’), Mousegreue l. 12 ib. 29 (v. mūs ‘mouse’, grēfe ‘copse’), Nordcroft c. 1150 ib 25 (v. norō, croft), Pouce sty l. 12 ib 29 (first el. doubtful but it might be dial. pouse ‘dust, dirt, rubbish’ (ultimately through Fr. from Lat. pulvis ‘dust’), v. stig ‘path’), Rogerthinge 1538 MinAcct 34 (the pers.n. Roger, ping ‘property’), Scales l. 12 ib 29 (v. skāli ‘a hut’), Sidegraines 17 (v. sid ‘large, long’, grein ‘the fork of a river, etc.’), Sindribrige l. 12 Nost 29 (v. sinde ‘cinder’, bryeg, possibly a hard causeway made of cinders), Smalevelles ib 28 (v. smael, wella), Stubbi sike (cf. stubb ‘stump’, sic ‘stream’), Swindolfhow l. 13 ib 29d (the OG pers.n. Swindolf, and haugr ‘mound’), crucem Walteri l. 12 ib 29 (the pers.n. Walter, cros).
xxx. Darfield

Wombwell (102 infra), Ardsley and Worsborough townships belonging to Darfield parish are in Staincross Wapentake (290 infra).

I. BILLINGLEY (103-4404)

*Billingelei(a), -lie, Bingelie* 1086 DB
*Billigleia* 1166 P
*Billiglay* 1276 RH
*Billinglea* 1167 P, *-leg* 1226 FF, *Bi-, Byllingley, -lay, -yng-* 1316
Vill, 1319-32 YD vi, 62, 1322 Brett et passim to 1587 NCWills
*Billingelea, -leg(a)* 1178-1196 P (freq), *-lay, -l’* 1219, 1231 Fees, 1246 Ass, *Billinggeleye* 1304 Pat
*Billynlay* 13 Brett
*Bullinglegh* 1227 Ch
*Bilingley* 1285 KI
*Bellinglei, -ley* 1525 Edmunds, 1537 Dugd vi

‘Clearing of the Billingas’, v. leah. *Billingas* is doubtless an old folk-name derived from the OE pers.n. *Billa* (as in the neighbouring Bilham 86 supra) and -ingas, but it could also be a folk-name denoting ‘the dwellers or men of Bilham’ with ellipsis of hām; on the latter type of formation (which is not necessarily old) cf. EPN i, 300 § 4 and particularly i, 302 (d) s.v. -ingas. Cf. also Introd.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1840 TA 840.

(a) Bond Branne Hill (perhaps an error for Broomhill Lane supra, v. brōm, hyll), Brecks Close (cf. bræcl), Bushley Hill, Calf Croft, Catley, Coalpit Ings, Croft Ends, Doncaster Gate, Gorr Broad (v. gāra, brædu), Holme Close, Horse Close, Hunger Hill (v. hungor, hyll), Knowler Lane Close, Marlsbridge, North Field, Plank Close, Sailes (v. salh ‘willow’), Sloshes, Swine Bridge Flatt, Thornley Croft, Town Close, Waterslates, Water Slades (v. wæter, slæd), Willow Garth.

(b) Farkylande, Rokleylande 1541 MinAcct (probably both surnames and land).
2. Darfield (103-4104)

Dereueld, -uuelle 1086 DB

Derfeld(e) 1155 Pont, 1170-80 YCh 1638, 13 YD vi, 59, 1208 FF,
1229 Ebor et passim to 1531 Test iv, (-on Dyn') 1407 Brett,
(-on Dern') 1514 ib, Derfeud 1301 YI, Derfeld 1321 Brett
Derfeld 1275, 1295, 1300 Ebor, -feud' 1289 ib
Darfeld 1380 Brett, Derfeld(e) 1433 Hall, 1454 Test ii et freq to
1567 YD i, (-on Derne) 1548 WillY, -fild 1587 NCWills

‘Open land frequented by deer’, v. déor ‘an animal, a beast, a
deer’, feld. The DB -uuel(-uuelle) and later -feud are AN spellings
of feld. For the affix v. R. Dearne; the name, it may be noted, cannot
itself be derived from the r.n.

Edderthorpe, Edrichthorp, -torp 1208 FF, 1253 YD, 1297 LS, 14
Brett, Ederikthorpe 1365 BM, Edirthorp, -yr- 1306 DodsN viii, 519,
1362 FF, 1394 DodsN vii, 279, Ederthorpe(e) 14 Brett, 1407 YD i,
1528 FF, Edderthorpe 1345 BM, 1546 WillY, Etherthorp(e) 1771 M,
1822 Langd. ‘Eadric’s outlying farmstead’, from OE Æadric and
porp.

Long Bottles (lost), Langelothell (sic for -bothell) 1349 Brett, the
long Bottle 1690, 1764 Glebe, Long Bottles 1839 TA. ‘Long dwelling’,
v. lang, böd.

Middlewood Hall, Middelwude 1207 LS (p), -wode 1474 Pat,
Middlewood (strogs) (sic for -scrogs) 1355 Brett, Medilwod 1483 WillY,
Mi-, Myddlewood 1587 ib, 1612 FF, (-Hall) 1771 M, Mi-, Myldewo(o)d
1596 FF, 1615 Comm 65. ‘Middle wood’, v. middel, wudu, hall;
scrogs is from ME scrogge ‘brushwood’. Cf. Upperwood Hall infra.

Millhouses, Mi- Mylnhuse 13, 1237 Brett, -hous(e) 13, 1407 ib,
1463 Hall, 1559 WillY, 1585, 1616 FF, -hows(e) 1514 Brett, 1571
WillY, Milhouse 1590 ib. v. myln, hús.

New Hall, Neuhala 1145 Fount, 1154-9 YCh 1665, 1155 Pont,
Newhale 1186 Brett, Niwela 1202-8 Ass (p), Newehal 1226 FF,
Newwall 1298 Abbr, Neu-, Newhall(e) 1301 YI, 1347 Baild, 1433
Hall, Newehall 1329 FF, the Newhall 1540 Test vi. ‘New hall’, v.
niwe, hall. The compound occurs elsewhere in YW (Newhill 118,
Newhall Grange 142, Newhall iii, 246, Newall (Otley) pt. iv infra, etc.)
and it is often difficult in the spellings with -hal(a) to decide whether
the second element is hall or halh 'nook of land'. Mostly, however, niwe is used with words for buildings ('newly built') and less commonly of plots of ground ('newly acquired', 'newly cultivated').

Tyers Hill, Tershill, -hyll 1260 FF, 1418 YI, Tearshill 1572 WillY, Ti-, Tyershill 1616 FF, 1822 Langd, Tireshill 1635 WillY. In all probability this is a ME p.n. from the surname T(h)iers, Tierce (Weekley 180) and hyll; the -s can hardly be gen. sg.

Upperwood Hall, Ouurwood(e)hall 1321 Brett, Ouover- 1355 ib, Ouer- 1386 YD vi, 65, Overwoodhall 1321 BM, 1570 FF, Ouerwodehal 1439 Brett, Over Wodall 1545 WillY, Upper Wood 1839 TA. 'Hall near the wood', v. wudu, hall; 'upper' (v. uferra) to distinguish it from Woodhall Fm (v. foll.), Netherwood Hall 104 infra, and Middlewood Hall supra.

Woodhall Fm, Wudehall(e) 13 YD vi, 60, 1253 Ch, Wodehall(e) 13 Brett, 1260, 1361 FF, 1425 Pat, 1459 Brett, Woodhall 1369 FF, Wooddall bank 1428 Crewe 361. 'Hall near the wood', v. wudu, hall and Upperwood Hall (prec.).


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1839 TA 124. Spellings dated without source are 1340 YD i, 1541 Min.Act 39, 1579, 1610 Bretton 61, 1690 and 1764 Glebe; others without source are Brett.

(a) Asker Fleet (Askerfleet Close 1764, v. flēot ‘stream’), Bagden, Bank Flatt, Birk Ing (v. birki, eng), Lower, Middle & Upper Bole (Bolefield 1610, The Bole 1690, The Bole Close 1764, probably OE bola or ON boðr ‘a tree-trunk’), Briery Acres (v. brērīg, Æcer), Broom Royds (v. brōm, rod1), Long Burley & Broad Burleys (v. burh, lēah), Bush Ing (v. busc, eng), Cade Butts, Campsall Royd, Carr Ing & Side (v. kjarr, ‘marsh’), Castle Flatt, Ciss Croft, Coal Heap Close, Coal Pit Close, Cock Glade Ing (v. cocc2, glād, eng), College Land 1764 Glebe, Crabtree Flatt, Crann Lands (v. cramb, land), Crow Bitts, Dam Side, Daw Greaves (ME dawe ‘jackdaw’, græfe ‘cope’), Dearne Close, Knowle & Royd (v. R. Dearne (RN’s), clos, cnoll, rod), Dockin Close (dialect. docken, from the plur. of OE docce ‘dock’, clos), Fish Ponds, Haigh Close, Hall Croft, Hall Hole, High Leys (v. lēah), Hud Carr (the lower Hudcarr 1690, v. kjarr ‘marsh’, the first el. possibly the ME pers.n. Hudde), Ing Close (v. eng, clos), Laith Close (v. hlaða ‘barn’), Lane Close (Le Lane 1351, v. lane), Ley Field (v. læge ‘fallow’, feld), Long Ing, Matthew Royd (v. rod1), Mill Moors (Milne Moore 1610), Milne Ing (v. myln, mōr, eng), Mouse Nooking, Nether Leys (v. lēah), North Carr (v. norð, kjarr), Little Paddock, Pogs & Long Pogs (cf. Pog Moor 304 infra), Priest Croft, Rashley Bank, Raw Croft, Sandy Gate, Scholes Royd (v. skāl ‘a hut’, rod1 ‘clearing’), Scill Croft, Shaw Croft (v. sceaga ‘cope’, croft), Lower & Upper Shutt (dialect. shutt, shot ‘a division of land’), Slack Close (v. slakki ‘a hollow’), Stand Hill, Stock Croft (Stoctwayt 1294 Hnt, v. stōcc ‘stump’, pveit), Stubbing (v. stubbing), Tanner Flatt, Thirsting Knowl, Tinker Nooking, Toad Hole, Tuffold Close, Walk Mill Close (v. walc ‘fulling’, myln), Lower & Upper Wewell (v. hweowol ‘a wheel’), Willow Holt.

(b) Alisseroide 1541 (the fem. pers.n. Alice, rod1 ‘clearing’), Baldwynbuttes 1540 (the pers.n. Baldwin, butte ‘an abutting strip’), Betwenegates 1555 (v. betweonan, gata), Birkhouse(s) 1541 Hall, 1591 WillY (v. birki, hūs), Clayroide 1541 (v. clāg, rod1), Cookeland 1541 (the surname Cook, land), Foxe Welles 1610, Hyll 1455 Hall, Hill 1540 Test vi (v. hyll), le Holl(leg)ate 1555, 1365 (v. hol2, gata), Longirdby 1541 (v. by), Newercroese close 1579, Norcroeseland 1541 (v. norð, cors, land), Sharp lathes 1540 Test vi (the surname Sharp, hlaða ‘barn’), Woodseyte 1541 (a tenement owned by John Woode ib 39).
3. Great Houghton (103–4306) [hɔtən, 'hautən]

*Haltun(e)* 1086 DB, -ton(a) 1121-7 YCh 1428, 1147–53 ib vi, e. 13 Nost 26d, 1215 ChR, 1245 Brett, (Magna-) 1303 Aid, 1310 Brett, (Mykil-) 1389 Brett

*Halcton(a)* a. 1153 YCh vi, 1297 LS

*Halethun* 1186 Brett, -ton 1276 RH

*Halghton* 13 YD xii, 260, 1258 Ch, Ed i Nost 11d, 1299 Brett, 1316 Vill, 1342 YD x et passim to 1428 FA, (Magna-) 1303 KF, 1331 FF, 1360 Nost 77, 1406 Test i

*Halhton* 1280 Ch

*Halton* Ed i Nost 11d, 1319 YD vi, 61, 1375 Kirkl, (Mickel-) 1319 YD vi, 62, (Magna-) 1390 Nost 67d, 1472 Brett, Magna Halthon 1416 Brett

*Magna Hailg-, Haulgton* 1285 KI

*Haloughton* 1336 Ch

*Haughton* 1430 Brett et freq to 1587 NCWills (Great(e)-) 1532 FF, 1546 YChant, (-Magna) 1535 VE, Great Hawghton 1606 FF

*Mykilhaughton* 1482 Brett

*Houghton* 1531 Test vi, (Great-) 1558 WillY, 1597 SessnR, (Grett-) 1577 Edmunds

‘Farmstead in the nook of land’, v. halh (here in the sense ‘hollow in a hillside’), tūn. ‘Great’ (v. also micel) to distinguish it from Little Houghton 99 *infra*. The development of the form of this name is clear from the spellings (cf. Phonol. § 6).


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are modern (1935) and 1840 TA 222, and are marked mod or TA when from only one of these sources. Spellings dated in the 12th century are YCh vi, 1342 YD x; others without source are Crewe 402, 417.

(a) Anglabar (mod), Bailes Wood TA, Brakes TA, Brecks (mod) (v. bræc¹), Briery Holme TA (v. brērig, holmr), Brig Field, Broad Ing (v. eng), Brooms (v. brōm), Burker Bank, Long Burks (v. bīrki), Bushley Hill (mod), Crook Close TA, Dam Holme (v. dammr, holmr), Dill Ing TA (v. dīle, eng), Eddish Close TA (v. edisc 'an enclosure'), Garrowby (mod), Garraby TA (Garreby 1635, v. bǐ), Haigh Close TA (v. haga), Hill Top, Hollin Royd (mod), Hollin Moor Royd TA (v. holegn, mōr, rod¹), Houghton Hatt TA (v. hātt), Howell Close TA, Ings (mod), Kingstocks (cf. Chinnkishahe 1186 Brett, Conynghagh 1342, v. cyning, konungr, haga), Laith Close TA (v. hlāða), Long Lands TA, Moss Carr TA (v. mos, kjarr), Pannel Royd Close (bosc' de Pedale 1154-91 Nost 28d, cf. Paynelcroft 1410, probably pǣd 'a path, track' and halh 'nook of land', cf. Painley pt. vi infra; this f.n. has been influenced by the well-known family name Paynel as in Hooton Pagnell 87 supra), Park Field, Pond Close TA, Quarry (Close), Rails Close, Robroyd, Roystone Close TA, Slade (mod), Spark Close TA, Surfield Close & Hill, Tipstone (mod), Whinns TA, Willow Garth, Windmill Far Field.

(b) Bataygate 13 Nost 26d (the ME surname Battay, gata), Cornholm 12 (v. cran 'crane', holmr), Chravshaws brekes 1635, (the surname Crawshaw, v. bræc¹ 'uncultivated land'), Foxes Close 1635, Holdefed (sic for -feld) 12, Holdfeld 13 Brett (probably hald 'shelter',feld), Jordan Wode 1360 Nost 78 (ME Jordan, wudu), Modigate 13 ib 26d (the ME surname Modi, gata, cf. also Modyoxgange 1492, v. ox-gang 'a measure of land') and un' bouat' que quondam fuit Thome Modye 1419 Crewe 353, Nordcroft p. 1153 (v. nörd, croft), Oldeslate 13 Nost 269, le Syke 1410 (v. sic 'stream'), Verno(i)lwod 1360 Nost 78 (a surname Vernoil, wudu).

4. Little Houghton (103–4205)

Halton(e) 1086 DB, 1215 Chr, (-Minor) 1285 KI, (Parva-) 1316 Vill, Halghton Minor 1285 KI, (little) Halghton 14 Brett, 1334 FF, (Parva-) 1303 Aid, 1379 PT, 1428 FA, Little Haughton 1522, 1543 FF, (-Parva) 1535 VE, Little Ho(u)ghton 1543, 1558 WillY, and other forms as for Great Houghton 98 supra.
The principal forms in (a) are 1840 TA 223.

(a) Bridge Ing, Broom (v. bróm), Dam Croft (v. dammr, croft), Ealands (v. ēa-land), Henshaw, Horse Ing, Hunger Hill (v. hungor, hyll), Lime Kiln Flatt, Long Pillows, Little Surfield, Wallis Hall Croft (Walleshall 1596 FF, the surname Wallis and hall), Long Windles.

(b) Cros-, Crossewell(e) 1385, 1416 Brett (v. cros, wella).
II. STRAFFORTH WAPENTAKE

UPPER DIVISION

Strafforth Wapentake, Upper, v. 1 supra. This division occupies the western part of the Wapentake and includes for the most part the upper valley of the Don and that of the Rother with their respective affluents. It extends through the mountainous moorland country round Sheffield to the borders of Derbyshire and Cheshire. The principal towns are Sheffield and Rotherham. Within this division there were two smaller districts, Hallamshire and Morthen.

HALLAMSHIRE

Halumsira 1161 YCh 1268, -s(c)hir(e) 1276 RH, Ed 2 Dugd vi, 1367 YD v, 74, 1367 BM, 1410, 1461 Pat, comitatum de Halum 1451 FA

Hallums(c)hir(e), -scire 13 YD x, 1268 FF, 1279–81 QW, c. 1280 YD v, 70, 1298 YI et freq to 1398 YD xiii, 66

Halomshire 1303 KF, 1401 et freq Pat, 1441 BM

Halomeschire 1394 AD ii, -shire 1515 Test v

Halamshyre, -shire 1473–4 Pat, 1543 Leland

Hallomshyre 1564 FF

The extent of the district is not easy to determine, but according to Hunter (Hlm 17) it appears to have been limited to the older manors of Hallam (now in Ecclesall), Sheffield and Attercliffe and part of Bradfield; in 1268 FF Sheffield, Ecclesfield and Bradfield were within the medes of Halumscire; Fullwood (194 infra) is described as in Hallamshire. In later times it was used more loosely and even included Handsworth. The name is derived from Hallam 194 infra and scir 'shire', which was often used in YW for such small territorial divisions (cf. Claro Wapentake, the Liberty of Ripon, the Honour of Kirkby Malzeard pt. v, Sowerbyshire iii, 2 infra).

MORTHEN is not recorded independently as the name of a district. That function is implied in its use as an affix in the names of Aston 158, Brampton en le Morthen 162, Dinnington 146, and Laughton en le Morthen 141 infra; from this distribution Morthen would appear to have been a district some six or seven miles across on the
east side of the Rother valley, roughly located between Rotherham and the southern boundary of the Riding. The name survives as that of the village of Morthen (in Whiston) 168 infra.

i. Darfield

Darfield parish is chiefly in Lower Strafforth wapentake (94 ff supra).

WOMBWELL (103–3902) [\textit{\text{\texttt{\textit{\text{wumwel}}}}}]  
\textit{Wambella, Wanbuelle} 1086 DB  
\textit{Wambewell(e) 12 Font (p), 1195–1216 YCh 646, c. 1210 BWr 2 (p), 1240 FF, 1246 Ass 45d, 1251 Ass (p), 1252 YD x, 1255 Ch et freq to 1316 Vill}  
\textit{Wambwell(e) 1170–90 YCh viii, 13 Nost 3od, YD xii, 260, 1249 FF, 1276 RH, 14 Brett, 1307 YI, 1328 Banco}  
\textit{Wamwell(e) 13 YD vi, 59, 1276 RH, 1303 KF, YI, 1367 Kirkst, 1428 FA}  
\textit{Wambewell(l), -welle 13 Heal 49b, c. 1250 ib 51, 1303 KF, 1362 YD vi, 63 et passim to 1550 WillY}  
\textit{Wombwell 13 YD xii, 260, 1323 Abbr, 1354 FF et freq to 1558 WillY}  
\textit{Womwell 1441 DiocV, 1457 FountB, Wommewell 1527 BM, FF Wommbelle 1472 YD iii, Woombwell 1641 Rates Wombell 1610 PRFrick, Womble 1729 YDr}  

An OE pers.n. Wamba has been suggested, though this name (which Scott uses in \textit{Ivanhoe}) is not recorded in OE; there is however an OHG \textit{Wamba} and the possibility of an ON \textit{Vambi} (in Norw \textit{Vambeseter} NG xii, 467); a parallel name no doubt existed in OE (from OE \textit{wamb `womb, belly'}). OE \textit{wamb} itself, however, could be used in a topographical sense, of either `a hollow' or `a lake', as Ekwall, on the parallel of the Swed lake-name \textit{Vambsjö}, suggests for Wombridge Sa (DEPN s.n.). The word as used in Wombwell may be descriptive of the well, but the topography is by no means certain today, \textit{v. wella}. The name has followed the normal development of OE \textit{wamb} to \textit{womb} (cf. Phonol. § 4).

HEMINGFIELD, Hi-, Hymlingfeld, -ynge- 13 YD x, vi, 59, 1276 RH, 1362 YD vi, 63, 1389 Brett, 1516 Surv, Hymelingfeld 1303 YI, Hemyngfeld 1533 WillY, Hemblefeld 1555 FF. The first el. of this name, of Hemsworth 264 infra, and possibly Hemlington YN 170 would appear to be an OE pers.n. and the preponderance of early spellings with Him- suggests its form would be Himel(a) or Hymel(a). No such name is recorded, but, as Ekwall (DEPN) proposes, Hymel would be a normal formation from the name-theme Hum- which we have in the rare OE Hymma, and possibly in the ON fictional names Humli, Humlungr and Hymlingr (LindN, cf. also DaGP s.n. Humli); ultimately the theme is no doubt a hypocoristic reduction of some pers.n. like Hunbeorht. It is not certain with the above material whether we have to deal with an older folk-name in -ingas or the pers.n. with the connective -ing⁴; ‘open country of Hymel’s folk’ or ‘open country associated with Hymel’, v. feld.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1839 TA 440, and other spellings dated 15 are Heal 183-4, 1516 Surv. The principal (undated) forms in (b) are 1516 Surv.

(a) Ass Park, Bird Field, Birks (v. birki 'birch'), Second & Third Bole (v. bola 'tree trunk'), Boulder Croft (ME bulder 'a boulder', croft), Bower Ing (v. būr1 'cottage', eng), Bow Royd (v. boga, rod1), Braif (probably 'broad clearing', v. breidr, þveit), Bramhall Close (le Bromyalgh 1497 YD xii, 242, v. brōmig, halh), Broom, Broom Leys (v. brōm, lēah, and Broom Hill supra), Bull Croft (v. bula, croft), Burtop Croft, Calf Croft, Carrs (v. kjarr 'marsh'), Castle Carr (v. castel, kjarr), Causeway Close (le Cause 15, the Causey, the New Causey, Causeilæs 1516, v. caucie 'a causeway, embankment'), Chapel Field, Chirl Hill (Churlpitts 15, Chel(h)yll (pytts), Chorl- hyll, Chorelhyll pytts 1516, 'churls' hill', v. ceorl, hyll, pyt), Coalpit Close, Cock Pit Oak Field, Cow Close, Cowley Green, Crabtree Close, Croft End,
UPPER STRAFFORTH (WOMBWELL)


(b) Abisborne 15 (probably for the ME fem. pers.n. Avicia (Reaney 15), v. porn), Byredoll Close (‘the town’s share of the common field’, v. bý, gen.sg. býjar, dál), Byrwell 15 (v. prec., wella), Boldhill 15, le Brodecrabtre 15 (v. brád, crabb), Broke forelong (v. bróč, furlang), Butredyks 15 (v. butere, dic), Buttydikes (v. butte, dic), a cloos called Cademan (the surname Cadman), Caluerlay (v. calf, gen.pl. calfra, leáh, cf. Calverley iii, 224), Clay croft (v. clęg, croft), Cobcroft (v. cobbe, croft), Coldewelle, le Coldwelle 1390 SheffMan, Colewell Crofts (v. kald, wella), Neder Conyng garthe, overcony garth (v. coning-erth ‘warren’), Crying yerd 15, Crymbius, -uls (v. crymel ‘a small piece of land’), Croserode 15 (v. cros, rod1), Derne banke (v. R. Dearne (RNs.), banke), Dipyghill, Dypykyll forelong (v. pightel ‘a small enclosure’), le Dyrdall 15, Dowse(y) 15, Dowxensg 15, Dowveyne (v. R. Dove (RNs.), ěg, eng), Eskholme 15 (v. eski, holmr), Est landes (v. ěast, land), Farthyng Rode (‘clearing worth a farthing rent’, v. feorūng, rod1), Ferenhall 15 (v. fearn ‘fern’, hall), Fithlargrese 15 (ME fithelere ‘fiddler’, grese ‘stairs’), le Forland 15,

ii. Wath upon Dearne

West Melton township, which was originally part of Brampton Bierlow, is now united with Wath upon Dearne to form Wath upon Dearne Urban District. Wentworth now includes the Nether Haugh part of Greasbrough (181 infra).

1. Brampton Bierlow (103–4000)

Brantone 1086 DB

Bramton, -ton(a) 12 YD x, 1140–5 YCh vii, 1143–54 ib 1664 et freq, Hy 2 (1230) Ch et freq to 1226, 1234 FF, 1319 YD vi, (-juxta Wath) 1297 LS, (-birlagh) 1307 YI, (-Birely) 1522 Test ii, (-Byerley) 1527 FF, (-Byrelawe) 1529 WillY

Bramton 1198 Fount, 13 Brett, 1226 YD vi, 1246 Ass 39 et passim to 1681 YD vi, 71, (-juxta Wath) 1285 KI et freq to 1371 Ch

Braumpton 1246 Ass 39

Bireley 1697 PRWath (freq)

‘Farmstead in the broom’, *v. brōm, tūn*; on the persistent *Bram(p)*- forms in this and similar names *v. EPN* i, 52 and *Bramley* 134 *infra*. The place is distinguished (from Brampton en le Morthen 162 *infra*) as *juxta Wath*, that is, Wath upon Dearne 118 *infra*, and as *Bierlow*. The latter is ON *byjar-log* ‘the law of the village’, and here, as in Greasbrough 181, Brightside 209, Bradfield 221, Ecclesfield 244 *infra* and Dalton La 201, it simply denotes ‘a township’, a small administrative district in which the local law established by mutual consent to deal with minor disputes held good; in the case of the extensive township of Bradfield the word was used of a subdivision of a township, as also in Brightside which was originally a division of Sheffield township. In the case of Brampton Bierlow the name is still that of the township rather than the modern village of Brampton. The older sense ‘the local law of the township’ occurs independently in YW: in 1297 in Alverthorpe near Wakefield a defendant pleaded he was distraining for a debt due to him by the judgment of the whole of the *Byrrelaghe* (1297 WCR ii, 48); in another case held at Brighouse in 1330 it was found that Thomas son of Julian had allowed his cattle to graze in the *Birefeld* (cf. Brighouse f.ns. iii, 78 *infra*) contrary to the custom of the *birelegh* (WCR ii, p. xxiv). On the gen.sg. *byjar* cf. *EPN* i, 70 (s.v. *by* § 6), and cf. the common f.n. *Byerdole*, etc.

**ABDY**, *Abbedi in Bramton, Lehabedi, Abedi* 13 Brett, *Abdy(e)* 1345 YD vi, 63, 1379 PT (p), 1535 VE et freq to 1822 Langd. ME *abbodie* (from OFr *abadie*, Lat *abbatia*) ‘property belonging to an abbey’. Both Monk Bretton and Roche owned land in the neighbourhood.


Rainborough Grange

Reinbergha 1145 Fount, Raineberga 1186 Brett
Re-, Rainesberga c. 1154 Brett, 1154 Pont, 1154–9 YCh 1665, -bergh 1155–8 ib 1451, Remesbergh (sic) Hy 2 (1230) Ch
Rayn-, Rainber 1512 Brett, 1646 PRWath, -bargh 1566, 1593 FF
Raynebarghe Grange 1592 WillY
Rainbrow-Park 1822 Langd

‘Regen’s hill’, v. beorg. The pers.n. Regen or Rægen is not on record, but appears in Rainton YN 185. It may well be a shortened form of a native OE Regngār, Regenhære, etc., as it is of OE Regenwald in Rainton Du. This seems more likely than OE regn ‘rain’ (denoting ‘a rainy hill’, which is perhaps the sense in Rainhill La), even though the use of the gen.sg. regnes could be paralleled by Snowshill Gl (from snāw ‘snow’).


Street, (del) Strete 13 YD x, 1332 YD vi, 62, 1379 PT (p), Strethe 1243 YCh vii, Streate 1590 FF, Streete 1600 PRWath, Street Farm 1771 M. v. stræt ‘a Roman road’. Hunter (Hnt i, 139) notes “an antient road, now known by the name of Packman’s lane” (Packman Rd infra) and adds that “in an old terrier it is described as an old Roman way, now called the Street”. Street is on a lane (Street Lane) which links Roman Ridge and Coaley Lane; Packman Road is in fact a continuation of Roman Ridge to Brampton and Barnsley; Street, therefore, is on the lane which leads to the stræt and about a mile from it.

Birchcliffe Bank, Bincliff House (sic) 1681 YD vi, 71, Birch-, Burtcliff(e) Bank, 1841 O.S., 1843 TA, v. birce, clif. Cliffe Field,
spur of land’, v. höh, beorg. On Hooper Bierley cf. Brampton Bier-
low supra.

LINTHWAITE, Linttveit Hy 2 (1230) Ch, Linttveit 1154 YCh 1475, -uait 1154–9 YCh 1665, Lintwait, -tveit 1154 Brett, 1155 Pont, 
Lingwayt 1251 Ass (p), Lynthwaite, -y- 1551 WillY, 1608 FF, Linfit 

RAINBOROUGH GRANGE

Reinbergha 1145 Fount, Raineberga 1186 Brett 
Re-, Rainesberga c. 1154 Brett, 1154 Pont, 1154–9 YCh 1665, 
-bergh 1155–8 ib 1451, Remesbergh (sic) Hy 2 (1230) Ch 
Rayn-, Rainber 1512 Brett, 1546 PRWath, -bargh 1566, 1593 FF 
Raynebarghe Grange 1592 WillY 
Rainbrow-Park 1822 Langd 

‘Regen’s hill’, v. beorg. The pers.n. Regen or Rægen is not on 
record, but appears in Rainton YN 185. It may well be a shortened 
form of a native OE Regngär, Regenhere, etc., as it is of OE Regenwald 
in Rainton Du. This seems more likely than OE regn ‘rain’ (denoting 
‘a rainy hill’, which is perhaps the sense in Rainhill La), even though 
the use of the gen.sg. regnes could be paralleled by Snowshill Gl 
(from snāw ‘snow’).

ROYDS, Rodes 1164–81 YCh viii, 13, 1332 YD vi, 60, 62, 1390 
SheffMan, 1604 PRWath, Rodis 13 YD x (p), Rodeslayne 1516 Surv, 
the Roydes 1628 PRWath, Royds 1822 Langd. ‘The clearings’, v. 

STREET, (del) Strete 13 YD x, 1332 YD vi, 62, 1379 PT (p), Strete 
1243 YCh vii, Streate 1590 FF, Streete 1600 PRWath, Street Farm 
1771 M. v. stræt ‘a Roman road’. Hunter (Hnt i, 139) notes “an 
antient road, now known by the name of Packman’s lane” (Packman 
Rd infra) and adds that “in an old terrier it is described as an old 
Roman way, now called the Street”. Street is on a lane (Street Lane) 
which links Roman Ridge and Coaley Lane; Packman Road is in fact 
a continuation of Roman Ridge to Brampton and Barnsley; Street, 
therefore, is on the lane which leads to the stræt and about a mile 
from it.

BIRCHCLIFFE BANK, Bincliff House (sic) 1681 YD vi, 71, Birch-, 
Burtcliff(e) Bank, 1841 O.S., 1843 TA, v. birce, clif. Cliffe Field,
UPPER STRAFFORTH (BRAMPTON BIERLOW) 109


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1843 TA 424 and 1773 Fairb 200 (the latter being marked 1773). Spellings dated between 13 and 1419 are YD vi, 59–68, those dated 1516 Surv, 1541 MinAcct, 1681 YD vi, 71, 1773 Fairb 200; others dated without source are PRWath.

(a) Adam Royd (ib 1773, Adamrode 1438 YD x, the pers.n. Adam, rod1 ‘clearing’), Allatt Ing 1773, Angel Close, Ann Wood 1773, Auk Tas-
tards, Bacon Close (ib 1773), Bank Close, Bannicarrs (v. kjarr), Barker Close, Barley Green, Barnsley Gate Close (Barnyslay gaitt 1516, v. Barnsley 302 infra, gata), Bate Green, Blanch Nooking (ib 1773), Break Back (ib 1773, an allusion to difficult tillage), Briery Field, Broad Ing, Broom Close & Shield (v. bróm, sceld), Buskey Field, Butcher(s) Field (ib 1773), Cam Ing Close, Carr Close (v. kjarr), Chapel Croft, Coal Ing, Coal Pits Close (Addey Colepitt 1606, from the surname Addy, common in PRWath, v. col1, pytt), Cockshutt and Cocksey Flatt (the Cockshutt flatt 1681, Cocksey Flatt 1773, v. cocc-sciete 'a cock-shoot'), Coll Moor (College Moor 1773), Coopers Hill (Cowper Hill 1773), Cross Croft, Cross Slack Close (le Crosseslake 1342, v. cros, slakki 'a hollow', and cf. Stump Cross supra), Danes Bank, Dog Greave (v. dogga, græfe 'copse'), Dog Hole Close (the Dogghole 1681, v. dogga, hol1), Doll Green (cf. Doleflatte 1366, Doll Croft 1773, the fem. pers.n. Doll, v. grène2, flat, croft), Dove Cote Ing, Ellis’s Acre (Ellis Acre 1773, the surname Ellis, v. æcer), Far Doles (foredalis 13 Nost 36d, sfordoles, sfordolegate 1342, Fore Doles 1773, 'the front shares of the common field', v. fore, dāl), Gibberthorpe Close, Gin Pingle (v. pingel 'enclosure'), Goose Hole, Gorze Ing (v. grène1, gata, flat), Hank Royd 1773, Hanson Nooking (ib 1773), Hard Leys (v. heard, leah), Far & Near Hartley ('hart clearing', v. heorot, leah), Hell Holes (Hell Hole 1773, v. hell 'hell', hol1), Hess Croft (ib 1773), Hoberoyd 1773 (probably the ME pers.n. Hobbe and rod1), Holme Close (v. holmr 'water-meadow'), Hotheroyd Field (Otheroyd Field 1773, v. rod1 'clearing'), Hugh Close 1773, Hurley Croft (ib 1773), Ing Bank (v. eng), Intake from Melton Green (v. intak), Iredale Close 1773, Kay Close, Laith Croft (v. hlaba barn', croft), Lands End Ing, Leys Close (v. lēah), Long Royd (v. lang, rod1), Mean Stones (v. (ge)māne 'common', stān), Mill Dam Nooking, Monk Dam, Oaks, Owler Ing (v. alor 'alder', eng), Palmer Croft (ib 1773, the surname Palmer, croft), Pearson Ing (ib 1773, the surname Pearson, eng), Pigman Croft (ib 1773), Pingle(s) (v. pingel 'enclosure'), Potter Croft (ib 1773, the surname Potter, croft), Priest Close (cf. Priest Acre 1773, v. preost, clos, æcer), Reynold Royd (ib 1773), Roper Croft (ib 1773), Rough Thorns, Rye Knowle (v. rýge, cnoll), Scholes Close (v. skáli), Shut under Brampton, Skiers Ing (cf. Skier’s Hall 112 infra, v. eng), Skinny Carr (ib 1773, v. kjarr), Smith Croft, Stand Close (v. Hoober Stand supra), Stoney Croft, Stubbin Spring (v. stubbing), Tastard Ing, Far & Near Tastards (Tastards 1773), Tufton Ing (ib 1773, cf. Tofton Edge 1365, v. eng, eeg), Turn Ing (v. trun 'round', eng), Twitchell Lane (dial. twitchel 'a narrow passage', v. twicene), Well Ing & Springs, Wheat Royd (v. hwæte, rod1), Whisp or Whispot Hill (Westpithille 1302, Whispip Hill 1773, v. west, pightel 'enclosure'), Woolthwaite or Woolpit (Woolfit 1773, v. wulf, þweít), Woodwell Flatt.

(b) Appulknolle 1419 ('apple hill', v. æppel, cnoll), Ballinoxganke, -gang 1302, 1307 (probably a pers.n., and ox-gang 'a measure of land'), Bruncroft 13 (a pers.n. Brun and croft), Gledlee Cloos 1516 (v. gleoda 'kite', lēah, cf. Gleadless 165 infra), Grewalebroke 1364 Brett (v. bróc), Hakestort 13, Heldeberne 13 ('barn on the slope', v. helde, bere-ærn), Hooberside 1649, Hoober top 1666 (v. Hoober supra, side, topp), Lofts 1332 (v. lopt), Mesebuc
UPPER STRAFFORTH (BRAMPTON BIERLOW) 111

12 YD x (v. mēos ‘marsh’, buskr), Nortonland 1419 (probably Norton as a surname, land), Patrichalhe, -halch 13 Nost 30d, 37d (the ME pers.n. Pātrik (from OFr Patraic) and halh ‘nook of land’), Penland 1541 (perhaps penn ‘a fold’ or a surname Penn and land), Piletehil 13 Nost 36d (v. pil-āte, -āte ‘pill-oats’, hyll), Popeland 1541 (the surname Pope and land), Poryng Wellegate 1342 (perhaps ME poring ‘pouring’, wella, gata), Stainhill’ 13 Nost 30d, Steynhill 1342 (v. steinn, hyll), Stokwellemore 1302 (‘stump well’, v. stocc, wella, a frequent compound, which may have denoted a well where the bucket was raised by a long pivoted pole), Terreroyds 1361 Brett, -rods 1510 ib (perhaps a pers.n. from OFr T(i)erri (cf. Feilitzen 383) and rod ‘clearing’).

2. NETHER HOYLAND (103–3600)

Holand, Hoioland 1086 DB
Holand(e), -landa e. 13 Brett, 13 Nost 145, 1250 Ebor, c. 1260 Nost 145, 1284 Ebor, 1297 LS et passim to 1397 YD vi, 66, (Est-) 1360 FF (Nether-, -yr-, Neyer-) 1390 SheffMan et freq to 1548 WillY
Huland 1406 Test i
Netherhuilland 1523 FF
Neder Hollande 1542 WillY
Howland 1568 FF
Netherhoolland 1578, 1594 FF
Hoyland(e) 1580 WillY, (Nether-) 1590 FF et freq to 1822 Langd

This name is of the same origin as Upper Hoyland (infra) (from which it is distinguished by the affixes Est- (v. ēast) and Nether- (v. neoōera)), High Hoyland 321, and Hoyland Swaine 308 infra, all with similar runs of spellings. Since each of these places is located on or near the end or edge of a ridge, the name is to be derived from OE hōh ‘spur of land’ and land. Interesting phonological problems are raised. Sporadic forms in Hoi-, Hoy- in DB and in some twelfth and thirteenth century sources for the other names are probably of AN origin and no doubt attempt to represent or at least to recognise the presence of the long vowel in OE hōh-; they are not to be confused with the later Hoy- spellings which represent a local dialect change of o to oi [ɔi] in an open syllable from the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (cf. Phonol. §§ 28, 30). Presumably at an early stage the vowel in hōh-lande was shortened to ō in the trisyllabic oblique form Holande. The long vowel was retained in forms like Hu-, Hoo-. Cf. also Hooton 124, 136, Soyland iii, 62 infra.
Alderthwaite

Alwardethuait e. 13 Brett, Alwarthuatt 1239 Brett
Alurerthwayt 1246 Ass 2d, Alverthueyt 1300 Baild
Alwerthwayt 1259–66 Nost 145, Allurthuauyt 1297 LS
Allerwait 13 Nost 145, Allert(h)wayt, -thwait(e), -tweytt 1302 YD
vi, 60, 1315 YD x, 1464 Brett, Allarthwaite, -twhayte 1397, 1499
YD vi, 66, 69

‘Alfward’s clearing’, from OE Ælfw(e)ard and ON pveit.

Upper Hoyland

Hoiland 1199 Abbr
Holand(e) 1240 FF, 1316 Vill, (Anstin-) 1285 Kl
Overhooland 1578, 1594 FF
Overhoyland 1583 FF, 1585 WillY, Uper- 1672 PRWath

With other spellings and meaning as for Nether Hoyland supra. The affix Anstin-, presumably feudal, has not been identified. For Over-, v. uferra.

Skier’s Hall, (the field of) Skiris 13 YD x, Skyres 1413 YD vi, 67, 1516 Surv, 1642 Edmunds, Skyres (Hall) 1544, 1555 FF, Nether Skyars 1583 FF, Skyers 1596 FF, 1599 Edmunds, Nether Skers 1660 PRHrb. There are also several references to a family de Skiris, de Skyres, de Sschyres 13 YD vi, 59–60, x, 1379 PT, John Skyrys (of Alderthwaite) 1432 YD x. There is also a Skyers Ho in Wombwell 104 supra, and it is not certain which of the two places has the original name of Skires and which, if not each, is named from the family. It ultimately originates in a p.n. but its source is obscure, unless, as Goodall suggests, it is a mutated form of the rare Icel skurr, Norw, Dan skur ‘a shed’. Cf. Scarhouse ii, 292, Addenda.

Stead FM, del Stede 1379 PT (p), Stead(e) 1578 WillY et freq to 1822 Langd, Steed 1602, 1607 FF. v. stede ‘a place, a farm’.

Stubbin, le Stubbing 1344 YD iv, (Ower-, Neder-) Stobbyng(gs) 1516 Surv, Stubbing Lane 1771 M, 1786 PRWath. v. stubbing ‘a place where tree-stumps have been cleared, a clearing’. There may have been other meanings, for in the Wakefield Court Rolls (1275 WCR i, 115) there is a curious reference to a stubbing which from the context can hardly mean ‘clearing’: one Powe sold to William ‘a bovate of land with a garden and a stubbing; after the agreement was made, Powe came and threw down the stubbing and carried it away’.
UPPER STRAFFORTH (NEther HOYLAND) 113


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are modern (1935) and 1843 TA; forms found in only one of these sources are marked mod or TA. Spellings dated 1753 are 1753–71 Fairb 206, 1799 EnclA 38.

(a) Ackroyd, Alice Royd (Allis Royd 1753, the fem. pers.n. Alice, rođ.), Ball Greave (ib 1753, v. grēfe 'copse'), Bell Shough mod (ib 1753, v. sceaga 'copse'), Far & Near Biggin (v. bigging 'a building'), Birchin Hill TA (v. bircen, hyll), Blacker (v. blæc, kjarr), Lower Bragg (Brog, Upper & Lower 1753), Bridge Flatt (Brigg Flatt 1753, v. brycg, flat), Broad Acre mod, Broad Carr mod (Brodcar 1753, v. brād, kjarr), Brooke Croft TA, Broom Green Croft mod, Far & Near Byre mod (v. býre 'cow-shed'), Chapel Close TA, Clapping Close TA (ib 1753), Clay Royd TA, Coal Heap Close TA, Cobler, -ar Close (cf. Coblers Shutt 1753, dial. shut 'a division of land'), Coldwell TA (frigidam fontem 13 Brett, v. cald, wella), Coliwell Slack (Collinwell Slack 1753, v. wella, slakki 'a hollow'), Common Plough (ib 1753), Cook Sick TA (ib 1753, v. sic 'stream'), Copper Royds (1753, v. rođ.), Crawshaw

PNVI
(v. crāwe, sceaga), Crowfoot Ing TA, Crown Lands (ib 1753), Damstead (v. dammr, stede), Deal Field (cf. Dial Croft 1753, v. dial, croft), Dicken Syke TA (ib 1753, possibly the ME pers.n. Dikkon, but cf. Dicken Dike (Menwith) pt. v infra, v. sic), Eighteenpenny Piece (ib 1753), Ellin Close (ib 1753), Eses Greave TA (v. eowu or iw, græfe), Far Falls TA, Fine Parks TA (ib 1753), Fore Doles mod (v. fore, dāl), Fork Royd TA (ib 1753), Fox Croft, Gams Greave TA (ib 1753), Goodman Royd TA (ib 1753), Goose Neck, Gorby Lands, Grandam Ing (ib 1753, v. eng), Green Yard TA, Grimes Knowle TA (ib 1753), Hall Croft, The Headlands M, Hoiley Close TA (ib 1753), Hole Oak Hill TA, How Hill, Hunt Ing mod, Hurst Ing TA, Intake (v. intak), Jigg Close TA (ib 1753), Leys mod, Lidgate End TA (v. hlid-geat), Malin Yard mod (Mallin Yard 1753, the surname Malin, geard), Marl(e) Close (cf. Marl Croft 1753, v. marle, clos, croft), Mean Close TA (v. (ge)māne, clos), Nell Croft mod (ib 1753), Nell Flatt TA, Nether Field 1799, Nicker Inch mod (Nicho' Rinshaw 1753), Old Royd Ing TA, Parkin Royd TA, Penny Flatts TA (-Platt 1753, ‘land with a penny rent’, v. pening, flat, plat4), Pepper Flatts (ib 1753), Poggin Croft (-ing-1753), Ranch Croft (ib 1753), Roger Close (ib 1753), Rother Croft TA, Round Hill, Ruffleys 1753, Bell & Hay Shough, Great & Little Shough, Singleton Wood 1841 O.S., Sough Royd, Stead Ing & Wood mod, Stoney Croft, Summer Royd, Swine Hill (Swim Pighills 1753, v. swin, pightel ‘enclosure’), Tickhill (Head) (ib 1753), Topping Croft TA (ib 1753), Town Ing, Ulley Bank, Webster Croft TA, Well Flatt & Ing mod, Wigfield TA (ib 1753, 1799), Wilber Leys 1753, Willow Garth mod, Wood Ing.

(b) Bromrode 1438 YD x (v. brōm, rod1).

3. WEST MELTON (103–4201)

Medel-, Merelton(e) 1086 DB

Medeltona 1155 Pont

Midleton' a. 1148 YCh vii, Middelton Hy 2 (1230) Ch

Mepelton (sic for Mepel-), 13 Brett, Metheltona 1208–37 Nost 38

Melton(a) 13 Brett, YD vi, 59, 1208–37 Nost 38 et freq to 1599

PRWath, (West(e)-) 1401 YD vi, 66, 1472 Brett et passim to 1621

PRWath, (Little-) 1515 FF, (-Birely) 1696 PRWath

‘Middle farmstead’, v. middel, meðal, tūn. The ON form meðal has supplanted OE middel and has been reduced to Mel-, as in High Melton 76 supra. The affixes are from west, lytel and býjar-lg (cf. Brampton Bierlow 106 supra).

HIGHFIELD FM. HOLLOW GATE. MELTON GREEN, 1744 PRWath, v. grēne2. MILL LANE END. TAN YARD. WINTERWELL FIELD, Wyntrewell 1507 (local deed), Winterwell Field 1820 EnclA, ‘spring that operated chiefly in winter’, v. winter, wella.
FIELD-NAME

Some later f.ns. are included in those of Nether Hoyland 113 supra.

(b) West Melton Towne Cawsway 1648 PRWath (v. caucie).

4. SWINTON (103-4498).

Swinton(e) 1086 DB, 1189 Nost 4d, 1192, 1193 P, -tun l. 12 Sheff-Misc

Swyntone 1086 DB, Swyn-, Swynton(a) 12 Nost 49 (freq), 1196 P,
13 YD xiii, 56, 1215 ChR, 1219 Fees et passim to 1822 Langd
Swineton' 1190, 1191 P
Swineton 1545 FF

'Swine farm', v. swin, tūn.

Barnscholes (lost), Bernesc(h)ales 13 Nost 51, 143, -scoles 13 ib 142,
-stokes (sic) 13 YD xiii, 56, Barm Schole 1775 Fairb, Barn Scholes
1843 TA. 'Bjarni's shielings or huts', from the ON pers.n. Bjarni
(cf. Barnby Dun 17 supra), skáli.

Bow Broom, Ballebrom 1224 Nost 117, c. 1270 ib 53, Baw Broom
1775 Fairb, 1843 TA. v. bróm 'broom', originally 'a thorny bush or
shrub', and later no doubt 'land overgrown with broom'. The first
el. is possibly the ON pers.n. Balli (cf. Balby 27 supra), though OE
ball in the sense 'ball-shaped' or the like is not altogether out of the
question (cf. Bawtry 47 supra).

Brockoe Wells (lost), Brocholes 13 Nost 51d, Brocholeclif 13 ib 52d,
(fontem, montem de) Brockeholes c. 1270 ib 53, Brokelclif 14 ib 54,
Broc-, Brockewelle 13 ib sod, 51 d, Brockoe Wells 1775 Fairb, 1843
TA, v. brocc-hol 'badger hole', wella, clif. The form Brockewelle
is probably a reduced form of Brochole-welle.

Kilnhurst, Kiln(e)-, Kyln(e)hirst(e), -hyrst(e) 12 SheffMisc, Nost
49d, 13 ib 52d, 143d, 1331 Ass 5, 1379 PT (p) et freq to 1558 FF,
-hurst 1420 YI, 1584 WillY, 1594 FF, Kilhenhirst 1297 LS. 'Wood
with a kiln', v. cyln, hyrst.

Rows Field (lost), Ruina (sic) 12 Nost 49d, Rumes 13, 1224 ib 51,
117, 142, Rumdicke 13 ib 51d, Roumwelllesic 13 ib 142, Roumes,
Roumwellisic c. 1280 ib 54, Rowsns 1775 Fairb, Rowsns Field 1843 TA.
In all probability this is from OE rūm 'room, space, a clearing';
the oldest spelling *Ruina* probably stands for *Runa*; there has been some hesitation between *Roun-* and *Roum-*, and it is possible that *Rounwellesic* is a different name (from OE rūn ‘secret’ and *wella*, as in Runwell Ess, etc.), with *n* being assimilated to *m* before the labial *w*.


**FIELD-NAMES**

The principal forms in (a) are 1843 TA 424. Spellings dated l. 12, a. 1290, 1323–1374, 1492, 1557–1584, 1595 are SheffMisc, 1586 Dep, 1629, 1746 PRWath, 1775 Fairb 212, 1820 *EnclA* 23; other spellings dated without source are Nost fols. 49–54, 117, 136d, 142–144d.

(a) Basingbrook Close 1775, Bate Ing, Bradley (*v.* brād, lēah), Bramelands, Breaks Close & Field (*The Breaks* 1775, *Brecks* 1820, from dial. breck

(b) Arnald pīthill 13 (ON Arnaldr, pīghtel ‘enclosure’), Boswell lande 1586 (the surname Boswell, land), le Brodyng 1492 (v. bråd, eng), Calfefall 1402 (v. calf, (ge)fall ‘clearing’), Colegrimewelle 12 (ON pers.n. Kolgrinnr (cf. Feilitzen 306), wella), Crosssebut(te) 13 C. 1280 (v. cros, bute ‘an abutting strip of land’), Crumdene 13 (‘crooked valley’, v. crumb, denu), Dalegreue 13 (‘valley copse’, v. dǽl, grǽfe), Diett Ynge 1584 (v. eng), Ed-, Hedwinholm(e) 13, 14 (OE Eadwine, holmr ‘water-meadow’), the Elfe ynge 1583 (v. elf, eng), Elintre 12 (‘elder-tree’, v. elle(r)n, treow), Fenokkar a. 1290 (v. kjarr ‘marsh’), Fyve Roode close 1584 (v. fif, rōd2, clos), Flekebriggig 13 (v. brycg, the first el. may be ON fleke (flake), ME fleke ‘a hurdle’; NED (s.v. flake Sb2) quotes Robert Manning of Brunne,Chronicle 320: “A brigge he suld do wrihte, Botes & barges ilkon, with flekes mak )am tighte”), Gilbert lande 1586, Hecketof c. 1270 (perhaps the OE pers.n. Heca or hæcc ‘hatch, gate’, and topt), Hephawedic 13, Heyp'akedik c. 1280 (v. dic, the first el. is doubtful; it could be ‘hip and hav’, v. hēope, haga2), les Heuelle 1224 (v. hēah, wella), Hors(e)croft l. 12, c. 1270 (v. hors, croft), le Ker 1371, Parre-, Myddle-, Narcarre 1583 (v. kjarr ‘marsh’), Kylnehirst Bregges 1323, Kylnehirst Brig 1368 (v. brycg), Kylnehirst Carre Ynges 1557 (v. kjarr, eng), Lairpittes 13 (‘clay pits’, v. leirr, pytt), Leueriche-, Lewichecroft 13, c. 1280 (OE pers.n.
8 WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

Léofric, croft), Longlandes 1374 (v. lang, land), le Longpikyll 1492 (v. lang, pightel ‘enclosure’), Lucasrode 13, 1224 (‘a clearing held by Will’ Lucas’ in 1224 Nost 117, v. rod’), Mydelfeld 1557 (v. middel, feld), the More, le Mora, the Moore syde 1584 (v. mór, side), Mounke Ynge 1557 (v. munuc, eng), Nethercroftis c. 1280 (v. neoðera, croft), le Northenges 1366 (v. norð, eng), the Northe Feld 1557 (v. norð, feld), Oxclyff Mylne Dame 1557 (v. oxa, clif, myln, dammr), Oxeclose 1583 (v. oxa, clos), Potterdyke 1584 (v. pottere, dic), Ranlowe c. 1280 (probably OE rān ‘boundary strip’, hlāw), Roberde Ridige 12 (the pers.n. Robert, rydding ‘clearing’), Sagar Close 1584 (the surname Sagar, clos), Sadd(e) House 1583, 1950 Will Y (the surname Sodd, hūs), Stanehouses l. 12 (v. stān, hūs), Le Stores 13 (v. storð ‘plantation’), Swin-, Swynencel f 13 (v. swīn, clif; the first el. may in fact be a shortened form of Swinton supra), Swinton Moore 1629 (v. mór), Tybb Syck 1584 (the pers.n. Tîb, sic), Little Toodhoole 1595 (v. tādige, hol), Turn-, Torneriding, -yng 13, c. 1260 (‘round clearing’, v. trun, rydding), Utwara 1135–54 (‘outer nook of land’, v. út, vrā), Walkarefal l. 12 (v. walcere ‘a fuller’, (ge)fall ‘clearing’), Wellriding l. 12 (v. wella, rydding), the West Feld 1557 (v. west, feld), Westrydyng 1350 (v. west, rydding ‘clearing’), Whetecroft 13, 1232 Hnt (v. hwīete, croft), Wynnundwath 1371 SheffMisc (from the OE pers.n. Winemund and vað ‘ford’), Wmmerehus 12 (OE pers.n. Wulfmær, hūs), le Wolfyng 1368 (v. wulf, eng).

5. Wath upon Dearne (103–400)

Wade, Wat(e) 1086 DB, Wad p. 1153 YCh vi, Wat 1164–81 BM, 1205–35 YCh vii, Waht 1180–90 Bodl 43, l. 12 YCh vii, 1253 YD xiii, 72, 1297 LS, Wath(e) 13 YD viii, 1208 FF, 1234 Ebor, 1235 FF et passim to 1590 FF, (-by Derfeld) 1304 Pat, (-juxta Roderham) 1304 YI, (-super, -(up)on Dyrn(e), Dirne) 1319 BM, 1328 Banco et freq to 1429 Will Y, (-upon Derne) 1407 YD iii et freq to 1608 FF, (-upon Dearne) 1629 PRWath, Wath 1527 Test ii, Wayth upon Dern 1546 YChant. ‘Ford (across the R. Dearne)’, v. vað and R. Dearne (RNs.). There are several references to a ford called

Flanderwath (lost), Flanderwath 1251 Ass (p), 1289 AD iii, 1332 Lindsay (p), Flandirwath, Flandreworthe 1284 ib iv. This may in fact be Wath upon Dearne, since in the thirteenth century Wath was held by a family called Flandr(ensis) (1234 Ebor) and in 1285 (KI) by William le Flemynge. This same family probably gave its name to Flanderwell 180 infra.

Newhill

Neuahalle, Niwehalla 1086 DB
Neuehalla Hy 2 (1316) Ch
UPPER STRAFFORTH (WATH UPON DEARNE) 119

Neuhal(a), -hale 1145 YCh 79, c. 1234 SheffMisc, 1247 Brett, Neuhal(e) 13 Brett, 1285 KI, 1360 Brett, Newale 1361 BM
Newhall(a) c. 1145 Brett, 1170–1200 YCh vii, 1285 KI et freq to 1392 Brett, Neuhal(e) 1303 Aid, Newalle 1333 FF, Newall 1599 PRWath
Newhill 1685 PRWath et freq, Newhill Bierley 1697 ib


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1843 TA 424. Spellings dated without source are 13 Brett, 17, 1764 Glebe, 1820 EnclA 23, others are PRWath.

(a) Acre Lands, Alms Green, Bean Ing, Birk Row Close (ib 1684 Glebe, Burkrow Close 1764, v. birki, rāw, clos), Braithwaite (Braithwaite(e) 13, 1820 'broad clearing', v. breiðr, þveit), Broad Balk (v. balca), Coal Pit Close, Coney Garth (v. coning-erth), Dam Ing (v. dammr, eng), Dearne Close (v. R. Dearne (RNs.), clos), Flatts (v. flat), Gallow(s) Tree Close, Gatwood Lands, Hades Close (v. heafod, clos), Holme Close & Fleet (v. holmir 'water-meadow', clos, fliot 'stream'), Hothroyd Field, Howbrooke Close &
West Riding of Yorkshire

Moor (v. hol, brōc), Inshaw, Kam Ing Close, Lady Croft, Mesne Smithies (v. main, smiðde), Middle Shutt (dial. shut 'a division of land'), Newhill Lane Plantation (Newallane 1392 Brett, v. Newhill supra, lane), Nooking Close, Par Yard, Plank Close, Seven Leys (v. seofon, lēah), Steel Pit Close, Stump Cross, Town Shutt, Walker Close, West Field, Willow Holt.

(b) Breretwisel, -twysel 1253 YD, 1323 YI (v. brēr 'briar', twisla river-fork', cf. Breastfield ii, 211 infra), the Brigge 1650 (v. brycg), Calverode 13 ('calves' clearing', v. calf, rod), Elme in Wath 1659 WillS (v. elm 'elm-tree'), Fisher flat 17 (the surname Fisher, flat), Heselwell (a rivulet) 13 ('hazel stream', v. hæsel, wella), Hooper close 1764 (v. Hooper 107 supra, clos), Longyngs 13 (v. lang, eng), Middleton Close 17 (a surname Middleton, clos), Sandwidge 17 (v. sand), Shelebec 13 ('stream by the shed', v. scēla, bekkr), Le Schepenker 13 (possibly scypen 'cowshed', kjarr 'marsh'), Scute 13 (the name of certain fields, possibly an early form of dial. shut 'a division of land'), Skyterick 1604 ('a sewer', v. scite, ric, and cf. Skitterick ii, 168 infra), Smeythecroft 1364 Brett (possibly smio(be), croft), Turnecrofte 1304 YI (v. trun circular', croft), the Vicars bridge 1626, Wathedic 13 Nost 143 (v. Wath upon Dearne supra, dic, and the gen.sg. form -es), the Wheele 1611 (v. hwēol 'a (water-)wheel'), Theuest'uye 13 YD viii ('the west dairy-farm', v. west, wic).

6. Wentworth (103-3898)

Wintreuuorde 1086 DB
Winterwurd 1196 P
Winteurworde 1086 DB, -word(a) 1152-5 YCh vii, 1202-10 ib viii, -worda 1194 P, -word(e) l. 12 Nost 56, 1234 Ebor, 1252 YI (p)
Wi-, Wyntew(u)rth(e), -worth(e) 1160-80, 1170-1200 YCh vii, 1180-90 Bodl 43, 1185-9 BM, 13 Brett et passim to 1432 YD vi, 68 Wyntworth 13 Brett, 1285 KI, 1304 YI et freq to 1455 Pat
Wentworth 1498 Test iv, 1504 FF et freq to 1822 Langd

The two early spellings Wintre-, Winter- point to the first el. being the OE pers.n. Wintra, as in Wentworth C 243, which also has only vestigial evidence of a medial -re-. 'Wintra's enclosure', v. worð. The first el. could formally be winter 'winter', but word is usually combined with a pers.n.

Barrow, Barwe 1284 YI, Barrow(e) 1515, 1590 FF, 1590 WillY, v. bearu 'a wood, a grove'.

Cortworth, Corteworth 1465 YD xvi, 100, 1486 ib xii, 236, Cortworth 1515 FF et freq to 1607 ib, Kortwode 1638 WillY, Cortwood 1661 PRWath. 'Corta's enclosure', v. worð, and on the OE pers.n. Corta cf. Corburn Lane YN 14.
UPPER STRAFFORTH (WENTWORTH) 121

Harley, Harelawe 1219 FF, Harlay, -ley 1259-66 Nost 145, 1297 LS (p) et freq to 1590 FF, Hareley 1303 YI (p), -ly 1637 WillY. The first el. is ambiguous; it could be OE hær ‘a heap of stones’ or hara ‘hare’; the former seems more likely with hlāw ‘mound’, hence ‘mound of stones’. OE hlǣw has been replaced by the more common læah. Cf. Harlow (Pannal) pt. v.


Thorpe Field, 1841 O.S., Thorp(e) 1537 FF, 1556 WillY, (-in Wentworth) 1542, 1588, 1591 WillY. v. porch ‘outlying farmstead’.

Wentworth Woodhouse, Wynteworth Wodehous 1303 Pat, YI, Wyntworth Wodous 1323 YD i, Wentworth the Woodhouse 1592 WillY. ‘House in the wood (of Wentworth)’, v. wudu, hüs.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1843 TA 424 and 1777 Fairb. Spellings dated 1777 are Fairb 214, 1821 EnclA 27.

(a) Awkward Meadows 1777, Bale Croft, Barker Close 1777, Beverley Close (ib 1777), Birchen Leys (v. bircen, lēah), Birch Field & Royd, Boot Hill 1777, Bracken Butts (v. brakni, butte), Brook Croft & Hill, Broom Ridding (v. brōm, rydding), Chapel Croft, Clark Ing, Corn Croft, Corr Close, Day Acre (v. dēy ‘dairy’, æcer), Dicken Royd (ib 1777, the ME pers.n. Dikkon, rod1), Frowlers, Golden Furlong, Grass Windhills, Half Acre, Hanging Bank (v. hangende ‘steep’, banke), Hick Paddock (Heck Paddock 1777), Hollin Tree Close, How Croft, Ing Rood, Long & New Intake (v. intak), Jack Riddings 1777, Jepson Close (ib 1777), Kiln Royd (v. cyln, rod1), Lamb Croft, Leach Yard, Lee Greave (v. lēah, grēfe), Lin Croft (v. līn ‘flax’, croft), Marl Ing (v. marle, eng), Marylands, Mill Field Close, Oaken Royd (v. ącen, rod1), Peck Mill Dam, Penny Flatt (Penny Flatts 1777, ‘meadow with a penny rent’, v. pening, flat), Pighills (v. pightel), Pingle (v. pingel), Pond Croft, The Pound (v. pund), Psalter Field (v. saltæ, feld), Red Hill, St Helen’s Field (ib 1821, St Ellen’s Field 1777), Salt Close, Shroggs (The Shрогgs 1777, v. scrogge ‘brushwood’), Siss Royd, Spout Hills 1764 Glebe (v. spoute), Spring Leys, Stoney Brigg Close, Sweating Tree Close (ib 1777), Toad Holes, Tongue, Tufthill Royd, Tufton Royd (ib 1777), Tunn Syke, West End, West Field 1821, Wild Worm Ing, Windles 1777 (cf. dial. windle ‘a long stalk of grass, etc.’).

(b) myne, pute de carbonus 1370 Linds (a coal-mine), Cock Shutt Closes 1682 SheffCh (v. cocc-scïete), Langefurlanges 1180–90 Bodl 43 (v. lang, furlang), Mylnhouse 1529 FF (v. myln, hüs), Whynton 1304 Pat (possibly here as it is associated with Wentworth and Brampton Bierlow, v. hvin ‘whin’, tūn).

iii. Mexborough (77 supra)

DENABY (103–4899)

Denegebi, Degenebi 1086 DB, Degeneby 1208 Cur
Dēnigebi 1166 P, Dennynghby e. 13 YCh viii
Deningebi, -by 1166–89 YCh viii, l. 12 Lewes 25, 1240 FF, Deminge-
by 1277 Ch

Daningebei 1195 P
UPPER STRAFFORTH (WENTWORTH, DENABY) 123

Deneby 1219 FF, 1260 Reg.Alb ii, 52b, 1263 Ebor, 1288 BM
Deningby, -yng- 1240 FF, 1303 Aid, 1316 Vill, 1379 PT et freq to 1408 Arm
Denigby 1285 KI
Denby 1388 Baild, 1521 WillY et freq to 1585 FF
Dennyby 1535 VE
Dennabye 1598 SessnR

‘Village of the Danes’, v. Dene, bŷ; the forms Denige-, Deny- are from the OE gen.pl. Deniga, and Dene- from the alternative gen.pl. Dena; medial -ing(e)- is unetymological. Cf. Introd.

DENABY RAGE, Denaby Rage 1771 M, Rage Field 1841 TA, probably identical with Ryach 1487 Hnt i, 396; the etymology is obscure, but since Denaby Rage is on the top of a steep bank it might possibly be from hræc ‘reach’ in the rare and obsolete sense ‘headland’ (NED s.v. reach sb.) or one of its other applications ‘a stretch of meadow’, etc. (EDD s.v. reach vb.¹ § 9); it has in any case been influenced by the common word rage.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 TA 128 and in (b) 1487 Hnt i, 396. Other spellings dated 1487 without source in (a) are also Hnt.

(a) Ash Tree Close, Bill Croft, Bong Wong (v. wang ‘meadow’), Bradwell Leys (v. leāh), Broad Ing (v. eng), Broom Close & Hill, Calf Croft, Carr Nook (v. kjarr, nök), Coalpit Close (Colpytes 1487, v. col¹, pyt), Crabtree Croft, Denaby Thick (v. picce¹ ‘thicket’), Drabbles, Duck Ing, Elders, Honey Yard, Jarvis Croft, Leasing Crofts (probably the ME pers.n. Laising (v. leysingi), croft), Limekiln Close, Milk Ing, Mill Close (cf. Mylynhil 1487, v. myln, hyll), Moorfields, Old Dam (v. dammr), Oldfield, Owlishaw (probably alor ‘alder’, sceaga ‘copse’), Piter Close, Sheep Cotes, Spittle Holme (v. spitel, holmr), Stack Garth (‘stack yard’, v. garðr), Stanley Hill, Tenter Ing, Water Flatt, Wheat Croft, Wood Close, Woodfield.

(b) Cokshothalgate (v. cocc-sciete ‘cock-shoot’, hall, gata), Danefurlang (v. furlang), Galofurlang (v. galga, furlang), Henocotes (v. henn, cot), Hesylgret (sic for -gref) (v. hesel, grefe ‘copse’), Kyrkwor (v. kirkja, vrá ‘nook of land’), Knaphol (v. cnæpp ‘hill-top’, hol³), Lytlands, Marylpits (v. marle,
West Riding of Yorkshire


iv. Hooton Roberts

Hooton Roberts (103–497)

Hootun 1086 DB
Houeton 1226 FF
Hoton(e) Robert(i) 1280 Ebor, 1285 KI, 1291 Tax, 1293 Ebor, 1303 Aid et passim to 1446 Test ii, -Robard 1379 PT
Hoton sub Haia 1316 Vill, Hooton Underhagh 1503 FF
Hooton Robert(e) 1535 VE, 1587 FF et freq to 1609 FF, -Robberts 1683 PRWath, -Roberts 1822 Langd
Hoyton Robert 1548 FF

‘Farmstead on the spur of land’, v. hōh, tun, cf. Hooton Pagnell 87 supra. The affix Roberts is from Robert son of William (1226 FF) or the Robertus filius Willelmi de Hoton who held the vill in 1285 KI (called Robert de Hoton in 1316 Vill). For Underhagh ‘under the enclosure’ v. under, haga.


Field-names

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 TA 217; others are 1770 Fairb 206.

(a) The Acre (v. æcer), Bracken Hills, Bramah Close (the Y surname Bramah, clos), Broad Carr (v. kjarr ‘marsh’), Burn Scalp (ib 1770), Burnt Flatt, Cabin Close (ib 1770), Calm Roods 1770, Crabtree Flatt, Cragg House (v. cragge), Crome Falls & Rood (Crome Rood 1770), Dole (v. dāl ‘share of the common field’), Duel Acre (ib 1770), Edding Knowl (Eding Knowle 1770, v. cnoll), Hagleys (Hagleys Side 1770), Hanging Flatt (v. hangende ‘steep’, flat), Hascar (ib 1770, v. kjarr), Hays, High Gate Close, Hooton Quarry, Humley, Ingle Storr (ib 1770, v. stor ‘plantation’), Lady Acres
(ib 1770), Lamb Well Leys, Leap Close, Lobwell Side (ib 1770), Long Greave (v. græfe ‘copse’), Mire Ing (ib 1770, v. myrr, eng), Moor Field & Nook, Old Town, Poggy Close (cf. Pog Moor 304 infra), Quarry Bank, Raw Cross Close (ib 1770, v. raw, cros), Robert Ing (ib 1770, v. eng), Round Thorn, Sandy Gate Croft, Shrogs (v. scrogge ‘brushwood’), Sin Bridge Close 1770, Spital Gate Close 1770 (v. spitel, gata), Stocking Side 1770 (v. stoccing ‘clearing’), Stoney Well, Stubbing Gate Close (v. stubbing, gata), Stub Ings (v. prec.), Swinewell Close, Tanners Close 1770, Tongue, Top o’ th Hill, Tottleburn 1770 (Turtleburn 1663 Glebe, possibly OE turtla ‘turtle-dove’, burna), Walby Mires (ib 1770, v. myrr), Warren House, Whitlasp (Close) (ib 1770), Willow Holt, Woodfield.

v. Conisbrough

Conisbrough (103–5098)

_æt Cunugesburh_ 1002–4 (c. 1100) ASWills 46
Coningesborc, -burg, Cuningesburg 1086 DB
_C-, Kuningeburg(h) _1088–1121, 1091–7, 1164–79 et freq YCh viii, 1. 12_ Lewes 24d, 25
_Cuningesburg(h) _1121, 1147 et freq YCh viii, 1199 (1232) Ch, 1276 RH, -ings- 1166–89 YCh viii, -yn(g)es- 1285 KI, 1316 Pat
_Cunnyburgh’ _1147–59 YCh viii, Cunigbur(g) 13 YD xiii, 44, 1247, 1252 Ebor, 1297 LS, Cunnigisburg 13 AD i
_Kunningburg _1180–9 YCh viii, K-, Cuningburc, -burg 1202 FF, 1209 P, 1240 Lib
Coninggesbourg’ 1197 (1301) Ebor, Conyngisburgh 13 Lewes 301, Coningsb(o)urg(h), -burc’, -yanes- 1276 RH, 1287 Ebor, 1304 et freq Pat, 1316 Abbr, 1329 AD i, 1333 Selby et freq to 1428 FA, Conengisburgh 1332 YD ii
_Cunesburc, -burg 1201 ChR, 1202–8 Ass (p), Cunnesburgh 1428 FA, 1466 Pat
Conigburh 1242 (1301) Ebor, -borgh 1271 Lewes 292d
_Cunburgh _1242 Pat
_Conesburc(h) _1271 Ebor, 1276 RH, 1294 AD i, 1370 FF, 1379 PT, 1415 Pat, 1466 Test ii, -bourgh 1415 BM
_Conesburc, -burg(h) _1275 Ebor, 1418 YI, 1446 Test ii, 1459 Pat
Coningbure 1276 RH, Coningburg(h), -yn- 1289 AD iii, 1300 Ebor, 1302 Pat, 1324 Lewes 299d
_Conisburgh _1409 DiocV, -borowe 1534 YD i, -burrough 1597 FF, Conisbrough 1771 M
Connysburgh, -is- 1441 DiocV, 1460 Pat, 1521 Test vi, -borow(e) 1503 FF, 1590 Camd
Cunsburgh 1505 BM, -borough 1537 FF, -borrow 1606 BM
'The king's stronghold', from ON konungr (possibly replacing an earlier OE cyning 'king') and burh. Conisbrough was one of the series of forts along the Don valley and the Castle Hill (infra), which is doubtless the site of the burh, occupies a commanding position; cf. Introd. Although in 1066 it was part of the lands of King Harald, some 60 years previously it was one of the estates of Wulfric Spot (ASWills 46). The place is therefore named from some earlier king than Harald. The late medieval chronicler Geoffrey of Monmouth calls it oppidum Kaerconan quod nunc Cunungeburg appellatur and Pierre de Langtoft burge Conane; Geoffrey tells the story that burge Conane with all Hengist's treasure was taken by King Ambrosius, and that King Egbert went there (Goodall suggests this was in 830 soon after Egbert had subdied the North Welsh). Whatever the source of these traditional stories might be, the name Kaerconan probably arises from a misinterpretation by Geoffrey of Cuninges-burg; there is certainly no ground for assuming with Goodall that Conan is an old river-name, for the river here has always been known as the Don. The name Conan has been revived in Conanby, the name of a new housing estate near Conisbrough.

Butterbusk, Butterbusc, -busk(e) 1194-9 YCh viii, 1368 MinAcct 88, 1379 PT (p), 1545 FF et freq to 1822 Langd, Buttirbuske 1379 PT (p), Boterboske 1534 YD i, Butterbuskes 1655 WillS, -bush 1764 Glebe. 'Butter bush', v. buttere, buskr. The significance is not clear, but the likeliest explanations are 'a bush on rich pasture land producing much butter' (as in Buttermere Cu) or 'a bush at which butter is sold' (cf. Butter Cross); Butterbusk is near the highest point on the road between Conisbrough and Doncaster. The rare ON búthr 'log, stump' is improbable phonologically. v. Addenda.

Clifton, Clitune, -ton(e), Clyf- 1086 DB, 1154-9 Lewes 25d, 1194-9 YCh viii, 13 Lewes 295, 1297 LS, 1312 Ch et passim to 1655 WillS, Cliftunne 1164-81 YCh viii. 'Cliff farmstead', v. clif, tün. Clifton is at the upper end of a steep bank.

Crookhill Hall, Crocheswelle 1164-81 YCh viii, Croxwell 1202-8 Ass (p), Crokewell 1379 PT, Crokwyll 1534 YD i, Crook(e)hill 1653 BWr 2, 1656 WillS, Crook-Hall 1822 Langd. 'Well in the nook of
land', v. krókr, wella. The reference of krókr here is to a nook or secluded corner of land in the hillside below Crookhill Hall; cf. also Crokhagh 1323 MinAcct 21 (also in Conisbrough).

**Firsby**

Frisobeia 1121–7 YCh 1428, 1215 ChR
Fris-, Fryshi, -by 1164–81 YCh viii, 1403 MinAcct 77, 1504 FF
Frisebia, -by 1189 Nost 4, 1194–9 YCh viii, 1197 (1301) Ebor, 1246 Ass 17d, 1275 WCR (p)


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are modern (1935) (marked M) and 1840 TA (marked TA when the name is also modern); a few forms are from terriers in the church (marked Terr). Spellings dated 1323-1483 are MinAcct 21, 77, 60, 99, 1764 Glebe.

(a) Aberskills (Abbey Skills 1764), Ashwell Close, Balk Lane M (v. balca), Beardsworth, Bell Close (cf. Bell Cross 66 supra), Bingley Hill M (Bingley Flatt Terr), Black Busk Terr, TA (v. blæc, buskr), Brockholes (Broakhole 1764, v. brocc-hol 'badger hole'), Brigg Hills, Broom Shuttles (Broom Lands Terr, v. brōm, dial. shut 'division of land'), Bull Doles (v. bula, dāl), Burnt Oak, Christ Yard, Coalpit Close, Cob Croft, Cock Ley Close, Codder Alley M, Cooper Hales (v. halh), Cragg Close (v. cragge), Dam Head TA, M (v. dammr), Daylands M (v. dey 'dairy', land), Dun Close (R. Don, clos), Fairy Hole, Galley Tree Wong (Galtry Whong 1764, 'gallow-tree meadow', v. galga, trēow, wang), Gatherd Ing, Gatley Wong (v. wang), Gold Riddins (v. gold, rydding), Gunney-, Gurney Lands (Gunney Lands 1764), Haggin Gate Close, Hanger Hills, Hangman's Stones, Hay Riddings (v. hēg, rydding), Highfield TA, M (the Highfield 1764, v. hēah, feld), Hollingshead TA, Terr (v. holaen, haelod), Holme Croft (v. holmr), How Castle, Hoyle Acre, Ill Whong (ib 1764, v. wang), Ingry Dykes (ib 1764), Laughtons (v. lēac-tūn 'garden'), Leys Lane (v. leah), Line Croft (v. lin 'flax', croft), Lumlier Tongue, Mean Close & Croft (v. (ge)māne), Long & Top Medley (Medley 1764), Mill Hills, Moat Hall Close, Mow Riddins (v. rydding), Oadsley TA, Terr (ib 1764, Thomas Oad being tenant, v. leah), Ocastle Hill Terr (cf. Castle Hill supra), Owlyshaw 1764 (v. alor, sceaga), Park Balk Close, Parkin Holes, Piggotts Park M (Pyegot Close 1764, Top Piggotts TA),
Pit(t) Lands TA, Terr (v. pytt, land), Plumpton Park, Pot Roods, Priory Ing, Quarry Close, Red Acre, Redlands Terr, Robb Hills, Row Cross Quarry (Rauennis-, Rauenescrosvong 1166–99 YCh viii, 13 AD i, possibly named from Raven father of William, sheriff of Wakefield (YCh viii, 110), v. cros, wong), Sanders flat 1764 (v. flat), Sandfield, Scabbahaw (Scabby Haw 1760, v. haga), Shaveley Boards, Shovel Boards (‘narrow strips’, v. scofl, brædu), Skitholme (‘dung water-meadow’, v. skitr, holmr), Slash (Hole), Stelbecks, Swallow Wife Stile (ib 1764, v. stigel), Swinsill Furlong, Tenter Furlong End (the tenters 1764, Terr), Tranmoor, Wall Nook Close, Warill Close, Wet Lands, Wood Laiths (v. hlaða ‘barn’), Wrangholme (Wrong- Terr, v. wrang ‘twisted’, holmr).

(b) Borowode 1461, Burghwood 1483 (v. burh, wudu), Brodwod 1483 (v. bräd, wudu), le Cogwohele (rote aquatice) 1461 (v. cogge, hwéol), Dedenge 1323 (v. eng), Erlesenges 1404, -yng 1461 (v. eorl, eng), Erresbek 1483 (v. bekkr), Estfeld 1483 (v. east, feld), Freresland 1483 (v. frere ‘friar’, land), Gil-, Gylmynwode 1461, 1483, le Hermitage 1466 Pat (v. ermitage), Katenesfeld 1483, le Motelhal(e) 1461, 1483 (‘the moot-hall’), le Netherhalh 1483 (v. nöödera, halh), Porterhous 1403 (once held by William Porter 1403 Min.Acct 1077, 4, v. häus), gardini voc’ Styrop 1483 (probably a surname from Styrop Nt), Tyolde 1483, Totyllenge 1404, Totylyng’ 1461 (v. teit-hyll ‘look-out hill’, eng), Wellstrem 12 Lewes 24d (v. wella, strēam), Wynsywroo 1461, Wynswyr’ 1483 (probably a pers.n. Wine, vrá).

vi. Edlington

Edlington (103–5397)

Eilin-, Ellintone 1086 DB

Edelington’ 1194–9 YCh viii, 1223 Pat, 1250 Ebor, 1268 FF et freq to 1316 Vill, Edelinton’ 1210 P (p), 1276 RH

Edlington, -ton’, -yng- 1196–1201 YCh viii (p), 13 Lewes 295, 1202 FF, 1243 Fees, 1246 FF, 1285 KI et passim to 1641 Rates, Edlington 1202–8 Ass (p), 1208 P

‘Farmstead associated with Ėdla’, v. -ing⁴, tün. The pers.n. is found also in Edlington L, and is probably an OE Ėdla (corresponding to OHG Audila), a derivative of Ėada or a short form of some such name as Ėadhelm, Ėadwulf, etc.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 TA 141.

(a) Armroyd Holt, Blacker Leys Close, Brier Ridding (v. brēr, rydding), Broad Ing (v. eng), Bully Tree Close (probably ME bolas ‘wild plum’, trēow, clos), Bush Balk, Carr Close (v. kjarr ‘marsh’), Cover Beggar (cf. a similar f.n. 61 supra, etc.), Folks Orchard (Fowk Orchard 1663 Glebe, probably a surname Foukes), Greystone Close (v. grāg, stān), Half Acres, Hall Flatts (v. hall, flat), Hop Yard, Lings (v. lyng ‘heather’), Long Holt (v. holt ‘wood’), Meals Ing, Mill Dale, Pendle Lane (perhaps an old hill-name, v. penno-), Petty Yard, Pinfold Leys (v. pynd-fald, leah), Piper’s Acre (The Piperacre 1693 Glebe, probably from ME pipere ‘piper’ as a surname, æcer), Quarry Holes, St Foin Close (sainfoin, fodder herbage), Stow Riddings, Stump Garth, Swinehead Gap, Wosits, Yard Ends.

vii. Stainton

STAINTON (103-5593)

Stantun, -tone 1086 DB, 13 Lewes 295d
Stain-, Staynton(a) c. 1130-40 YCh 1467, c. 1140 Nost 73, 1164-81 YCh 1480, 1199 (1232) Ch, c. 1216 Nost 46d, 1270 Ch, 1277 YI, 1285 Ki et passim to 1552 WillY, (Stone-) 1739 YDr, Staineton’ 1249 Reg Alb ii, 7
Steintun, -ton’ 1196 P (p), l. 12 Lewes 302, 1202 FF, 1208-13 Fees, 1218 FF, 1627 PR Cat
Steneton 1375 YD xvi, 89, Stenton 1398 ib

‘Stone farmstead’, v. stān (replaced by ON steinn), tūn. ‘Stone’ may denote that it was built of stone or to the fact that Stainton is ‘situated in a fissure of the limestone rock’ (Hnt i, 255), hence also the affix Stoney (v. stānig).

Carr Ho, Carhouses 1435 DodsN, Karhous 1441 ib, Carris 1771 M, Carr House 1817 M. ‘House in the marsh’, v. kjarr, hūs.

LAMBCOTE GRANGE, (grangia(m) de) Lambecotes 1277 YI, 14 Roche, 1540 Min Acct, Lambcoits 1535 VE, Langcote Grange, -coat- 1557 Will Y, 1771 M. ‘A shed for lambs’, v. lamb, cot, grange.
UPPER STRAFFORTH (EDLINGTON, STAINTON) 131

WILSECK HALL

Wilseweke, Wiseleuucinc 1086 DB
Willesic 1190 P (p), Wi-, Wyllesik(e), -syk(e), -sick' e. 13 Nost 47d, 13 ib 141d, Ed 1 ib 11d, 1280 Ch, 1292 Nost 63, 1421 YD x, 1428 FA
Wil-, Wylsik(e), -syk 1194–9 YCh viii, 1303 Aid, 1314 Nost 47, 1323 YD vii et freq to 1535 VE, -sick(e) 1596 FF et freq to 1822 Langd

Wulvehesc 1208–13 Fees (p)
Willehesic 1212 RBE (p), Wilegesic 1218 FF, Wilysyk l. 13 Nost 48d, Wi-, Wylgsik' 1313 ib 47, 1347 AD vi, Wylghsyk 1314 Pat Wellesick 1296 LacyComp, Welsicke 1598 SessnR
Wolseck als. Wilseck 1574 FF
Wylsweke 1553 WilY

There are enough forms in Wil(e)g-, etc., to show that this means 'willow stream', v. wilig, sic. The DB spellings arise from metathesis and confusion with p.n.s. in wic.

ANT WOOD, 1841 O.S., v. Æmette, wudu. Batty Holt, 1841 TA, from the surname Batty (cf. Battye Ford ii, 198 infra) and holt 'wood'.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 TA 373 and include some which are in the adjacent part of Bramley 135 infra (esp. for Hellaby which was formerly in Stainton t., 1822 Langd). Spellings dated 13 are Nost 47d–48d, and 1637 YAS Md 178, iv.

(a) Alder Holt, Ash Holt, Batty Close (cf. Batty Holt supra), Black Hills Holt (v. blæc, hyll), Bog Close, Broad Ings (v. eng), Calf Croft, Church Croft, Clay Croft, Cockhill (v. cocc1, hyll), Cow Carrs (v. kjarr), Cow Close (the Cow Close 1637, v. cū, clos), Cowdell Well Holt (probably cæld, wella), Easter Brook, Foddering Yard (v. födring, geard), Greenwood Lane 1841 O.S. (v. grēne, wudu), Griff Ing (v. gryfja ‘pit’, eng), Holmer Ings, Homer Leys, Ley Close, Ling Hills (v. lyng ‘heather’, hyll), Long Lands, Mary Hall Close, Mill Goight (v. myln, gota), Moor Field & Head, Newgate Close, North Field, Pond Piece, Priest Croft, Rushy Syke Close, Shuttle, Smithy Flatt, Stone Park, Thistley Close, Toft Close, Tup Moor, Turncroft (v. trun ‘round’,croft), Well Ing, Willow Yard.

(b) Ayk’wode 13 (‘oak wood’, v. eik, wudu), Gildeclive 1296 LacyComp (v. gylde, clif), Halueacr’ 13 (v. half, ðæcr), the Longe Croft 1637 (v. lang, croft), le Midelfeld 13 (v. middel, feld), Midilflat 13 (v. flat), Painistubbing 1218 FF, Paynstubbing 13 (the ME pers.n. Pain and stubbing ‘clearing’), the Prior Rows 1637 (v. prior, rāw), Staynridig 13 (v. steinn, rydding ‘clearing’), the Tenn Lands 1637 (v. tēn, land), the Warren 1637 (v. wareine), Wilsick leyes 1576 YAS (v. lēah).

viii. Braithwell

1. Braithwell (103–5294)

Bradeuuelle 1086 DB, -well(e) 12 Lewes 25d, 1164–81, l. 12, 1200–10 YCh viii, 1271 Lewes 292d, 1300 Ebor, 1324 Lewes 299d Bradwelle 1147, 1173–81 YCh viii Breith-, Braith(e)-, Brayth(e)well(e) 1196–1201 YCh viii, 1199 (1232) Ch, 13 Nost 141d, 1242 (1301) Ebor, 1272 FF, 1280 Ass et passim to 1446 Test ii Brayd-, Braid(e)welle e. 13 Reg Alb ii, 64b, 13 Lewes 293, Hy 3 BM
 UPPER STRAFFORTH (STAINTON, BRAITHWELL) 133

Brathewell 1222 Cur, 1288 Ebor, 1343 Ass 6d, 1375 YD xiv, 89, 1409, 1441 DiocV, 1469 Pat, Brathwell 1415 Fabr, 1531 Test iv
Braytewell 1246 Ass 43d, 1247 Ebor
Brai-, Braywell 1415 BM, 1537, 1574 FF
Breathwell 1559 WillY
Brewell 1607 FF

'Broad well or stream', v. brād, wella. Brade- was eventually replaced by the cognate ON breiðr; the spellings in Brayd- and Brathe- represent a confusion of the OE and ON forms (cf. also Phonol. §§ 11, 40).

AUSTWOOD Ho, Ostwode 13 Lewes 295d, Oustwood (sic) 13 Hnt, Austwood Ash 1841 TA. 'East wood', v. austr, wudu.

MICKLEBRING

Mi-, Mykelebrinc l. 12 Lewes 301, 1206 Cur
Mi-, Mykel-, Miclebrinc(k), -brink, 13 Lewes 295, 1200-10 YCh viii, 1202-8 Ass (p), -brynk 1375 YD xvi, 89, Mykilbrincke 1577 YD iii
Mickil-, Mykel-, Mic(k)lebringe, -brynge 13 Lewes 293, Nost 141d, 1219 Ass 1b, 1586 WillY, 1612 FF, Mikkilbryng 1394 Brett Mekilbringe 1488 Ipm, Mekelbrinke 1534 YD i

'The great slope', v. micel (mikill), brink. Goodall aptly describes the hamlet as being "built at the point where a tableland passes in a long and gradual descent towards the river Don".

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1775 Fairb 199, 1841 TA 63 and modern (1935); the latter are marked TA and mod. Spellings dated 13 and 1429 are Lewes 294–296, 1559 and 1601 Min.Acct 94, 34, 1765 EnclA, 1775 Fairb 199.

(a) Ashtree Croft TA, Balk Lane Field, Bate Riddings 1775, Bath Close TA, Birkett, Braithwell Green 1765 (v. grêne®), Bramwith Knab 1775 (v. nabbi), Broad Oak TA, Bull Ring, Chapel Holes TA, Chesmond Bottoms, Cliftsuy, -sty TA, mod (v. clif, stig), Cock Croft TA, Cockhill Close TA (Cockhill Common 1765, v. Cockhill 129 supra), Cooper Fold TA, Crag Close TA, Dodds, Dogger Lane Field, Far Fog mod, Foxholes TA, mod, Gras(s)well Close TA, mod, Grime Riddings TA (v. rydding), Hood Shaw Close 1775, Knaresborough (Knaresbro’ Forest TA, a transferred p.n.), Laughton Crag (Lawton Crag TA), Leys TA, Limekiln Close TA, Littlehay Bottom TA, Long Yard TA, Luky Croft 1775, Mean Yard TA, MillDale & Dam TA, Mortrams, Nether Shut Close TA, Oysterslack Field 1841 O.S. (v. eowestre, slakki), Paddock, Park Field, Pickhill 1775 (v. pightel), Raddle-pit TA (Reddle Pits 1771 M, raddle ‘red ochre’ (for marking sheep), pytt, cf. Ruddle Dike 131 supra), Sandgrave Field 1841 O.S. (v. sand, græf ‘pit’), Skernel Dale TA, Stoney Park, Thiefholes TA (v. þœof, hol Expanded), West Flat TA, Wood Field.

(b) Bakehous 1429 (v. bæc-hûs ‘bake-house’), Beaderol-, Bredall-lande 1559, 1601, Belstringelande 1559 (‘land of which the rent was used to provide bell-ropes’, cf. Bell Cross 66), Cressewell 13 (v. cærse, wella), Depedale 13 (v. dœop, dæl), Gategreues 13 (v. gata, græfe), Kylnehouse 1429 (v. cyln, hûs), Maltehous 1429 (‘malthouse’), Obit lande 1559 (‘land to provide for obits’), le Peyseberne 1429 (v. pise ‘pease’, bere-rn), le Porie 1429, le Shepecote 1429 (v. sceap, cot), Silkacresse 13.

2. BRAMLEY (103-4992)

Bramelei(a), -le, -lia, -ley(e), -lay 1086 DB, 1188–1205 YCh viii, 1. 12 Lewes 302, 1218 FF, 1254–68 Bodl 35, 1297 LS, 1318 YD xii, 115
Bramlei, -ley, -lay 1196–1201 YCh viii, 1199 (1232) Ch, 13 Lewes 294, 1247 Ebor, 1303 KF et passim to 1596 FF
Bromley 1543 FF

‘Forest clearing or glade overgrown with broom’, v. brōm, leah. This is a common type of p.n. corresponding to Bromley in the south. The first el. here, as well as in Brampton 106, Branton 40, Bramham pt. iv, Bramley 165, etc., and Bramhope pt. iv, is almost invariably Bram(e)- from the time of DB. This is to be explained by an early shortening of brōm- to brōm- in the p.n. compounds, and then, since OE short ae- before a nasal normally appears as a-
in the north (as in man for monn), brōm- appears as brām- by a corresponding replacement of -o- by -a- in these p.ns. (cf. Phonol. § 29). The late ME brame from which these names have sometimes been derived is probably a later loanword from LG (cf. EPN i, 47, 52).

HELLABY (formerly in the township of Stainton with Hellaby 13o supra)

Helge-, Elgebi 1086 DB
Heleghheby 1246 Ass 39
Helghby 1303 Aid
Helughby 1333, 1358 FF, 1379 PT (p), 1488 FF
Helleby 1428 FA
Heluby 1439 Pat, 1502 Ipm, 1528 FF
Hellowghby 1535 VE
Hellowby 1665 Visit
Hellyby 1558 Willy
Hellaby(e), -bie 1582 FF et freq to 1822 Langd


FIELD- NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1843 TA 65. Spellings dated 1318 are YD xii, 115, and 1769 EnclA. Some f.ns. near Hellaby are included in Stainton 132 supra, to which township Hellaby originally belonged.

(a) Apple Tree Flatt, Ash Flatt, Chapel Field, Crabtree Close, Flanderwell Close (cf. Flanderwell 18o infra), Hall Croft, Holt Close, Laith Close,

(b) le Herlotgrene 1318 (ME herlot 'a rogue, a vagabond', and grēnée), le Mordik 1318 (v. mør, dic), Tristan thinge 1538, 1540 MinAcct (first el. no doubt a surname, v. ping 'property').

ix. Maltby

1. Hooton Levitt (103–5291)

Hoton(e) 1086 DB, 1199 (1232) Ch, 13 RegAlb ii, 45, 1283 Ch et freq, (-Livet, -Lyvet) 1243 Fees, 1279 YI, 1286 Feod, 1297 LS et passim to 1533 FF, (-Lyveth) 1285 KI, (-Leuet, -v-) 1379 PT, 1404 Pat, 1488 FF

Hotton 1218 FF

Hooton Lyvet 1246 FF

Hutton Levet als. Howton 1588 FF

Hootonlevitt 1641 Rates, High Hooton 1771 M, Hooton-Leveitt or High 1822 Langd

'Farmstead on the spur of land', v. hōh, tūn. Hooton is on the high ground (hence the late affix 'high'), where it slopes steeply down to Maltby Dike. Distinguishing it from Hooton Pagnell 87, Hooton Roberts 124 supra, etc., Livet is the name of a family which held land here in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (cf. RegAlb ii, 45, 1243 Fees ii, 1099, 1270 YI 200, 1333 FF, et freq).


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1844 TA 271 (which includes some f.n.s. in Maltby 139 infra). Spellings dated 14 are Roche, 1540, 1544 MinAcct.

(a) Birks Hill (Birkehill 14, v. birki, hyll, cf. Birks Holt 138 infra), Boat Flatt, Broad Ing, Calf Garth, Coal Pit Close, Dam Close, The Drive, Ell
UPPER STRAFFORTH (HOOTON LEVITT, MALTBY) 137


(b) le Dalebancke 14 (v. dæl, banke), le Fryth 14 (v. fyrfhē 'wood'), Staynegate flat, Stanegate 14 (v. steinn 'stone', gata), Thormundwell 14 (the OEScand pers.n. Thormund, wella), Westclif 14 (v. west, clif), ye Wro of Hoton 1366 Linds (v. vrā 'nook of land').

2. MALTBY (103–5292)

Maltebi, -by 1086 DB, 12 BM, 1147 Dugd v, 1196–1201 YCh viii, 1199 (1232) Ch, 1276 RH et passim to 1464 Pat 
Mauteby 1221 FF, 1276 Ebor 
Malthybe 1282 YI 
Maltby 1377 FF, 1379 PT et passim to 1822 Langd 
Maultbie 1616 FF

'Malti's farmstead', v. by. The pers.n. is ODan Malti, as in Maltby L, YN 171. On the AN spelling Maute- cf. IPN 113.

Roche Abbey, (abbas, abbatia, monasterium de) Rupe 1147 BM, 1185 Dugd v, l. 12 YCh freq, 1197 FF, c. 1200 Furn, 1200 Cur, 1201 FF et passim to 1445 Test ii, Roch(e) 1253 Pat, 1415 Fabr, 1427 YD x et freq to 1616 FF, la Roche 1293 QW, 1311 Ch, Royche 1354 FF, the Roch 1500 YD i, ye Abbey of Roche 1446 Test ii, Roch(e) Abbey 1817 M. The name describes a rocky bank (now called Table Rock) near the abbey, which was founded c. 1147 (Dugd v. 502); it is from OFr, ME roche 'a rock', usually translated into Lat (abbas de) Rupe in the earlier sources. Cf. Roach Hill (Kippax) pt. iv. The name may in fact have originated as a French translation of Stone (infra) at the foundation of the abbey.

Sandbeck Hall, Sandbec 1148 YCh 179, 1221 FF, -bek 1366 YD x, 1531 FF, 1535 VE, -beck(e) 14 Roche, 1548 FF et freq to 1822 Langd, Sambec 1156 YCh 186, Sanbec 1173 ib 197, Sandebek(e) 13 YD vii, 1276 RH, 1413 Baild. 'Sandy stream', v. sand, bekkr.

Stone, S(e)ton 14 Roche, Stone 1355 MinAcct 22, 1611 FF, 1640 WillY, Stones 1379 PT (p), v. stān 'a rock'. Stone is a little lower
down the valley from Roche Abbey *supra*, but it no doubt describes
the same rocky slopes of Firbeck Dike.

**The Yews,** Ewes 1379 PT (p), 1538, 1540 *MinAcct*, 1577, 1604 FF,
*Le Ewes* 1463 BM, Ewis, -ys 1541, 1557 Willly, *Thewes* 1576 ib, *The

**Abbey Lathe Wood,** Abbey Leys 1817 M, 1841 O.S., the *leys*
or clearings (v. *leah*) belonging to Roche Abbey; final -s is sometimes
substituted for -ths (cf. Phonol. § 50), so that *leys* may in fact stand
holt and cf. the nearby Birks Hill f.n. 136 *supra*. **Bridge Lane,**
1841 O.S., v. *brycg*, lane. **Bullatree Hill,** no doubt from ME *bolas* ‘wild
plum’. **Castle Lidget,** 1841 O.S., *le Castle lyddehat* 1335 YD x, v. *castel*,
**Folds Wood,** 1844 *TA*, v. *fald* ‘enclosure’. **Four Lane Ends,**
1841 O.S., *Fourlands End Close* 1844 *TA*. **Grange Wood,** 1841
O.S. **Greenland Plant.** **Hell Wood,** Hellegreue, *Hellewoode-
flete* 1540 *MinAcct*, perhaps OE *hell* ‘hell’ (denoting something
sinister) and graefe ‘copse’ or *wudu*. **Herne Hill,** *Herne Field*
1841 O.S., *Hurn Close & Field* 1844 *TA*, v. hyrne ‘a nook of land, a
recess in the hills’. **Lilly Hall,** 1817 M, v. hall. **Little Hey
(ge)hæg ‘enclosure’, nök. **Lord’s Meadow,** 1844 *TA*. **Mallin
Croft Wood,** *Mallingcroft Wood* 1841 O.S., part of Mallin Croft
Wood 131 *supra*. **Malpas Hill,** 1844 *TA*, *Malpas* 1538 *MinAcct*
34, ‘bad passage’, from OFr *mal²*, *pas* ‘passage’; cf. *Malpas* 54
*supra*. **Maltby Common,** 1841 O.S. **Maltby Dike.** **Maltby
Wood,** bosc’ *de Maltheby* 13 *Lewes* 295d, boscum *de Maltby* 14 Roche,
*Maltbywo(o)d* 1383 *MinAcct* 88, 1844 *TA*, v. *wudu*. **Meadow Lane,**
cf. *Meadow Close* 1844 *TA*, v. *mæd*. **Muglet Lane,** 1841 O.S.
**North Fields,** 1844 *TA*, v. norð, feld. **Nor Wood,** *Northwood*
**Outgang Lane, v. *út-gang* ‘a way out’. **Pieces Holt,** *Pieces (Close)*
1844 *TA*, v. *pecē* ‘a plot of ground’. **Sandbeck Park,** 1844 *TA*,
sceāp, cot, *mæd*. **Sheep Wash Bridge, v. sceāp-wæsce, brycg.**
supra*, park. **Stony Well Lane.** **Thornbury Hill,** *Thornhill

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1844 TA 271. Spellings dated in the 12th century are Dugd v, 13 YD vii, 14 Roche, 1335 YD x, 1538, 1540 MinAcct.


(b) thabbottes ynge 1538, 1540 (v. abbat, eng, 'a meadow of the abbot of Roche'), Aggacroft 1185 (perhaps the ON byname Aggi and croft), Backhouse mylne 1540 (v. bæc-hūs 'bake-house', myln), Barkehowsegrene, -medowe 1540 (l. ME bark-house 'a tan-house'), Belleflats 1540 (probably a reference to the rent being applied to the maintenance of the church bells, cf. Bell Cross 66 supra), Bernehull 1199 (1230) Ch, Berne(s)hill 14 (probably the OE pers.n. Beorn and hyll), Bol(e)gate 1. 12, 13, 14 (v. bula 'bull', gata), Coley Well 1335 (v. wella, the first el. possibly containing cōl 'cool'), Cotecrofte 1540 (v. cot, croft), Cutson yarde 1538 (v. geard), Deyn 1454 Test ii (v. denu 'valley'), Dolles medowe 1540 (the fem. pers.n. Doll, māð), Eirichetorp 1147, Ailricthorp, Eirliche-, Eirichethorp(e) 14 ('Ailric's outlying farm', from OE ālric 'all-ric, rich'), Feilitzen 186), porp), Le Foresterbalke 14 (v. forestier, balca), Hardlovker 14 (the OE pers.n. Heardwulf, kjarr 'marsh'), Hungley 1538 (v. lēah), Louuethuaite 14 (v. ālþait), crucem lapideam 14, altam crucem 1540 (a reference to some old stone cross), Stanley 1335 (v. stān, lēah), Stirropps
carre 1540 (a surname Stirrop (cf. Styrripp Nt 98), kjarr ‘marsh’), le Waste crages 1540 (v. waste ‘wasteland’, cragge, cf. Roche and Stone supra for the topography), le Whitewater 1540 (v. hwit, wæter), Whvepit 1147 (‘pit for snaring wolves’, v. wulf, pytt).

x. Firbeck

FIRBECK (103–5688)

Friebec 1171–9 BM
Fritebec 1190 P
Fridebech 1190 P
Fybrecc’ (sic) 1200 ChR
Frith-, Frythbek(e) 1373 MinAcct 19, 1403 YD, 1535 VE
Firth(e)bek 1379 PT, Firbecke als. Firthbecke 1592 FF
Fir-, Fryrbe(c)k(e) 1489 Ipm, 1509, 1585 FF, 1598 NCWills
Ferbecke als. Ferthbecke 1577 FF
Fribeck c. 1600 BM

‘Woodland stream’, v. fyrvæ, bekkr, but the ODan pers.n. Frithi is formally possible as the first el. For the AN loss of -th- in the DB spelling, v. IPN 109–110. The stream is now called Firbeck Dike.

COW WOOD, Cows Wood, Cow Wood Close 1842 TA, v. cū, wudu. FIRBECK DIKE, v. Firbeck supra and dic. FIRBECK HALL, 1771 M, v. hall. FLAT LANE. HAVEN FM & HILL, cf. Cuck(h)olds Haven 1817 M, 1822 Langd, The Haven Wood 1842 TA, probably from ME cukewald ‘a cuckold’ and hæfen² ‘a holding of land, possession’. KIDD LANE, Kid Lane Close 1842 TA, v. kide, lane. PARK HILL, 1822 Langd, Park Hill Wood 1842 TA, originally called Gouk-hill hall (cf. f.ns. (a) infra), but sold in 1685 to Nonus Parker of Thurcroft, who called it Park-hill (Hnt i, 303). PENNY HILL, 1842 TA, probably ‘hill paying a penny rent’, v. pening, hyll. ROUGH WOOD, 1842 TA, v. rūh, wudu. SALT HILL, 1841 O.S. SEED HILL WOOD, Seedalls, Seed Hills Wood 1842 TA, a name that occurs several times, denoting ‘a hill where seed (corn) was grown’, from OE, ME sēd, hyll. STUBBINGS WOOD, 1841 O.S., cf. also Nellestubbing 1373 MinAcct 19, the latter from the fem. pers.n. Nell and stubbing ‘clearing’.
FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1842 TA 158.


(b) Farwath 1414 BM (v. feor, vað ‘ford’), Ganghill 1627 MinAcct 57 (v. gang ‘a path, a cattle-walk’, hyll), Kingsmeadowe 1627 ib.

xi. Laughton en le Morthen

Laughton en le Morthen and Brampton en le Morthen (which was formerly in Treeton parish 162 infra) are now united to form the civil parish of Thurcroft.

LAUGHTON EN LE MORTHEN (103–5288)

Lastone 1086 DB
Lathona 1193–9 RegAlb ii, 39b
Laughton(a) 13 RegAlb ii, 39, c. 1201 YCh vi, 1224 CLR, 1279–81 QW, 1379 PT et passim to 1512 FF, (-in Morthing, -yng) 1276 RH, 1291 Tax, 1303 Pat, 1316 Vill, 1328 Banco et passim to 1428 FA
Lacton(a) 1208–13 Fees, 1228 Cl, 1250 Ch, 14 Roche, (-in Morthing) 14 Roche
Latton in Morthing 1230 FF
Lauton’ 1244 Fees
Laython in Morthyng 1285 KI
Lachtton in Morthing 1287 Ebor, 14 Roche
Laughton 1546 YChant, (-in le Morthinge) 1574, 1621 FF, 1657 WillS, (-in the Mornyngye) 1590 FF
Laighton in le Morthyngge 1555 FF
Loughton in the Morthinge 1655 WillS
Lawton le Morthen 1761 PRFrick
'Herb garden', v. læc-tūn. This common p.n. appears as Laughton and Leighton (as do the spellings of Laughton en le Morthen); cf. Phonol. §20. On the affix, v. le, and Morthing 168 infra; cf. Brampton en le Morthen 162 infra.

Brookhouse, Brokhoues 1297 LS, -hous(e) 1329, 1377 BM, 1535 VE, Brokehouse 14 Roche, -hous 1379 PT, Brockhouse 1597 FF, Brookehouse 1652 ParlSurv 40. ‘House by the brook’, v. brōc, hūs.

SLADE HOUTON

Hoton(e), -tun 1086 DB, 1147 Dugd v, (Sled-) 13 Burton, 1291 Tax, (Slad-) 1238–54 Hnt, 15 Sawl 196d, 1304 Ebor, (Slade-) 1594 FF

Slade Hooton 1535 VE, 1651 WillS, 1771 M

Hutton Slath 1545 FF, -Slade 1538 MinAcct 34, 1548 FF

Slathe Howton 1565 FF, Slate- 1568 Arm, Slade- 1614 FF

‘Farm on the spur of land’, v. hōh, tūn. The affix Slade, distinguishing it from Hooton Pagnell 87 supra and other local Hootons, refers to the valley which it overlooks (v. slæd ‘valley’).

NEWHALL GRANGE, Neuhalle, Neuuehalla 1086 DB, Newall 1377, 1488, 1621 FF, Newall Grange 1621 FF. ‘New hall’, v. niwe, hall; a common p.n. in Y.

THURCROFT, Thurscroft 1319 Roche, Turcroft 1327 BM, Turgcrofte 1379 PT (p), Thurcroft 1822 Langd. ‘Thori’s enclosure’, v. croft. The pers.n. is ON Þórir (gen. Þóris), ODan Thorir, OSwed Thure; it is common in DB as T(h)ure, Tori etc. (Feilizen 393).

UPPER STRAFFORTH (LAUGHTON, LETWELL) 143


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1840 TA 252. Spellings dated without source are from MinAcct.

(a) Balk Close, Bracken Hill, Brick Kiln Close, Brinkable Knowle, Broomalley, Butts Hill, Calf Close, Camp Close, Cocker Hill Close, Crabtree Close, Crow Tree Close, Danding, Hollinghurst (v. holegn, hyrst), Hoo Lane Close (v. hōh and Slade Hooton supra), Hooton Far Field (cf. Hooton Near Field 1771 EnclA), Lap-well Close, Middle Yard, Mire Ing, Moor Dike, Nabs Close, Normosson, Randle Ditch Close, Reins Close (v. rein), St Johns Field (ib 1771 EnclA), Scatter Croft, Street Lane Close, Tom Ing, Vicar Bush Field (Vicar bush 1693 Glebe), Wind Mill Field (ib 1771 EnclA), Wood Close & Ing (cf. Woodifield 1771 EnclA, M).

(b) Conygarth 1693 Glebe (v. coning-erth 'warren'), Le Fryth 1382 Hnt (v. fyrhbe 'wood'), Prestonhouse 1540, le Stubyng 1379, Stubbing-hill 1609 (v. stubbing 'clearing', hyll).

xii. St John's Parish

1. LETWELL (103–5686)

Lettewell(e) c. 1150 Dane, 1171–9 BM, 1190 et freq P (p), 1246 Ass 34, 1255 YD vii, 1318 Linds et passim to 1460 YD xii, 294 Letwell 1505, 1572 FF et passim to 1822 Langd

The persistent Lette- spellings do not conform to a derivation from OE (ge)lēt 'cross-roads' or 'water conduit' (as suggested by Ekwall, DEPN s.n.) or from a pers.n. Letta, proposed by Goodall on the basis of the DB pers.n. Let (which Feilitzen 320 rightly derives from ON Liótr). Phonologically, ME lette 'an obstruction, a stoppage' (from OE lettan 'to hinder, stop') would be preferable, and the
name would describe some well or spring (v. wella) whose flow was impeded. Letwell stands on high ground and there is now no stream or spring in or near the village.

**LANGOLD, Langald(e) 1246 Ass 34 (p), 1262 Ebor (p), 1379 PT (p), 1403 YD xii, 294, 1572 FF, Langold 1318 Linds, 1328 Banco, 1355 MinAcct 22 et freq to 1601 FF. ’Long shelter’, v. lang, hald.**


**FIELD-NAMES**

The principal forms in (a) are 1842 TA 251.

(a) Batty Holt, Black Bridge Close, Bug Leas, Bracken Herrn, Butterhill (v. butere, hyll), Carr Croft & Flatt (Le Carre 1460 YD xii, 294, v. kjarr ‘marsh’), Cragg Leas (v. cragge, lēah), Dyscarr, Fallow-worth, Gladden Yard (dial. gladden ‘glade’, geard), Haven Leas (v. hæfen, lēah), High Field Close, Horse Pool, Hunger Hills (v. hunger, hyll), Lamb Close, Leys Plantations 1841 O.S., Long Moor Screed, March Close & Nook (Le Merssh 1460 YD xii, 294), North Leas, Ox Close, Smithy Green, South Field, South Leas, Stoney Flatt, Tom Closes & Stones, Walden Hill, Wall Leys, Willow Holt.

(b) le Northesik 1352 Linds (v. norð, sic), le Westeng 1342 ib (v. west, eng).

2. St John’s (103–5287) (now combined with Dinnington 146 infra to form the township of Dinnington St Johns), Saint Johnestown 1481 Fabr, villa Sancti Johannis 1538 MinAcct 34, Saynt Johnes 1576 FF, St John’s 1576 FF, 1771 M, named from the parish church of St John’s.

**THROAPHAM**

Trapun, Trapu’ 1086 DB

Thropon 1352 YD viii, 1366 FF, 1499 YD xii, 244, 1535 VE, 1591 FF

Thorpen 1472 Fabr, Thorpon 1596 FF
With the material available it is uncertain whether Throapham is from an OE *prarūpum* (with normal rounding of ā to ME ə) or OE *propum* (with ME lengthening of OE ā to ā in the open syllable), though the DB spellings point to the former. Since there appears to be no root prāp, we must assume the name to be from propum with the DB spellings erratic. The name would then mean 'at the outlying farmsteads', from OE propum, dat.pl. of prop; v. -um. Along with Thrope Ho. (Fountains Earth) pt. v infra, Throapham would be a rare northern example of OE prop.

**THWAITE** Ho, le Twayt Brok 1318 Linds, Thwayt(e), -i- 1329 FF, 1399 Pat, 1472 Fabr, 1596 FF, Twyayt, Thawyt 1355 MinAcct, Twaite, -y- 1373 Ip, 1550 FF, Wheat House 1771 M. v. pveit 'a clearing'.


**FIELD-NAMES**

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 TA 407. Those in (b) are 1660 Norf.

(a) Alchred Field 1841 O.S., Barley Croft, Bog Meadow, Calf Croft, Chipping Croft, Cow Close, Dale Close (cf. la, le Dale 1318, 1352 Linds (p), v. dæl 'valley'), The Green, Green Gate, Hall Ing, Hunger Hill (v. hungor, hyll), Kingswood Close, Laith Close & Yard (v. hlaða), Limekiln Close, Lunn Yard, Middle Field 1841 O.S., Penny Piece, Pinfold Close (v. pynd-fald), Short Butts (v. butte), Stubbing Hills (v. stubbing), Syberry Close, Tup Close (Top Close 1841 O.S.), West Flatt, Wheat Wood, Wood Green.

(b) Far Dunstans, Keller Hill, The Nell Ing (the fem. pers.n. Nell and eng), Paternoster lands ('lands whose rent paid for the saying of paternosters'), The Sayles, long and short (v. salh 'willow'), St Johns acre (v. St John's supra, æcer), Sawsage Inne (a cottage), Sheppards Castle (v. castel), Swans Nest (v. swan, nest, cf. Crow Nest ii, 186 infra).
Dinnington (103–5386)

Dunin-, Dunni-, Domnitone 1086 DB
Duninton(e) 1091–7, 1180–1202 YCh viii, 1 L 2 Lewes 23d, 1200 OblR, 1201 ChR
Dunington, -ton 1147–59, 1164–81 YCh viii, 1200 ChR, 1305 Pat, Dunigton 1280 Ass
Donington, -yng- 1147, 1194–9 YCh viii, 13 (1316) Ch, c. 1230 YCh viii, 1271 Ebor, Donighton 1300 ib, Donyton 1324 Lewes 299d
Dinnington, -y- 1271 Ebor, 14 Sawl 193d, 1322 BM, 1329, 1344 FF et passim to 1526 FF, (-in Morthing) 1301 Ebor, Dyninton 1289 Abbr, Dynigton(a) l. 13 BM, 1318, 1321 YD viii Dynnyngton, -i- 1379 PT, 1399 Pat, 1410 YI et passim to 1591 FF Denyngton(e) 1499, 1578 YD xii, 243–4

‘Farmstead associated with Dunna’, v. -ing4, tun. The earlier spellings suggest the OE pers.n. Dunna, and this did in fact often become Dinn- as in such place-names as Dinton (Bk 159), Dinnington (Nb), Diddington (Hu 254), etc. For the affix cf. Mort hen 101 supra.

UPPER STRAFFORTH (DINNINGTON, ANSTON) 147

FIELD-NAMES

Spellings dated 1660 are Norf, 17, 1764 Glebe, 1778 EnclA 95.


(b) Eshwell Sike 17 (v. ëesc, wella), The gory flatt 1660 (possibly gory, from gor ‘dirt, filth’, and flat), Lyngmore croftes 1322 YD xii, 243 (v. lyng ‘heather’, môr, croft), le Morecroftes 1318 YD viii (v. môr, croft), Watergalls 1660 (from wâter andp probably gall ‘a bare spot in a field or coppice’ cf. NED s.v. gall sb. 5).

xiv. Anston

Gildingwells and Woodsetts once formed the single township of Woodsetts with Gildingwells.

1. NORTH ANSTON (103–5284)

Anestan 1086 DB, a. 1172, 1186–1213 YCh vi, 1199 (1232) Ch, 1203 YCh 1413, c. 1219 Fees, 1246 Ass 19d, 1283 Ch et freq to 1379 PT, (–Deyvile) 13 YD vii, (North-) 1. 13 BM, 1301 YD xii, 96, 1315 Ch
Annestan 1176–89 YCh 1412
Ennestan 1189–1201 YCh 1411
Aneston’ 1200 OblR, 1203 YCh 1413
Anston 1268 Ch, 1321 YD viii et freq to 1447 Pat, (North-) 13 YD vii, 1297 LS, 1301 YD xii, 96
Northanston 1399 YD vii, 1533 FF, 1659 WillS (–alias Chappell Anston) 1619 FF

‘The single or solitary stone’, v. än, stân, with the affixes Deyvile (from some Norman tenant), North, and Chappell to distinguish it from South Anston infra.


Brancliffe Grange, (grangie de) Branteclive 1176–89 YCh 1412, 1185 Dugd v, 1189–1201 YCh 1411, 1276 RH, -clyf 1349 YD viii, Brantclive 1203 YCh 1413, -clif 1293 QW, Brentclive 1251 Ch,
Bruncliffe 1540 MinAcct, Brancliff Grange 1771 M. ‘Steep bank’, v. brant, clif. It was a grange of Roche Abbey (v. grange).

Lindrick Hill, bosco de Li-, Lyndric 1199 (1232) Ch, 1329 Roche, bosc’ voc’ Laughton lyndrek 1540 MinAcct. Cf. Lindrick 54 supra. ‘Lime-tree strip’, v. lind, ric. Lindrick Hill no doubt formed part of the district of Lindrick in the adjacent part of Nt (Nt 12).


**FIELD-NAMES**

The principal forms in (a) are 1850 TA 14. Spellings dated c. 1200 are 1189-1201 YCh 1411, 1301 YD xii, 96, 1321, 1323 YD viii, 1540 MinAcct, 1767 EnclA 47, 1770 Fairb 197.

(a) Altar Hill 1770, Ash Close (cf. Robert Attehesches 1321, v. æsc), Barks (Birkys 1321, 1323, v. birki), Bitch Hill Gap, Booth Bower Close, Bowton Wells, North and South Bracken (v. brakni), Caperns Field 1767, Chafe Dam Close, Clay Flatts, Cliffhouse 1771 M (v. clif, hûs), Common
2. GILDINGWELLS (103–5685)

(la) Gildanwell 13 YD viii, 1318, 1342 Linds, 1324, 1373 Ipm, Gyldanwelles 1345 FF
Gyldenwell 1355 MinAcct, -welles 1498 HCY, 1588 FF, Gyldenwellys 1541, 1572 FF
Gyldynwelles 1403 YD xii, 294, Gildingwell(e)s 1546 YChant, 1596, 1612 FF, 1641 Rates.

Just south of the village there is Sweet Well and also a spring which is the source of Owlands Wood Brook; the latter forms the southern boundary of Wallingwells Nt 101. The proximity of Wallingwells (from Wallendewelle ‘the bubbling spring’) has suggested to Ekwall, DEPN s.n., that Gildingwells is a parallel formation of the pres.part. of some verb meaning ‘gush’, related to Norw gyldra ‘a water-course in a ravine’. Although the pres.part. ending -ande (with its ME variants -ende, -inde) is usually retained in the more common verbs found in p.ns. (as in hangende), a few p.ns. like Haggenby (Tadcaster) pt. iv have reductions to -an and -en by the fourteenth century; since, further, an OE wk. gen.sg. -an is not normal in YW and the adj. or noun suffix -en is unlikely to give ME -an, there can be little doubt that Gildan- is a pres.part. gildande with the usual replacement by StdE -ing. Ekwall is no doubt right in proposing some verb meaning ‘gush’. On formal grounds the pres.part. of OE gyldan ‘to gild’ would also be possible and in that case the p.n. would denote a spring which had special colouring properties or which
more generally was profitable or beneficial (a sense also suggested by Sweet Well infra), v. -ande, wella. 'Gushing spring.'


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 TA 170.

(a) Burrs Close (cf. the nearby Burrs Lane supra), Calf Close, Cow Close, Dale Close, Dovety Yard, Espy Lands, Far & Near Carrs (v. kjarr), Fish Yard, Four Doles (v. fore, dāl), Horse Close, Ox Close, Peg Borough (Pegbrough Close 1764 Glebe, cf. also Peggbanks 17 ib, v. burh, Peg may be the fem. pers.n.), Pepper Croft, Long & Round Pingel (v. pingel), Red Ing Close (v. rēad, eng), Revill Yard, Great & Little Sands, Sarter Lands, Sparrow Wells, Swine Moor Holes, Upper Well Croft, Windy Hills, Winking Croft, Wood Nook.

3. Woodsetts (103–5583)


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1850 TA 441.

(a) Bellstone Hill, Bone Dust Close, Cary Flatts, Dally Croft, Fell Leys (v. lēah), Green Yard, Holt Close (v. holt), Hop Yard, Kiln Close, Limekiln Close, Great & Little Lioness, Locksley, Moody Lands, Noah's Flood, Pickle Nook (v. pightel, nēk), Race Croft, Rocks of Scilly, Rye Close, Sike House Close, Stack Hills, Stainsbrough, Stoney Fords (v. stānig, ford), Street Close, Tongue Close, West Field.
xv. Thorpe Salvin

Thorpe Salvin (103-5281)

*Torp* 1086 DB, 12 *Nost* 49, 1189–1201 YCh viii

*Thorpe* 1196–1201 YCh viii, 13 YD vii, 1230 FF, 1296 YI

*Richenildtorn* 13 YD vii, *Ri-, Rykenild(e)thorp(e)* 1276 RH, 1285

*KI, 14 YD vii, 1383 YD viii

*Thorpikenil* 13 YD vii, *Thorpe(e) Rykenild, -y- 1299 Abbr, 1328

*Banco, 1329 FF, 1339, 1341 YD viii, 1367 FF, Thoroph Rekenyll

1480 YD viii, *Thorpe Ryonyld (sic) 1532 FF

*Thorpe Saluayn(e), -ey-, -vayn 1255 YD vii, 1309 Ch, 1316 Vill

*et freq to* 1454 Pat, *-Salven 1468 Pat, 1485 YD viii, 1547 FF, -Silwayne 1493 ib, -Silven 1496 ib, -Salvin(e), -yn 1588, 1618 FF

*et freq to* 1822 Langd

*Thorpe Salvyn als. Ragnall 1545 FF*

‘Outlying farmstead’, *v. porp.* Although *Rikenildthorp* and Thorpe Salvin were eventually identified as referring to a single estate, they may have been separate manors (with *Rikenildthorp* occupying the site of West Thorpe *infra*) within the same parish (cf. YD viii, 165n); even if they had been separate they both belonged to the family of *Salvain* in the thirteenth century (YD viii, 165, KI). This was the principal family here from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries (cf. many of the sources cited above). The affix *Rikenild* is from the name of *Rikenild Street*, in this case the ancient road from Worcester to York first mentioned by this name in Higden’s *Polychronicon ii*, 46 (cf. Bd 5, Wo 3). This road, which in some parts of its course in Upper Strafforth wapentake is called Packman Lane or Road (109 *supra*, cf. Street 108 *supra*), forms the western boundary of Thorpe Salvin parish and gave its name to Street Field *infra*. *Rikenildthorp* provides the sole reference to this ancient road-name in YW. The origin of *Rikenild* has not yet been discovered, except that it is more correctly *Ikenild* (with *r* transferred from the fem. def.art. in ME *at there Ikenilde strete*), as in the name of the great Icknield Way from the Wash to the south-west.

*Nether Thorpe, Nether Thorpe, Netherthorp(e) 13 YD vii, 1303 KF, 1428 FA, 1493 YD viii, 1512 AD vi et passim.‘Outlying farmstead’, *v. porp.* ‘Nether’ (*v. neoðera*) in relation to Thorpe Salvin *supra.*
The principal forms in (a) are 1848 TA 404. Spellings dated 13, 14 are YD vii; others dated without source are YD viii.


(b) Aldanstubbing' 13 (probably the ON pers.n. Halfdannr, stubbing), Andreuflat 1339 (the pers.n. Andrew, flat), Asenergap (v. gap), Assylcroft 1349, Bakestonwel 13 (v. bæc-stân, wella), Betecros 13 (v. cros), le Birkengrene 13 (v. bircen, grêne or, if the second el. is -greue, græfe 'copse'), Blakesike 13 (v. blæc, sic), Cayliwod 1349 (probably a surname Cailli, cf. Caley Hall (Pool) pt. iv infra, wudu), Calu(e)hill, -hull 13 ('bare hill', v. calu, hyll), Chullehull 14 (v. hyll), Hacuneng 13 (the ON pers.n. Hcikun, eng), Haghwell 1349 (v. haga, wella), Haraldcroft 1341, 1362 (the ON pers.n. Haraldr, croft), Layrepittes 1341 ('clay pits', v. leirr, pytt), Langewhite-acres 1341 (v. lang, hwit, æcer), Lytlehowe 1341 (v. lytel, haugr 'mound'), Longreue-wong 13 (v. lang, græfe 'copse', wang 'meadow'), Mikilthwayt 1341 (v. mikill, þveit 'clearing'), Milnewang 1339 (v. myln, wang 'meadow'), Personcroft 1341 (v. persone, croft), le Wekes 13 (possibly wic 'dairy farm'), Wyggedal(hull) 14 (probably the OE pers.n. Wicga, dâl 'a share of the common field'), Wylliamdal 1341 (the pers.n. William, dâl), Will Stubbing 13 (the pers.n. Will, stubbing 'clearing'), le Witegres 13 (v. hwit, ME grese 'stairs'), Wodewardhill 1358 (the surname Woodward, hyll), le Wolfepitt 1341 ('wolf pit', v. wulf, pytt).

xvi. Harthill

Harthill (103–4980)

Hertill(l) 1086 DB, 1147 YCh viii, 1154–91 Lewes 25d, 1164–81 YCh viii, 13 Lewes 303d, 1356 YD xii, 254, Hertille 1091–7, 1180–1202 YCh viii, l. 12 Lewes 23d, 1200 Cur

Herthella 12 YD vii, -hill(e), -hil 1190 FF, 1191 YCh viii, 1197 (1301) Ebor, 13, 1255 YD vii et passim to 1535 VE, -hill 1291

Tax, 1319 AD v et freq to 1428 FA
Harthill, -hyll 1198 Abbr, 14 Sawl 193d, 1531 Test iv et passim to 1822 Langd, Hartill 1426 AD vi, 1545 NCWills
Hertehull 13 YD viii, 1400 Pat, -hil(l) 13 YD vii, 1341 ib viii
Herthehill 13 YD vii
Hertell 1488 BM

‘Hill frequented by the hart’, v. heorot, hyll.

Woodall, Wodehale, Wdehalle 13 YD vii, Wodehall(e) 1263 ib, 1318, 1323 AD vi, 1410 YI, Woodall 1380 AD vi, Wood(d)all 1532 FF.

‘Hall in the wood’, v. wudu, hall.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1844 TA 193. Spellings dated 13 are YD vii.


(b) Brendusgate 13 (‘burnt house road’, v. brende, hūs, gata), Edraw 17 Glebe (v. rāw), Halc, (le) Halk 13, 1255 YD vii, 1426 AD vi (v. halc ‘nook of land’), Hassoksik 13 (v. hassuc ‘a clump of coarse grass’, sic ‘stream’), Pryours Mew 1557 Surv 17b (ME meuwe ‘a cage or place of confinement for animals’, belonging to Worksop Priory Nt), Staniflat 13 (v. stānig, flat), le Wodewelle 13 (v. wudu, wella).

xvii. Wales

Wales (103–4783)

[et Waleshó 1002–4 (c. 1100) ASWills 48]

Wales, Walis, Walise 1086 DB

Wales 13 YD xiii, 69, YD vii, 1276 RH, 1279–81 QW, 1291 Tax, 1293 QW, 1304 Ebor et passim to 1542 FF

Walys 13 YD viii, 1420 YI, 1499 YD vi, 69

Weles 1285 KI

Walse 1546 YChant

Wayles 1559 FF, 1641 Rates

‘The Welshmen’, from OE Walas (v. walh), designating an isolated settlement of Welshmen or serfs (cf. Introd.). This type of place-name originating in a folk-name is rare, but the change from a folk-
name to a place-name is paralleled by p.ns. containing -ingas, -sæte, -ware, and of course by the name of the country of Wales, which is of similar origin to this p.n. The identification of *et Waleshó* with Wales is improbable for grammatical reasons; if it were identical, it should rather have been *et Walaho* (*wala* gen.pl.).

**KIVETON**

*Ciuetone* 1086 DB, Ky-, *Kive-, Kivetun, -ton* 13 YD vii (*freq*), 1304 YI, 1329 FF, 1339 YD viii, 1373 Ipm, 1439 AD vi
*Keweton* 1297 LS, 1326 YD, 1368 YD xvi, 100, 1532 FF
*Keton* 1410 YI, 1532, 1544 FF

The phonetic history of the name shows that we have an original long -i- (or -y- unrounded to -i-) with occasional shortening and lowering to e (*v.* Phonol. § 22); the name may therefore be derived from OE eýf ‘a vessel, a tub’ (*as by Goodall*). It is less likely to mean ‘Cifa’s farmstead’, *v.* þún. An OE pers.n. *Cifa* is not on independent record, but it enters into Chevington Wo 219, Chieveley Brk, Cheveley NbDu 44. In this doubtful case *K-* would be due to Scandinavian influence.

**WALESWOOD, Waliswod(e), -ys-* 13 YD viii, xii, 100, 1410 ib xvi, 87, 1410 ib xii, 252, 1420 YI, 1532 FF, 1546 YChant, Waleswude 1238 FF, -wod(e) 1246 Ass 22 (p), 1387 YD xii, 98, 1410 YI, 1528 WillY, Wallswood 1451 FA, Walesewode 1546 YChant. ‘The wood belonging to Wales (*supra*)’, *v.* wudu.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1840 TA 414 (cf. also Treeton f.ns. infra, which may also include a few others for Wales). Spellings dated 1509 are YD vi, 69, 1546 YChant, 1764 Glebe.

(a) Balm Flat (cf. Balm Flatt 155 supra), Bay Race, Brecks Close (cf. bræc1), Broad Ing (v. brād, eng), Calf Croft, Cinder Hill Flat (v. sinder, hyll, flat), Cockshutt (v. cocc-sciete), Crew Gap Field (ib 1766 EnclA, cf. Crew Croft 155 supra), Dun Hill, Gannak Rails 1764 (v. gannok ‘shelter’, ME raile ‘rail, fence’), Gawtree Flat (Gallotre Flate 1546, v. galga, trēow, flat), the Hewitts fleets 1764 (the surname Hewitt, flēot ‘stream’), High Thorn, Knew Gate, Ladies Meadow, Lambwells, Lausons, Ledger Close, Little Moor Fields, Marsh Yard, Mill Pasture, Nether Ridding Snipe, Nicholas Croft & Yard, Nun Fleet Head, The Old Acre, Owler Barrows (ib 1766 EnclA, ‘alder grove’, v. alor, bearu), Owtram Close 1764, Patten Ings (Patenyeng 1546, probably the surname Patton, eng), Prior Leys (v. prior, leah), Quarry Close (Warrell Close 1546, v. quarrelle ‘quarry’, clos), Round Close, Stockwell Close, Town Street 1841 O.S., White Fogg (v. hwit, fogga ‘long grass, aftermath’).

(b) Brodegrene 1546 (v. brād, grēne2), Havercroft 1509 (v. hafri ‘oats’, croft), Havasteredynge 1509 (v. rydding), Nedhams Closes 1546 (the surname Needham, clos), the Palles 1546 (v. palis ‘palisade’), Spinkhill 1509 (probably dial. spink ‘a finch’ or the surname, hyll), Tolcrofte 1546 (v. croft).

xviii. Todwick

Todwick (103-4984)

Tatewic 1086 DB, -wich 12 Hlm, a. 1172 YCh vi, 1219–49 Hem 214, 1316 Ch, -wic 1185 Dugd v, 1199 (1232) Ch, 1254 Ebor, -wick, -wik(e), -wyk(e) 13 BM, YD viii, 1232 Ebor, 1246 Ass 13d, 1263 YD vii et passim to 1323 YD xvi, 99, 1391 WillY Thatewic 1186–1213 YCh vi, 1208 Cur, Tatthewic 1329 Roche Tatwic 13 YD xii, 62, Tadwy(c)k 14 Sawl 193d, 1305 YD xiii, 63 Totewik(e), -wyk(e), -wick 13 YD xii, 96, 1285 KI, 1300 Ch, 1303 KF, 1304 Ebor, 1316 Vill, 1327 YD xiii, 64 et freq to 1366 Hlm Todewyk(e) 1268 FF, 1379 PT, 1420 YI, 1428 FA Tottewyk 1285 KI, 1395 Test iii Thodewik, -wic 1297 LS, l. 13 YD xii, 63, Tothewic l. 13 ib Totwi(c)k 1361 BM, 1368 YD xvi, 99, 1401 WillY Todwik(e), -wyk 1391 BM, 1400 Pat, 1409 DivcV et passim to 1822 Langd Todweke 1552 WillY
The phonetic history of Todwick points to an OE Tåt- with ME rounding of â to ô in the thirteenth century (cf. Phonol. § 9); ME Tåt- was subsequently shortened in the compound to Tot- and -t- was voiced before the following voiced -w-. The occasional forms with That-, Tathe-, etc., are not significant, being inverted spellings. ‘Tata’s dairy-farm’, from the OE pers.n. Tåta (Redin 55) and wic.


Field-names

Spellings dated l. 13, 1316, 1369 are YD xiii, 63-5.

(b) Thabbottes howse 1540 Min.Acct (v. abbot, hûs), Brerhil l. 13 (v. brêr, hyll), Kocsot l. 13, Cokshet Ed 2 Dugd vi, le Cokscotes 1368 YD xvi, 100 (v. cocc-sciete), Froghemere 13 YD vii, Frodmoor park 1630 Glebe, Froghamere 1603 ib (v. frogga, mere ‘pool’, replaced by mûr), Grimcherd 1368 YD xvi, 99, Grimyerd 1369 (the ON pers.n. Grîmr, geard), Kilnested l. 13 (v. cyln, stede), Nicchowoods 1656 WillS (perhaps for Nicker Wood supra), Spitlmanhouses 1316 (v. spitel, mann, hûs), Tyllye Medowe 1546 YChant (the surname Tilly, mæd).

xix. Aston cum Aughton

Aston (103-4685)

Eston(e), -ton(a), -tun 1086 DB, 1164-81 YCh viii, l. 12 ib vi, 1248 FF

Aston’ 12 Hlm, 13 YD xii, 100, 1218 FF, 1252 Ebor, 1285 KI, 1291 Tax et passim to 1822 Langd, (-in Morthyng) 13 YD xvi, 84, 1334 Ch, 1350 YD xii, 104

Asston 1376 BM

Ashton 1658 WillS

Aughton

Actone, Hactone, Hacstone 1086 DB
Acton(a) 12 YD xii, 99, 13 YD xvi, 84, 1202, 1219 FF, 1224 Pat,
Hy 3 BM, 1248 FF et passim to 1320 YD xii, 103
Hactona l. 12 YCh vi, 1316 BM, Acthona 1328 BM, Achtton 1365
YD viii
Aighton 1323 YD xii, 103, 1334 Ch, 1345 BM, 1355 FF et passim to
1489 YD xvi, 86, 1604 FF
Aigh-, Aighton 1399 BM, 1658 WillS
Aughton 1532 FF, 1560 WillY et passim to 1822 Langd
‘Oak-tree farmstead’, v. ̀āc, tūn, a common p.n. as in Ackton ii, 85
infra. In Aughton, -c- became -gh- before -t-, as in many other p.ns.
like Aughton YE 237, Broughton pt. vi infra, etc. (v. Phonol. § 38).

Canonthorpe (lost), Canuntorp’ super Roder 1164–81 YCh 1480,
Caunpthorpe (sic) 1316 YD viii, Kauenthorp 1335 YD xii, 98, Fawke-
ners als. Canonthorpe 1553 FF, Canonthorpe(e) 1582, 1584 FF, Caun-
thorpe Woode 1587 YD xii, 98, Thorpe 1771 M. ‘Outlying farmstead
belonging to the canons (of Nostell Priory)’, v. canoun, porp. The
place was given to the canons of Nostell by Robert de Eston (Hnt ii,
171), and confirmed c. 1164–81 by the Archbishop of York (YCh
1480). The name has been replaced by Falconer House infra (cf. also
HntS iv, 359). It was near the R. Rother.

Hardwick, Herdewico l. 12 YCh vi, -wyk 1293 YW, 1420 YI, Hard-
wick 1822 Langd. v. heorde-wic ‘a herd farm’.

Netherthorpe, Newthorp 1498 Test iv, Aston Netherthorp 1647
WillS, Netherthorpe 1656 WillS, 1822 Langd. v. porp ‘an outlying
dependent farmstead’, in this case a small hamlet just below the
main village of Aston.

Westage (lost), le Westestedes, -is 12 YD xii, 99, 1302 ib 102, 1315 YD
viii, Westetides 13 YD xii, 101, le Westedis Hy 3 BM, 1316 YD xvi,
86, Westage 1839 TA. v. west, stede (styde) ‘place, site of a building’.

Aston Common, 1766 EnclA, ME commun ‘common land’.
Common Fm, cf. Common Piece 1839 TA, v. prec. Conduit Moor,
1839 TA, formerly Conduit Common 1766 EnclA, Conduit Hill 1771
M, v. conduit, mór; it is near a small reservoir and not far from
Conduit Well 158 supra. Dam Ing Pond, le Dam(e) 13, 1411 YD
xii, 102, 104, Dam Ing 1839 TA, v. dammr, eng; this artificial pond

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1839 TA 19. Spellings dated Hy 3 are Hnt ii, 172, 13, 1302, 1303, 1314 YD xii, 103, 1318, 1345 YD xvi, 87, 1380, 1387, 1411 YD xii, 98, 104.

(a) Abraham Hill (le Hegebrom 13, Heyebrow (sic) 1302, v. hēah, brōm ‘broom’, ‘high’ in relation to Obryam f.n. 163 infra), Aston Field, Aughton Common 1766 Encla, Balk Intake & Ridding (v. balca, intak, rydding), Batts Old Park, Bean Croft (Bencrofte (scyke) 13, le Bencroft 1411, v. bēan, croft), Beggar Field, Brecks Close (v. bræc), Brink Ing Close (v. brink, eng), Busket Close, Calf Croft, Carr Ditch (v. kjarr, dic), Crawthorne Close, Cinderbed, -hill (v. sinder, bedd, hyll), Coalpit Close, Cordall Oak, Crossgang Field 1768 Encla (v. gang), Damstead (cf. Dam Ing Pond supra), Door Close, Foot Gate Close, Fox Hill, Gallows Hill (v. galga, hyll), Green End, Hare Park (v. hara, park), Harper Oak, Harry Wells, Helk Intake, Hen Tops (Haynes-, Hayntoft 13, le Haintoft 1411, cf. also Hayncroft 1314, probably hegn ‘enclosure’ or the ME pers.n. Hayn, v. topt, croft), Hirst Hill, Holborn, Howell Close, Laith Close (v. hlaða), Letwood Plantn 1841 O.S., Leveret

(b) Alkoe- (sic), Alcoksik 1321 Hlm, 1380 YD xii, 104 (the ME pers.n. Alcok, sic ‘stream’), Lavenum 1252 FF (v. le, af-nám ‘plot of land taken into use’), le Bentes 13 (v. beonet ‘coarse grass’), Berecroft 13 YD xvi, 85, Hy 3, 1345 (v. bere ‘barley’, croft), le Blindewelle 13 (‘hidden well’, v. blind, wella), Brakeholm 13 (v. brakni, holmr), le Brodegate 1303 (v. brād, gata), Cressewelle 1318 (v. cærse, wella), Cro(es)ick 13, 1321 YD viii, Croksyke 1338 ib xii, 104 (v. krókr, sic), le Croftes 13 (v. croft), Estfeld 13 (v. ēast, feld), le Fordoles 13, Hy 3, 1314 (‘the front shares of the common field’, v. fore, dāl), le Frythe 1314, le Frihthed 1387 (v. fyrhōe ‘wood’), Gilberd-, Gocelin rid(ing) 12 YD xii, 102, 13 (the pers.ns. Gilbert, Yocelin, and rydding ‘clearing’), le Grenewe 1318 (v. grēné, gata), le Hafildand 13 (v. hēafoland), le Helintre b...h 1315 YD viii (v. ellen ‘elder’, trēow, and no doubt beorg ‘hill’), Hocwodclif 13 (v. hōc, wudu, clif), Holgate Hy 3 (v. hol, x, gata), le Ymppezherd 1380 (v. impa ‘sapling’, geard), Ledbetercroft 1387 (the surname Leadbeater, croft), le Lincroft 13 (v. lin ‘flax’, croft), Lutelbrom 13, Littelbrom 1302 (v. lytel, brōm), le Longegrevehil 13, Longgerehylle 1341 YD xii, 104 (v. lang, grāfe ‘copse’, hyll), (le) Mapeldole(s) 13, 13 YD xvi, 85 (v. mapel ‘maple’, dāl ‘share in the common field’), le Milner land 1365 YD viii (ME milner ‘miller’, land), Moredoles Hy 3, 1314, le Moredolli 13 (v. mōr, dāl), Nederivers 13, Neub‘gkes 13 Kirkst (v. niwe, beorg), Obite lande 1559 MinAcct 94 (‘land whose rent provided for an obit’), le Oldlane 1387 (v. ald, lane), Peselandes 13 Kirkst (v. pise ‘pease’, land), Puddingcroft 12 Kirkst (v. croft, the first el. possibly ME pudding ‘pudding’, used as a byname, cf. Reaney 262), Puknalfrith 1387 (v. fyrhōe ‘wood’), Rey’march 1411 (v. mersc), (le) Rycroft(slade) 13, 13 YD xvi, 85 (v. ēge, croft, slad), Stanroes, Domus Petrina 13 (‘row of stone houses’, v. stān, rāw), le Utlane 13 (‘the way out’, v. út, lane), Wlfpittherf 13, Ulfpit clif Hy 3 (‘wolf pit’, v. wulf, pytt).
xx. Treeton

Brampton en le Morthen is now in Thurcroft (142 supra).

1. BRAMPTON EN LE MORTHEN (103–4888)

Brantone 1086 DB, Bramton Hy 3 BM, 1304 YI, (-in Moring) 1297 LS, (-in Morthynyng) 1377 YD xii, 115, Brampton 1240 FF, 1252 Ch, 1285 KI et freq to 1428 FA, (-in Skyrakes) 1293 QW, (-in Morthing, -yng) Ed 1 BM, 1316 Vill et freq to 1420 YI, (-in the Mornyng) 1586 FF, (-le Morthinge) 1620 FF, Brempton 1276 RH. ‘Farmstead in the broom’, v. brēm, tūn and Brampton Bierlow 106 supra, from which it is distinguished as en le Morthen (v. Morthen 101 supra, 168 infra, cf. Laughton en le Morthen 141 supra); for Skyrakes v. Shireoaks Nt 108 (‘shire oaks’, v. scīr, āc, the name of a district in the adjacent part of Nt).


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1792 Fairb 200.

(a) Black Hill (v. blāc, hyll), Boo Car (v. kjarr ‘marsh’), Bright Close, Dove Hills, Kirkby Close, Mean Fields (v. (ge)māne ‘common’, feld), Parrot Croft, Pighills (v. pightel enclosure’), Ryals, Wycombe Wells.

2. TREETON (103–4387)

Trectone, Tretone 1086 DB, Tret(t)hon 12 Hlm, 1285 KI, Tretun, -ton Hy 2 BM, 1202–8 Ass, 1203 FF, a. 1218 YCh viii (p), 1246 Ass 26 et passim to 1531 Test iv, Tretton 1285 KI, Tryton 1436 BM, Treeton 1564 FF et freq to 1822 Langd, Treaton 1592 WillY. ‘Farmstead by the tree(s)’, v. trēow, tūn.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1840 TA 414 (which may include some f.n.s. for Wales 157 supra). Spellings dated 1662, 1684 and 1764 are Glebe, 1668 Norf, 1792 Fairb 213.

(a) Bawn Holme (Barren Holm 1792, v. holmr ‘water-meadow’), Bay Flatts (ib 1792), Bellringers land 1792 (‘land for the maintenance of the church-bells’, cf. Bell Cross 66 supra), Break Back (ib 1792, Break(e)back(e) Close 1662, 1764, ‘land hard to till’), Brikinshaw Cliff (v. bircen, sceaga, clif), Broad Hill, Broom Field, Burrows Meadow, Bushes, Calf Croft, Car Meadow (v. kjarr ‘marsh’), Catcliffe Meadow (Catcliffe Meadow 1684, from Catcliffe 179 infra, mæd), Coal Pit Lands, Cow Moor Close, Earnshaw Close (ib 1792), Ellen Close (Ellin Close 1792, v. ellen ‘elder-tree’, clos), Five Brethren (ib 1792, close called 5 brothers 1668), Goosehill Pool (Goosehole 1668, v. gōs, hol1 or hulu), Gregory Hill (ib 1792), Hey Croft, Hill Pingle (v. hyll, pingel ‘enclosure’), Hood Close, Kirkland Close 1792, Lane Croft, Long Hill, Mill Close, Morton Close (ib 1792), Nichol Ridding (The Nicky ridding 1668, Nichol Riding 1792, from the pers.n. Nicholas (pet-form Nicky), rydding ‘clearing’), North Wells, Oaken Cliff (v. æcen, clif), Obryam (Aldebro'm 13 YD xii, 101, Awebroome Close 1668, Obyrams 1792, ‘the old broom’, v. ald, bröm, cf. Abraham Hill f.n. 160 supra), Old Wife Close (ib 1792), Pingle (v. pingel), Plumbley (Plumleyes 1662, Plumb Leys 1792, ‘plum-tree clearings’, v. plume, lēah), Red Lands, Ridding Snipe, Rud Close, Seggs (The Seggs 1684, the Segge 1764, cf. also The Segbrook, Setchfield 1668, v. secg1 ‘sedge, reed’, bröc, feld), Seggs Meadow (ib 1792, v. prec., mæd), Seven Butts (Sever Butts (sic) 1792, v. seofon, butte ‘an abutting boundary strip’), Sick Land Field, Smithey Holme (v. smiðdē, holmr ‘water-meadow’), Thistley Close, Town End Croft, Waif Close, Walker Pool (1684, 1764, v. walcer ‘fuller’ (perhaps as a surname), pōl), Willow Garth, Wood Close, Worrall Croft (ib 1792).

(b) Criddingges Ed 1 BM (location uncertain), Eacroft 1662 (v. ēa ‘river’, croft), Ravenswartriding Ed 1 BM (the ON pers.n. Hrafnsvartr, rydding ‘clearing’), The Steele house croft 1668.

3. ULLEY (103-4687)

Olle(e) 1086 DB, Ullay, -ley 13 YD xii, 100, 1285 KI, 1297 LS, 1303 Aid, 1316 Vill et passim to 1527 WillY, Ulley or Brampton Ulley 1822 Langd. The spelling Ulflay 1242 Fees cited by Moorman and Ekwall probably refers to Woolley 287 infra. The very persistent Ulley spellings suggest that this p.n. is simply ‘owl forest-glade’, v. ēle, lēah, with early shortening in the compound. Names which contain OE wulf ‘wolf’ (ON úlf) normally retain evidence of -f- for several centuries (as in Woolley 286, Wooldale ii, 253, Ulleskelf pt. iv infra, etc.).
STOKET LANE, (Holde)stawegate 1345 YD xiii, 74; as Stoket Lane goes down to Ulley Brook, and after crossing it becomes Stow Bridge Lane in Whiston 169 infra, the name may well be ‘stone road’ or an elliptical ‘road to the stone (bridge)’, with Stawe- (for stān) taken over from Stow Bridge. v. gata.


FIELD-NAMES

The forms in (a) are 1798 EnclA 29 (Award 1800).

(a) Low Field, North Field, Parry Hill, High & Low Riddings (v. rydding).

xxi. Handsworth

Handsworth is now in the City of Sheffield (191 infra).

HANDSWORTH (103–4186)

Handesuuord, -wurde 1086 DB, -wrth, -wrd(a), -worth(e), -wurth(e) 12 Dugd v, 1181–1210 YCh (1274–1280), l. 12 BM, 13 RegAlb ii, 39, YD vii, 1210 (1252) Ch et passim to 1428 FA
Handelesworth 1193–9 RegAlb ii, 39d (c. 1201 YCh vi)
Handisworth 1342 FF
Hannesworth(e) 1367, 1473 BM, 1441 SheffMan, 1472 Fabr et freq to 1573 SheffMan
Hansworth 1473 Pat, 1529 FF et freq to 1641 Rates
Honnesworth 1474 Pat
Handsworth 1692 Hall

The first el. of this difficult name appears to be a pers.n. (which is likely enough with OE worg ‘an enclosure’), and an OE Hand (derived from the common word hand) has been suggested for both Handsworth and Handsacre St; Hand is certainly used as a byname or surname in later times. But the single spelling Handelesworth
points to a pers.n. Handel, which would be an -el derivative of Hand or a reduced form of an OE name Handwulf or the like, corresponding to OG Handolf; a pers.n. Handila lies behind the Flemish p.n. Handelingehem (Mansion). Unfortunately there is again no evidence so far for an OE pers.n. of this form. Other speculations about the first el. might include the rare OE hand-(ge)sella ‘close companion’ (only recorded in Beowulf) which, in view of its rarity, might well have been metathesised to handles to conform to the normal gen.sg. pattern, but this would be an unusual el.


Dore Ho, Dormor 1518 FF, Doorehowse 1652 WillS, Dower House 1771 M. Dore Ho is on the main road from Worksop Nt to Sheffield near the place where it crosses the ancient ridgeway from Chesterfield Db to Rotherham. In view of the spelling Doore-, it is from OE duru ‘a door, a gate (across the road)’, rather than dor of similar meaning. The place is more than a mile from the Derbyshire boundary, and is quite distinct from Dore Db 240, some 12 miles away.

Gleadless

le Gladeleys 13 Hlm
(le) Gledeleys 13 Hlm, -le(e)s 1512 BM, 1515 Star, 1549 FF
Gleddeleys l. 13 Hlm
Gledlegh(e)s 1441 SheffMan, 1492, 1549 BM, -les 1561 FF, 1577 Holinshed, -leys 1602 FF
Gleydll(e)ys 1473 BM, 1563 Hlm
Gleadleys 1584 FF, 1692 Hall, -les 1692 ib, -less 1822 Langd

It is difficult to decide whether this means ‘forest clearings haunted by a kite’ (OE gleoda), ‘clearings in a glade’ (OE glæd²), or simply ‘bright clearings’ (OE glæd³); if the single spelling Glade- is to be trusted it would support either of the last two. v. lēah.

Richmond, Rich(e)-, Rychemond 1366 Hlm, 1379 PT (p), 1383 Ipm, 1441 SheffMan et freq, -mound 1398 YD xii, 299. ‘Strong hill’ from OFr riche and mont (mond), of the same origin as Richmond YN 287.
Woodhouse, Handsworth Woodhouse

*Wdehus, -us l. 12 Dugd v, 1200 YCh 1279-82
Wodehouis Hy 3 BM, (Handsworth-) 1291 Tax, -house 1359 FF, 1384 Hlm, 1398 YD xii, 299
Wodhouses 13 YD xii, 253, -hus(es) l. 13 BM, 1441 SheffMan, 1451 FF, Hand(e)sworth Wodhous(e) 1365 YD xii, 254, 1389 ib xvi, 101, Hannsworth Wodhouse 1488 BM
Woodhowse als. Handsworth Woodhouse 1608 FF

‘House(s) in the wood’, v. wudu, hūs, cf. Hatfield Woodhouse 8 supra.

Woodthorpe Hall, Wodetorp 13 Hlm (p), -thorp l. 13 ib, Woodthorp(e) 1451 FA, 1587 FF et passim. ‘Outlying farmstead near the wood’, v. wudu, þorp.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1767–93, 1776 Fairb 205. Spellings dated 1200–18 are YCh 1292–5, 1684 Glebe, 1841 O.S.


(b) Clementecroft 1200–18, Colliar land 1441 SheffMan (ME colzer ‘collier’, perhaps as a surname, land), Dawefield 1573 ib (daw ‘a jackdaw’, feld), Dehamhill 1200–18, Dove coate close 1684, Fiddler Close 1684, toft ‘voc’ Godshead 1452, Godewinecroft 1200–18 (the OE pers.n. Godwine, croft), Leamons Croft 1684 (ME leman ‘a lover’, perhaps as a surname, croft), Margary Sick 1684 (the fem. pers.n. Margery, sic ‘stream’), Nodscroft 1684 (a pers.n. Nod, croft), Parson piece 1684 (v. persone, pece), Snowball sick 1684 (v. sic), Stangreave (‘stony copse’, v. stän, græfe, or possibly græf ‘a pit’), le Townhammedewe 1394 SheffMisc (v. tun, hām, mǣd).

xxii. Whiston

Whiston (103–4590)

Witstan, Widestha’, -stan 1086 DB
Witstan(e), Wytstan 12 YD i, a. 1194 YCh vi, 1280 Ass, 1285 KI, 1293 Ebor, 1428 FA, Wytestan 1302 Ebor
Wi-, Wystan(e) 12 Hlm, 1188 YCh 1278 (MS Wiltan), 1202–8 Ass (p), 1236 Ebor, 1285 KI et freq to 1323 BM
Wizestan1 1195 FF, Wizestan 1196 YCh vi
The white stone', v. hwit, stān. The exact allusion is no longer known. The place seems to have been on the ancient track called Packman Rd (109 supra) and the name may have referred to some prominent landmark.

Blue Man's Bower, Blew Man Bower 1668 Norf, Blueman's Bower 1770 Fairb, described as 'a moated piece of ground' (Hnt ii, 36) and remaining as a rectangular plateau earthwork, possibly a house-site (HntS i, 363, v, 117 ff), from ME blewman 'a negro', būt 'a cottage, a dwelling'. The allusion is not known.

GUILTHWAITE

Gillethueit 1164–81 Lewes 25d
Gil-, Gyll(h)wait(e), -thwayt(e) 13 YD xvi, 92, 1323 BM, 1342 YD xii, 252, 1564 FF, -tweth Hy 3 BM, -thwayt 1371 FF, -thewaite, -y- 1410 YD xii, 252, 1420 YI
Gilstauyt Ed i BM
Gildthwait 1342 BM
Gilfit 1665 Visit, Guilfitt 1668 Norf

Guilthwaite stands on the side of a ravine. 'Clearing in the ravine', v. gil, pveit. But the ON pers.n. Gilli (OIr Gilla) is possible. On the latest forms in -fit cf. Phonol. § 49.

MORTHEN

Mordinges 1164–81 Lewes 25d, Morthinges 1202–8 Ass
Morthyng, -ing, Morhing 13 Lewes 295, 1200–10 YCh vi, 1240–50 Bodl 104, 1246 Ass 13d, 1297 LS, l. 13 BM, 1342 FF, 1345 YD xiii, 73 et passim to 1588 WillY, -inge, -ynge 1342 YD xiii, 44, 1607 FF
Morhing a. 1218 YCh viii (p) Mordhingg 1230 P
Mortheng 1253 YD xiii, 72, Mortheng’ 1323 MinAcct 21
Mortherling 1323 BM
Morni(n)g 1285 KI, Morning(e) 1550 WillY, 1621 FF, Morthinge in the Morninge, Morthinge als. Morninge 1583, 1604 FF
The two isolated forms with -eng can carry no weight against the persistent and earlier forms in -ing; any connexion with ON eng ‘meadow’ (coupled by Goodall to OE morð ‘murder’) is therefore highly improbable, for eng always retains that form in the twelfth and often in the thirteenth centuries (cf. Phonol. § 13). The evidence points to an original Morthing, and, in view of the fact that the name is also that of a district (v. Morthen 101 supra), Moorman and Ekwall are certainly correct in deriving it from OE, ON mór ‘moorland’ and OE, ON ping ‘an assembly’, hence ‘moorland district with a common assembly’. The hill at Morthen itself was probably the meeting-place. Some confirmation of the tradition is provided by the name of Tourneberg (1345 YD xiii), which means ‘hill where the tourn or sheriff’s court for the wapentake was held’ (v. beorg) and which was described as being in ‘Whitstan and Morthyng field’. The spelling Morning is AN (cf. IPN 110), and the later spellings Morning are analogical from the common word morning.

ROYDS MOOR, Rodes 1164–81 Lewes 25d, 13 YD xiii, 44, le Rodes 1342 ib 44, Rode 1543 FF, Roads Moor 1817 M. ‘The clearings’, v. rod. The modern spelling is dialectal (v. Phonol. § 28).


UPPER WHISTON, Uuer Witstan, Hover Wistan, Oure Whitstan l. 13, 1321, 1328 BM, Oure Hwitstan 1347 Linds, Over Whistan 1377 FF, Over Wystan 1451 FA, Over Whyston 1564 FF, Upper Whiston 1817 M. v. Whiston supra, uferra.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1770, 1774 Fairb, others marked TA are 1849 TA 428. Spellings dated 1345 are YD xiii, 73-4, 1668 Norf, 1684 Glebe.

(a) Addleberghs (cf. les Baroflattes, -heng 1345, v. beorg), Alice Close TA, Almond Leys (Almond leas 1684, v. lēah), Alum Close, Barker Close, Bathe 'Em Gate Close, Billam Close, Black Hill Lane 1841 O.S., Blithra or Blithhells (Blithara mead 1668), Broom-house 1822 Langd (v. brōm, hūs), Champion Close, Charlton Flatts, Dimple Field (ib 1668, v. dympel ‘pool, pit’), Duel Close (Dewell Close Pasture 1668, ‘close where duelling took place’, but cf. Tuel Lane iii, 141 infra, clos), Flagdale Head (ME flegge, flagge ‘a marsh plant, a rush’, dāl), Gallowtree Hill (ib 1668, v. galga, treow, hyll), The Gaw, Gilfit Close (v. Guilthwaite supra, clos), Gin Close, Great Falls (v. (ge)fall ‘felling of trees’), Greystone (Gray stone meadow 1668, v. grāg, stān), Hall Close, Hammonds Flatt, Havercroft (v. hafri ‘oats’, croft), Hop Meadow TA, Jordan Field, King’s Flatt, Lady Meadow, Leaking Lowe (Leakinlaw 1668, v. hlāw ‘mound’), Lease Gate Flatt (v. lēah, or lās, gata, flat), Middle Field TA, Milking Hillock, Morton Croft (Mathencroft (sic) 13 YD xvi, 92, Morthyngcroft 1345, v. Morthen supra, croft), Neaps Field, Great Norrell, Priest Acre, Rush Beds 1841 O.S., St John’s Close, Sidelings (v. sidling), Taylor Field, Taylors Flatt, Trows (The Trough 1668, v. trōg ‘a valley’), Wheeldon Wife’s Pingle (v. pingel ‘enclosure’), Wilkin Dey (v. dey ‘a dairy’), Wye Furlong (ON kvīga, ME quye, dial. whye ‘a heifer’, furlang), Wormhill (Worm hill pasture 1668, ‘snake or dragon hill’, v. wyrm, hyll).

(b) Awdy holins 1668 (v. holegn ‘holly’), Badger Butts 1668 (‘badger strips’, v. butte), Bye flat 1684 (v. bŷ, flat), Brereacre 1345 (v. brēr ‘briar’, æcer), les Brodehadelandes 1345 (v. brād, hēafod-land), Canklo field 1668 (v. Canklow 178 infra, feld), le Cloegh 1345 (v. clōh ‘a dell’), Coddeyerd 1345 (the surname Codd, geard), Dore Row 1668 (v. Dore Ho supra, rāw), Espinches (a furlong called) 1668 (probably a surname, but of obscure origin), le Feneuelles 1345, Hestynschate 1345 (probably a pers.n., ON Hāsteinn, and sceaga ‘a copse’), Heenge-, Hyngeyk 1342 YD xiii, 44 (no doubt eng ‘meadow’, sic ‘stream’), Horscroft 1345 (v. hors, croft), Resting Greaves 1668
UPPER STRAFFORTH (WHISTON, WICKERSLEY) 171

(v. græfe ‘copsé’, the first el. may be the common sb. resting, denoting a resting-place; cf. also Resting bush 172 infra), Schitergrene 1345 (v. scœotere ‘archer’, grene²), Sotherwoode 1342 YD xii, 252 (v. süð, wudu), Thirswelleflat 1345 (v. ðyrs ‘a giant, a demon’, wella, flat).

xxiii. Wickersley

WICKERSLEY (103-4891)

Wicresleia, Wincreslei 1086 DB

Wi-, Wycheresleia c. 1147 Dugd v, Wicchereslay 1173 YCh 197, Wycherleia 13 (1316) Ch

Wicarasaia 1148 YCh 179, Wicareslei 1156 ib 186

Wi-, Wykereslai, -ley(e) 1185 Dugd v, 1271, 1287 Ebor, 1291 Tax, 1298 Abbr et freq to 1449 Pat, Wykyrisley 1321 Brett, Wyckrislay 1374 Arm

Wi-, Wykersleg, -ley, -lay 1199 (1232) Ch, 1303 KF, 1316 Vill, 1342 FF et passim to 1525 Test v, Wykurslay 1433 Hall

Wi-, Wykerl’, -le(y), -lay, -legh 1218 FF, 1239, 1247 Ebor, 1246 Ass 30d, 1251 Ass (p), 1276 RH, 1285 KI et freq to 1303 Aid

Wekyrisley 1321 BM

Wyckersley 1485 BM

‘Vikar’s forest-clearing’, from ON Vikarr, ODan Vikær, and lēah.

CHURCH FIELD, le Church(e)feild Chas i Rent, 1608 MinAcct 50, the Churchfield 1662 Glebe, v. cirice, feld. COPELAND COTTAGE.

GOOSE LANE. GREEN LANE. KINGSFORTH FIELD, Kingsthorp 1451 FA, Kingsforth (Close) 1792 Fairb 200, 1843 TA, v. cyning, porp (replaced by ford). LINGS COMMON & LANE, Lings Lane 1841 O.S., named from Bramley Lings 135 supra. MOAT FM, 1841 O.S., Moat 1771 M, v. mote ‘a moat’. NETHER Moor FIELD, 1316 YD xvi, 87, v. neōðera, mór. NORTH FIELD, le North(e)feild 1608 MinAcct 50, Chas i Rent, v. noró, feld. PINCHFIELD Ho, 1841 O.S., PINCH MILL, 1817 M, & PINCHWELL FIELD, Pinchwell feild, -field 1608 MinAcct 50, Chas i Rent, 1662, 1764 Glebe; of these names Pinchwell appears to be the oldest, probably denoting ‘minnow stream’, though a bird-name (here pinca ‘finch’) is often linked with wella. v. pinc, wella, feld, myln. QUARRY FIELD, 1841 O.S., v. quariere, feld. ROLLINS LANE, cf. the Rowland head 1764 Glebe. SANDY FLAT LANE, Sandy Flat 1764 Glebe, v. sandig, flat. SLED-GATE LANE. STONEY GATE FIELD. WICKERSLEY Wood, 1841 O.S.
FIELD-NAMES

Spellings dated 1608 are MinAcct 50, Chas 1 Rent 29/34, 1662 Glebe. Some recent f.ns. may be included in those of Whiston 170 supra. (b) The Bellstring(e) land(es) 1608, Chas 1 (‘land providing for the maintenance of the church bell-ropes’, cf. Bell Cross 66, and a similar Braithwell f.n. 134 supra), Caylane 1608, Chas 1, Key-lane 1662 (probably YW dial. kay, pl. of cow, lane), Dale acre 1662 (v. ðæl, or the surname Dale, ðæcr), Ellintree acre 1662 (v. ðeðel ‘elder’, trēow, ðæcr), Hanging(e) breck(es) 1608, Chas 1 (‘steep slopes’, v. hangende, brekka), Kettle Ryding(s) 1608, Chas 1 (probably the ME pers.n. Ketel (ON Ketill), rydding ‘clearing’), Moldburne close 1608 (v. molde, burna, clos), Resting bush 1662 (v. busc, the same first el. is in Resting Greaves 170 supra), Ridegate hedge 1662 (‘a road fit for riding, a bridle-path’, v. ride, gata), St Maryflatte 1608 (v. flat), Se-, Sower-thorp(e) 1555 FF (probably the ME pers.n. Siward (OE Sigeweard, ODan Sigwarth), þorp).

xxiv. Ravenfield

RAVENFIELD (103-4895)

Rau-, Ravenesfeld 1086 DB, 1154 Pont, 1164-81 Lewes 25d, 1194-9 YCh viii, 1197 (1301) Ebor, 1254 Pat, 1276 RH, -feud 1246 Ass 4 (p), -feld 1405 YI, Ravenasfeld c. 1160 Pont
Ragenesfeld’ 1188 et freq P
Rau-, Ravenfeld 13 AD iv, 1234 FF, 1297 LS, 1316 Vill et freq to 1431 BM, Ravene- 1246 FF, Rafne- 1285 KI, Rauyn-, -in- 1328, 1368 BM, 1404 MinAcct 76
Ranfeld, -feild, -field 1338 YD viii, 1414 BM, 1428 YD xii, 304, 1521 Test vi et passim to 1608 Glebe
Raumfeld 1369 YD xii, 304
Raynfeld 1503 TestLds, 1516 FF et freq to 1587 FF
Reynefeld 1538 MinAcct 34
Ranfield 1641 Rates

‘Raven’s open land’, v. feld. Names with Raven- are usually ambiguous, for this el. may be the common word OE hræfn or ON hrafn ‘raven’, or a pers.n. from these words. Ragene- is an inverted spelling which could be introduced after OE -af- and -ag- had been diphthongised. The later contracted forms Ran-, Rayn- should be noted.

ARBOUR LANE, Arbor Lane 1841 O.S., v. erber ‘garden’, lane. GOLD WOOD, Gold Plantn 1841 O.S. GULLING WOOD, 1852 T.A.
UPPER STRAFFORTH (RAVENFIELD, THRYBERGH) 173

JACOB'S WELL.  MOOR LANE.  OAK HOUSE FM.  PINGLE LANE, v. pingel ‘enclosure’. RAVENFIELD COMMON (Common 1817 M) & PARK (1841 O.S.).  SILVER WOOD, 1764 Glebe 1769 Encl A, v. seolfor, perhaps denoting ‘silver coloured’ or as a surname, wudu; it may have given its name to Silverthorpe 133 supra.  WATER LANE.

FIELD-NAMES

Spellings dated 1538, 1540 are MinAcct 34, 35; others without date are 1338 YD viii.

(b) le Brekes (v. bræc or brekka), Castelwelleing (v. castel, wella, eng), Celdehanwe (sic) (perhaps for kelda, haugr ‘mound near the spring’), le Crokidlandes (‘crooked strips of land’, v. land), Hilleclif (v. hyll, clif), Horscroft (v. hors, croft), Hoton thynge 1540 (Hoton as a surname, ping ‘property’), Huscar Syke 17 Glebe (v. hûs, kjarr ‘marsh’), Marioriasik (probably the fem. pers.n. Margery, sic ‘stream’), le Monke ynge 1538 (v. munuc, eng), le Oldfield (v. ald, feld), Setkoppehill (v. set-copp ‘hill with a fold’ or ‘flat-topped hill’, hyll, other examples occur in YW), Smakwode (‘narrow wood’, v. smeal, wudu), Stonewonge (v. stán, wong ‘meadow’), le Suggehill (v. sugga ‘swamp’, hyll), Suninebrigge (sic for Suniue-, the ON fem. pers.n. Sunnifa, brycg).

xxv. Thrybergh

THRYBERGH (103–4695)

Tri-, Tryberg(e), -berga 1086 DB, 1166–94 YCh vi, 1170–82, 1180–96 ib 814, 1010, 1194 Pont (p), c. 1230 YCh viii, 1243 Fees et passim to 1303 KF, -bergh 1260 Ch et freq to 1303 Aid
Thri-, Thryberg(h) 1297 LS, 14 Sawl 193d, 1342 FF, 1405 YI et passim to 1822 Langd, -ber 1476 Pat, 1564 Visit, -bargh(e) 1528, 1531, 1543 Test iv, vi
Trebergh 1316 Vill
Thriebergh’ 1379 PT

‘Three hills’, v. prēo (pri masc.), beorg. Thrybergh stands in a depression between three hills. McClure 109 has suggested from its name that the Roman Trimontium (occurring next to Eburocaslum or York in the Ravenna geographer and also meaning ‘three hills’) might be identical with Thrybergh, which is on the main road from Doncaster to Rotherham and Templeborough; there is no other supporting evidence.
FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 *TA*, and those in (b) 1608 *Glebe*. Spellings dated 1543 are Test vi, 1608, 1764 *Glebe*, 1800 *EnclA* 48.

(a) Bells Croft Wood, Bradleys, Broad Gap, Bull Paddock, Calf Croft, Coal Flatt, Coal Pit Close, Corn Cliffe, Crabtree Flatt (ib 1608), Crossfield Water Slacks (*Crossfeild* 1764), Dear Leap (v. dēor, hlēp), Ellis Closes 1764, Gallow Ridding 1764 (v. galga, rydding), Gar Broads (the *Gorbrodes*, -broads 1608, 1764, v. gāra, brādu), Goodaway Lings 1764 (v. lyng 'heather'), Goose Croft, The Green, Harby Marls, Hellwell Field, Hickfield Bank, the Hinging close 1764 (v. hengjandi, clos), Hob Holes (Hobbhole 1608, v. hob 'hobgoblin', holl), Humley, Island a Wood, Jagger Close 1764, Leasonburgh Hill 1764 (leasing *barrowhill* 1608, probablyleysingi 'freedman' (or a pers.n.), beorg, hyll), the Moorfield 1764 (v. mōr, feld), Nether Field (ib 1800), New Leys (v. lēah), Old Mill, Owler Close (v. alor, clos), Pale Closes, Pinfold Croft (v. pynd-fald), Little Pingle (v. pingel), Redhills, Riddings (Tribergeriding 1240 FF, v. Thrybergh *supra*, rydding 'clearing'), Royds Close (v. rod'), Shrogs (v. scrogge 'bush'), Simonthorpe, Smithy Steads (v. smiðde, stede), Sour Flatt (the *Sowreflatt* 1608, v. sūr, flat), Stanking Row (v. stank 'pond', eng, rāw), Stone Pit Close, Turner Ing (v. eng), Whinney Close (v. hvin 'gorse'), Wigfield Croft, Windmill Hill.

(b) the Dovearne (v. düfe, ærn 'house'), Dovecote Close 1543, the Eastfield, the Neve Close 1543, the Northe feild, Ravengreve ('raven wood', v. hræfn, grēfe), the Saughynge Rowe (v. salh 'willow', eng, rāw), the Westfeild.
xxvi. Rawmarsh

Rawmarsh (103–4495)

Rodemesc (sic) 1086 DB, Routhemersk 1293 QW, -mareys, -ays 1293 ib, 1303 Aid, -mershe 1298 Abbr, -mers 1303 KF, -merch 1316 Vill, Routhemersh 1334 SheffMisc, Routhemersh 1344 FF, Rothemersh(e) 1406 YI, 1409 BM

Rowmareis 1190–1210 YCh 645, Roumareis, -ays, -eys 1193 P, 1280 Ch, 1283 Ebor, Rowmer(c)(h)(e) 14 Sawl 193d, 1409 DiocV, 1428 FA, Rowmer 1493 NCWills, -mersshe 1531, 1534 ib

Rumareis, -eys 1204 Cur, 1206 FF, 1226 Ebor, 1286 Feod, -mers c. 1270 Nost 53

Rubeo Marisco 1239 FF

Romaries 1285 KI, Romerssh 1441 DiocV

Raumerays 1297 LS, -mersche 1373 FF, 1379 PT, -mershe 1408 Pat, Rawemersh 1463 ib, Rawmers(h)(e) 1474 WillY, 1479 BM et freq, -marsh 1502 Test iv et freq to 1822 Langd

Ramarshes 1552 WillY

‘Red marsh’, v. rauðr, mersc. “The red earth, which is everywhere about Rawmarsh, may well be supposed to have given occasion to the name” (Hnt ii, 45). The form -mersk is due to the substitution of ON -sk for -sh, and as with other p.ns. like Rawcliffe YN 15, ON rauðr itself may have replaced OE ræd. Spellings with -mareis, etc., have OFr, ME mares ‘marsh’. On the late spelling Ramarshe cf. Phonol. § 8.

Upper Haugh, Haleges 1206 FF, Over Halk 1406 YI, 1408 Pat, 1409 BM, Ouer-, Overhalgh(e) 1408 Pat, 1530, 1595 FF, Overhalght 1487 YD xiii, 80, Haugh 1534 NCWills, 1540 MinAcct, (Over-) 1577 Edmunds, 1586 WillY, (-Upper) 1822 Langd. ‘Secluded hollow in a hillside’, v. halh. Nether Haugh 182 infra, from which this place is distinguished as Over- (v. uferra), is at the head of a small valley at right angles to the main valley of Wentworth Beck. The early Halk forms show some confusion with OE Hale of similar meaning.

Bank Pit, cf. (the) Bank Field 1694 YAS 178, 1774 Encla, v. banke, pytt. Bear Tree Rd, Bertrees 1571 SheffMisc, the Beertrees 1694 YAS 178, Beartrees (Common) 1758 Fairb, 1774 Encla; this tree-name is obscure, but may be a variant of dial. bour-tree ‘elder-tree’ (v. bur-tre), which in ME p.ns. takes the form birtre, byrtre, buirtre,

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1848 TA 328, those in (b) 1694 YAS Md 178. Spellings dated 1375, 1472, 1571–1575 are SheffMisc, 1694 YAS Md 178, 1758 Fairb 209, 1774 EnclA 93.

(a) Amery Close 1758, Upper Aychills 1758, Bell Rope Land 1758 (‘land for the maintenance of the church bell-ropes’, cf. Bell Cross 66 supra), Bierley, Causeway Close (v. caucie, clos), Cawthron Shutt 1758 (Cawthorne 1571, v. cald,porn, dial. shutt ‘a division of land’), Copman Owlers 1758 (the surname Copman (cf. kaup-maft ‘merchant’), alor ‘alder-tree’), Cow Close, Craken Hearn 1758 (v. hyrne ‘nook of land’), Dike Lands 1571, 1758 (v. dic, land), Dole Close (v. dāl ‘share of the common land’), Gorbuts Green (Gorbish Greene 1694, Gorbess Green 1758, probably from gāra ‘gore, triangle’, brādu ‘broad strip’, grōne²), Green Croft, Hole Sick Shutt 1758
UPPER STRAFFORTH (RAWMARSH, BRINSWORTH) 177

(Hole sike 1571, v. hol², sic 'stream', dial. shutt 'division of land'), Ing Close (cf. Rawmarsh Ings 1694, v. eng), Great & Little Intake 1774 (v. intak), Kemp Well 1758, Menlove Close 1758, Low & Top Mere (v. mere 'pool'), Moatwood (the Moat 1758, v. mote), Moor Busks 1758 (cf. also Rawmarsh Moorside 1694, v. mör, buskr), Penny Dole Close (Long Penny Doles 1758, 'long shares of the common field producing a penny rent', v. lang, pening, däl), Rabbet Boroughs 1758 (v. burg 'burrow'), Rash Close 1758 (dial. rash 'a narrow strip of land left uncultivated'), Rose Greave Shutt 1758 (cf. Rose Hill supra, Rosegere 1571, v. gräfe 'copse', dial. shutt 'division of land'), Rushiforth Flatts 1758 (the Resshye Furthes 1574 SheffMisc, Rushifirth 1694, v. risc 'rush', fyrhöe 'wood'), School Field 1774(Scholehouse feild 1694), Wilkin Flatt (the Wilkin Flatt 1694, the surname Wilkin, flat), Yealand Close (Ealands 1694, Yellands 1756 Hlm, v. ea-land 'land by water', cf. Elland iii, 43 infra).

(b) the acre lands 1571 (v. acer, land), Black Pitt (Black pitts 1571, v. blae, pyt), Bleisbye banck 1571 (v. banke), Copies 1574, Corker House 1574, Cockermhouse 1575, Neither & Upper Crofts (v.croft), Depecarr' 1535 VE (v. déop, kjarr 'marsh'), the Great & Little Flatt (v. flat), the Garth Ends 1574 (v. garör, ende), the Great Acre (v. acer), Greenwood flatt 1571 (v. grëne¹, wudu, flat), le grue topp me(a)de 1559 MinAcct 94, le Green(e)- 1601 ib 34, Chas 1 Rent (v. grëne¹, topp, mæd), Long Roodes (le Longe roides 1571, v. land, rod³), Lose Close, More Doles 1571 (v. mör, däl), the Ograves 1574 (cf. Orgreave 184 infra), Potter Dike (the surname Potter, dic), le Neuwe-, Oldevakes 1571 (v. hraca), le Redd ende 1571, Reddings, Redding Close (the Reddinge Nooke, the Rydings 1574, v. rydding 'clearing', clos, nök), le Roughynge 1571 (v. rüh, eng), Sharo Lands (probably a surname from Sharrow 196 infra, land), the Small Roides 1574 (v. smål, rod³), Sowe Close, Sowside 1571 (v. sugu, clos, side), Tenter Close 1571, ye Whyte leyse 1472 (v. hwit, lēah), Yerde ende 1571 (v. geard, ende).

xxvii. Rotherham

In the parish of Rotherham the townships of Brinsworth, Dalton and Catcliffe remain separate civil parishes. Rotherham had already absorbed the older townships of Aldwarke (180 infra), which was formerly in Ecclesfield parish, and Kimberworth (186 infra), which also included Masbrough and Thorpe Hesley. The present county borough includes all these townships together with the greater part of Greasbrough (181 infra), and part of Whiston (167 supra). Canklow, which is now in Brinsworth (178 infra), and Herringthorpe, later in Rotherham, were originally in Whiston. Tinsley township is now in the City of Sheffield.

I. BRINSWORTH (103-4190)

Bri-, Brynesford' 1086 DB, 1202 FF, 1251 Ass, 1252 Ass 4d, 1366 Hlm, Brinys-, -is- 13 YD x, 1297 LS, Brynesforth 1348 YD xii, 231, -furth 1552 WillY
Benesford 1202 FF, Brenesford 1260 Ch
Brunis-, Brumisford 1241 FF, Brunsforth 1428 FA
Brinford 1285 Kl, Brymforth 1528 Test v
Bri-, Brynsford 1303 Aid, -furth 1535 VE, 1588 FF, -forth 1546
YChant et freq to 1610 FF
Brynnesforth, -ford 1390 YD xii, 231, 1491 FF
Byrnnesforth 1498 Test iv
Brintesfurthe 1563 WillY
Brincheforth 1587 ib
Brindsworth 1822 Langd

‘Brýni’s ford’, from the OE pers.n. Brýni and ford. The substitution of -worth is late. There are traces of assimilation of -n- to -m- by the following labial -f- (Brum-, Brym-).

Canklow, Kankelawe 1202 FF, Cancklowe 1608 MinAcct 50, Chas i Rent. From OE canc ‘a steep rounded hill’ and hlaw ‘hill, mound’. Canklow Wood on the other side of the R. Rother is on such a hill, where there are remains of Iron Age earthworks (v. HntS vi, 259 ff).

Balk Lane, v. balca. Chapel Flat Dike. Haworth Grange & Hall, Haworth 1559 Hnt, Howarth 1666 Visit, Howarth 1639 Hnt, Haworth or Howarth-grange 1828 ib, built by Charles Laughton in 1625 (Hnt ii, 36); from haga1 ‘hedge-row’ or possibly haga2 ‘haw’, and word ‘enclosure’, cf. Haworth iii, 261 infra. Middle Bridge. Old Manor Ho, Brinsworth Manor House 1841 O.S. Reggie Ho. Thorn Bank Ho. White Hill, Wighthill 1498 Test iv, Whit-, Whythill 1553 WillY, 1590 FF, Whitehill 1634 WillY, from OE wiht ‘bend in a river’, hyll; White Hill is a great hill round which the R. Rother takes a sharp turn westward.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1766, 1800 Fairb 200–1. Spellings dated 13 are YD x.

(a) Ajambs, Astick, Back of Gaties, Badger Green, Blindwells (v. blind, wella), Bonewood Moor, Breakback (cf. Break Back 163 supra), Burr Green (possibly dial. berr ‘burrow’, gréene2), Castle Green, Upper Castleton (v. castel, gréene2, tún, in allusion to old earthworks), Colley Close, Crower Hill Gap, Ellen Tree Close (v. ellern ‘elder-tree’), Epsom Knowle (v. cnoll), Hemp Dyke Close, Hiber Syke, Hob Croft (the pers.n. Hob, croft), Knaughts-, Knouts Bridge Close, Lady Meadow, Pye Cross, Scanadine Close, Shuffle a Board (a variant of the common Shoolbread, v. scofl, brëdu), Sidlings (v. sidling), Vicey Close, Walker Croft, Wash Pools, Wester Wife Close.
UPPER STRAFFORTH (CATCLIFFE, DALTON) 179

(b) Birtheriding 13 (v. rydding ‘clearing’), Crumlandis 13 (from crumb ‘crooked’, land), Hesilwelle 13 (v. hæsel, wella), Mockilchif 13 (perhaps for micel ‘great’, clif), Swinhoylle 1608 MinAcct 50 (v. swin, hol').

2. CATCLIFFE (103–4288)

Cathalai 1086 DB (possibly identical)
Cattecliiue 13 YD x, -clif, -clyf 1255 YI, 1316 Pat (p), 1390 YD xii, 231, Cateclyffe 1536 ib 235
Catclif, -clyf(e) 1322 AD vi (p), 1366 Hlm, 1398 YD xii, 299 et passim to 1593 FF
Catlf, -lyff 1451 FA, 1555 WillY
Cacclyffe 1522 FF

‘Wild-cat bank’, v. catt, clif. It refers to the steep bank of the R. Rother.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1849 TA 90.

(a) Clover Croft, East Side, The Leys (v. leah), Moor Lands, Outgang (v. ùt-gang ‘the way out’), Pinnacle, Sour Butts (v. súr, butte ‘an abutting strip’), Stump Oak, Turn Holme (‘round water-meadow’, v. trun, holmr), Water Slacks (v. wæter, slakki ‘a hollow’).

(b) le Hull(e)feld 1451 FA (v. hyll, feld).

3. DALTON (103–4694)

Dalton(e), -ton(e) 1086 DB, 1164–81 Lewes 25d, 1194–9 YCh viii, 1229 Pat et passim to 1822 Langd, (-by Roderham) 1416, 1424 Pat, Dauton 1197 FF, 1260 Ch. ‘Valley farmstead’, v. dæl, tún. It refers to the valley of Dalton Brook. The two villages were distinguished as DALTON MAGNA, Mekyll Dalton 1466 YD xii, 241, Ovir- 1479 Test iii, Over- 1482 YD, Great- 1616 FF, -Magna 1822 Langd. v. micel, magna ‘great’, uferra ‘higher’, and

DALTON PARVA, altera Daltune 1164–81 Lewes 25d, Nethyr Dalton 1482 YD, Little- 1606, 1616 FF, -Parva 1822 Langd. v. neoðera ‘lower’, lýtel, parva ‘little’.
Aldwarke, Aldewerc, -werk(e) 1226 FF, Ed i BM, 1297 LS, 1501 YD xii, 240, -wark(e) 1405 YI, 1500 YD xii, 241, 1535 VE, Aaldewark’ 1379 PT (p), Aldwark(e) 1502 Test iv, 1532 FF. ‘The old structure or fortification’, v. ald, (ge)weorc. No traces of works are discernible; the place is on higher ground overlooking the R. Don.

Woodlaithes, Wodelathes 1416 Pat, Wodlathes, -is 1466 YD xii, 241, 1532 FF, Woodlathes 1592 FF, 1598 BWr 215, 1617 FF. ‘Barns near the wood’, v. wudu, hlaða.

Black Carr, 1841 O.S., v. blæc, kjarr ‘marsh’. Brecks Hill & Ho, le Neu brek’ 1328 YD i, Newebrek’ 1348 YD xii, 239, Breck(e)s 1364 Linds, le Ovir-, Nethir-brekkis 1479 Test iii, 1782 BM; in view of the compound with niwe ‘new’, this p.n. must contain dial. breck ‘a strip of uncultivated land’ (from bræc) rather than brekka ‘a hill’. Coal Ridding Lane, Coleryddinge 1607 FF, Coal Riddings Field 1800 EnclA, probably ‘clearing where charcoal was burnt or coal was got’, v. col1, rydding. Dalton Brook, 1817 M, v. brōc. Dean Plant., cf. the Dain bank 1764 Glebe, Dean Bank 1800 EnclA, v. denu ‘valley’, this being the upper part of the valley from which Dalton supra is also named. The Elbow, the name of an old ox-bow in the R. Don, cf. Devil’s Elbow 127 supra. Flanderwell, Flanderwell Farm 1841 O.S., probably named from the Flandrensis or Fleming family of Flanderwath 118 supra; a family de Flandrewath also had connexions with Bramley which is adjacent to Dalton and Flanderwell (1251 Ass, cf. also Flanderwell Close f.n. in Bramley 135 supra), v. wella. Gibbing Greaves Wood, Gibbing Greave 1841 O.S., v. græfe ‘copse’; if not a surname connected with Gibbins or the like, the first el. may be dial. gibbon ‘a hooked stick, a nutting hook’, v. græfe ‘copse’. Higgory Lane, cf. Higgary Field 1769 Fairb, perhaps a variant of High Greave Field f.n. infra. Hill Top, 1817 M, v. hyll, topp, a very common YW p.n. Jinkin Wood, 1841 O.S. Lady Oak Plant. Mousehole Lane. Odd Hill, probably from ON oddi ‘point of land’, hyll, as it denotes the end of a prominent steep ridge. Old Field Shutt, Old Field 1800 EnclA, dial shutt ‘a division of land’. The Rash, cf. Rash Close 177 supra. Spencer Wood, 1841 O.S. Top Field Wood. Under Greave Wood, Under Greave 1841 O.S., v. under, græfe ‘copse’.
FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1800 EnclA. Spellings dated 13, 1348 are YD xii, 239, 1608 Glebe, 1769 Fairb 201.

(a) Bank Field, Cow Croft Field, Ellers Field (*The Ellis* 1769, *v.* elri 'alder-tree'), High Greave Field (*v.* græfe 'copse'), Hostage Housestead 1769, In Field, Parson's Seat Field, Quarry Field, Red House 1841 O.S., Spaw Field, Toft Field (*v.* topt 'enclosure').

(b) *Comburth mill* 13, *Dalton feildes* 1608 (*v.* feld), *Molde Ridding* 1348 (*v.* molde 'soil', rydding 'clearing'), *Orresbrok* 12 Lewes 25d, *Tomlythonrosefeild* 1608 (the surname *Tomlin*, *por*, *feld*).

4. GREASBROUGH (103–4195)

*Gersebroc, Gres indeburb* 1086 DB  
*Gresbroc, -brok(e) 1156 YCh 186, 1164–9 ib viii, 1173 ib 197, 1208–37 Nost 37d, 1280 Ass, 1371 FF, 1375 YD xvi, 89 et freq to 1593 FF, (-byrelaghte) 1487 YD xiii, 80, (-Byerlawe) 1542 FF, -brock 1454 YD xii, 105, -bruke 1521 Test v, -broike 1550 WillY, -brooke 1621 FF  
*Gresebroc(h), -brok(e) a. 1181 SheffMisc, 1194–9 YCh viii, 1246 Ass 13d, 1276 RH, 1297 LS, 1303 KF, 1310 Ch, 1316 Vill, 1498 Test iv  
*Grise-, Grysebroc(k), -brok 13 Lewes 296, 303d, 1285 KI, 1289 Ebor, *Grissebrok* 1285 KI, *Gris-, Grysbrok(e) 1369 FF, 1425 Pat  
*Gressebrok* 1303 Aid, 1328 Banco, *Cressebroke* 1370 FF  
*Greis-, Greysbrocke, -brooke 1511 YD vi, 1607 FF, (-Byerley) 1597 FF  
*Gresbroughbie lawe* 1608 FF  
*Gresebrough 1636 WillY, Greesborough 1653 ib*

There are phonological difficulties in deriving this name from OE gaers, gres 'grass', although the few spellings in Gerse- or Gresse-point to that word, and the many forms with Gres- are not against it; spellings with a medial -e- in Gresebroc, however, could not arise from gaers or gres, though a reduced form of the adj. gærsen, gresen 'grassy' would account for Gerse-, Grese-, or Gresse-. On the other hand spellings like the later Greis- and the modern Gres- suggest a ME long vowel ē, and those with Grise- indicate that this was a close ē (or there has been some confusion with ON griss 'a pig'). It may be noted that Greasley Nt 144 and Gresley Db 636 have similar forms, and Ekwall (DEPN s.n.) has proposed OE grēosn 'gravel, pebble',
which would in fact formally account for both Greasley and Greasbrough. The editors, however, state that after local inquiry this is unlikely for Greasley or Gresley. Greasbrough could be from *gřēosn* ‘gravel’ or possibly *gresen* ‘grassy’. Both would ultimately give ME *greste*; Grassington pt. vi *infra* presents similar phonological problems. The DB form in *-burg* and the modern ones in *-brough* are analogical.


BASSINGTHORPE FM, *Bassyngthorp(e)*, *-ing-* 1379 PT (p), 1385 YD xii, 106, 1653 WillS, *Basingthorpe* 1602 FF, 1822 Langd, *Basonthorp* 1771 M. ‘Basing’s outlying farmstead’, v. *porp*. On the pers.n. Basing (probably an *-ing* derivative of OE *basu* ‘purple’ or *basing* cloak).’ The later spellings suggest it was Basing (which is the usual ME form of the pers.n.) rather than Bassing.


THE BALK, cf. *Balk Lands* 1849 TA, this is a name of part of the Roman Ridge *infra* and is therefore from OE *balca* ‘a ridge, a bank’. BARKER’S POND. BROOKSHANK WOOD. BROOM RIDING, 1849 TA, v. *brōm*, *rydding* ‘clearing’. CAR HILL, *Carrehill* Chas i Rent,
UPPER STRAFFORTH (GREASBROUGH) 183

... 

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1849 TA 181. Spellings dated 1425 are SheffMisc, 1776 Fairb 205.

(a) Barkham Pits 1776, Bolton Close, Bowbridge (Bow Briggs 1776, 'arch bridge'), v. boga, brycg), Broad Carr (v. brād, kjarr), Butcher Croft 1776 (cf. Bocherroue Chas i Rent, ME bocher 'butcher', rāw, croft), Crab Tree Shutt (dial. shutt 'a division of land'), Crimble (Crimbles 1776, v. crymel 'a small piece of land'), Earls Ing 1776 (v. eng 'meadow'), Flake Field 1776 (perhaps ME flak 'turf', feld), Flatt Hades 1776 (v. flat, hēafod), Hall Flatt (Halleflath 13 Lewes 303d, v. hall, falt), Hartleys 1776, Hencroft Shut, Herbert Croft 1776, Holme Close (v. holmr 'water-meadow'), Hoofing Close 1776, Jarvis Close 1776, Lullings 1776, Machon Close 1776 (the

(b) Milndame 1425 (v. myln, dammr), Mourehillies 1425 (v. maurr ‘ant’, hyll), Ookeland 1383 MinAcct (v. ác, land), le Shortrowe 1425 (v. sceort, rāw).

5. Orgreave (103–4286)

 Nortgrave 1086 DB, Orgraeue, -grave 1322 YD xii, 253, 1357 ib 298, 1359 FF, 1379 PT (p) et freq to 1626 WillY, -greave 1451 FA, -graffe 1551 WillY, -grayve 1554 ib. ‘Pit from which ore was dug’, v. ōra², græf. On DB Nort- (with n- from the def.art.) v. atten ‘at the’.


FIELD-NAME

(b) Nethyr Holm 1537 YD xii, 298, v. neoðera, holmr ‘water-meadow’.

6. Rotherham (103–4393)

 Rodreham, -ha’ 1086 DB
 Roderham 1180–90 YCh 495, 1199 OblR, 1201 Abbr, Cur, 1202, 1204 FF, 1208 OblR, 1208 P, 1228 Ebor, 1234 Pat, Rodinham 1202 FF
 Rudenham 1202 Abbr
 Roddenham 1205 FF
 Roderham 1194–9 YCh viii, 13 YD xii, 101, 1200 Cur, 1208 OblR, 1228 BM, 1243 Fees, 1246 Ass 43d, 1256 BM, 1270 Ebor et passim to 1528 FF, -am 1276 RH, -hame 1482 YD xii, 251, Roderrham 1363 Edmunds
 Rodirham 13 Brett, 1377 YD xii, 115, 1379 PT, 1393 Linds
 Rodeham 1205 FF
 Ruderham 1234 Pat
 Raderham 1259 BM
 Rodderham 1300 Ebor
ROTHERHAM STREET-NAMES


Lost street-names include: (le) Brokegate 1385, 1489 YD ix (‘brook street’, v. brōc, gata), Fleshgate 1684 Hnt (‘street where meat was sold’, from OE fλæsc, ME flesshe, gata), Jesus gate (street) Chas 1 Rent, 1688 YAS Dd 106 (v. gata), Newgate Chas 1 Rent (v. niwe, gata).

BADSLEY MOOR FM, Baddesl(e)ymo(o)re 1608 MinAcct 50, Chas 1 Rent, Badsley Moor Field 1759 Fairb, ‘Bæddi’s forest-clearing’, v. lēah. On the OE pers.n. Bæddi, not recorded apart from p.ns., v. Badsey Wo 261–2; it is found also in Badsworth ii, 96 infra.

CASTLEFORTH SIKE (lost), Castelforthsick(e) 1608 MinAcct 50, 1684 Hnt, 1759 Fairb, Castellfortes sick Chas 1 Rent, ‘ford near the fortification’, v. castel, ford, sic ‘stream’. This must have been a ford across the R. Don, presumably carrying the Roman Rigg across to Templeborough, which is the only site which would need to be reached by a ford.

HERRINGTHORPE, Henrithorp 1194–9 YCh viii (1301 Ebor), Heryngtorp(e), -yng- Ed 2 Dugd v, 1345 Ass 14d, 1470 SheffMan, 1486 Pat et freq to 1592 WillY, Herryngthorp(p)e, -ing- 1386 YD vi, 65, 1612 FF, Hearingthorpe 1597 FF, Heringthorpe 1654 WillS. v. porp ‘an outlying farmstead’. The first el. is the family name Hering; the place was formerly held of Henry de Hareng (cf. SheffMan iii, 142),
from whom it was no doubt originally called Henrithorp, Jordanus Heryng belonged here t. Ed 2 (Dugd vi, 885) and William Heryng is mentioned in 1379 PT v, 256 for Thorpe Salvin. The name is probably ON Hæringr.

ICKLES, Ikhills 1416 YI (p), Ikkels 1535 VE, Ichelles 1540 MinAcct, Ecchells 1564 WillY, Iykels 1591 ib, Iccles, Ickles 1610 FF, 1655 WillS et freq to 1822 Langd. There is variation between the palatalised Ichelles, Ecchells and the non-palatalised Ikkels. This name and Ickles Ho ii, 212 infra are from OE ēcels ‘land added to an estate’ (a word found chiefly in the central north midlands); the non-palatalised Ikkels is due to ON influence or to association with such p.n.s. as Ecclesall 192, Ecclesfield 245 infra.

KIMBERWORTH, Chibereworde, -uworde 1086 DB, Ki-, Kymberwordia, -wurdia 12 Pont, c.1170–80 Bodl 74, Ki-, Kymberwrórth, -worth(e) 13 Dugd v, 1221, 1226, 1235 FF, 1244 Pat, 1276 RH et passim to 1535 WillY, Cymberworth 1293 QW, Kymbrewithe 1302 Pat, 1475 YD vi, Kymnerworth 1302 Pat, Kymbirsworth, -word 1376 IpM, 1379 PT, Kymburworth 1400 Pat, Kemberworth 1532 FF. This may well be from the OE fem. pers.n. Cyneburg, as Ekwall has proposed, as also in Kimberley Nf. It is certainly to be preferred to a hypothetical OE Cymbra proposed by Goodall. ‘Cyneburg’s enclosure’, v. word.

MASBROUGH

Morkisburg 1202 FF
Merkisburg 1202 FF, Hy 3 BM, Merkesburc(h)’ 1205 FF, 1206 Cur, -burge 1280 Ass, -burgh 1379 PT (p)
Markesburgh 1347 YD viii, ix
Mersburgh(e) 1363, 1410, 1429 YD ix, 1430 BM
Mersshburgh 1369 FF (p), Mershebarowe 1533 FF
Marsburgh(e) 1420 Yl, 1535 VE, 1606 FF, 1655 Wheat, -broughe 1588, 1621 FF, Marseborowe 1555 FF
Masburgh 1528 FF, -brughe 1546 YChant, -bore 1557 WillY, -brough 1654 WillY, 1718 Wheat, Masper 1753 Hlm
Maisheburgh Hall 1536 HntS ii, 37

Masbrough would appear to be from an OE Merces-burh and in form at least it is identical with Maesbury Camp So (Merkesbury 705 BCS 112) and Marksbury So (on Mercesburh 941 BCS 767), both of which are the names of ancient encampments; Masbrough is now a
built-up area on high ground west of the R. Don, and no trace of any ancient fortification remains; but it lies between the Don and the Roman Ridgeway to Templeborough. The circumstances suggest that the three names have an identical origin and reference, and are to be derived from OE *mearces-, merces-burh* 'fortification on the boundary', *v. mearc, -es*, *burh*. What historical boundary is involved cannot be determined, but cf. Introd. Some spellings of Masbrough show confusion with the common word *marsh*, and *Mas-* from *Mers-* is a usual dial. development (cf. Phonol. §14).

**Meadow Hall**, *Madhou* 1300 Ebor, *Maddow(e)* 1427 SheffMan, 1593 FF, *Maddhowe* 1429 SheffMan, *Madhawe* 1441 ib, *Mead Hall* 1771 M. The second el. is ON *haugr* 'mound'; the first el. *Mad-* is unlikely to be from OE (Angl) *mēd* 'meadow' (*v. mǣd*), though that word has influenced the modern form. But it may be an OE pers.n. *Māda* (from *ge)mād* 'mad, foolish'), suggested for Madeley Sa and Madingley C 181, or even OE *gemād* itself. Since the place is on the line of the Roman Ridge leading to Wincobank, we might speculate on the possibility of *mægden* or *mægð* 'maiden' (with late *Mad-* for *Maid-* as in Madeley Wo 277, cf. also Phonol. §11); the name would denote an old earthwork which maidens frequented (cf. EPN ii, 31–2), and have something of the same significance as *Maiden Castle* (Saxton) pt. iv *infra*, but there are phonological difficulties.


**Templeborough**, *Templebarrow* 1559 Hnt ii, 2n, *Temple Brough* 1800 Fairb, *Templeborough or Castle-garth* 1828 Hnt, also known as *Burgh Hill* 1736–84 Fairb, *Brough Hill* 1771, 1817 M, *Burgh Green, Castle Garth*, 1841 O.S. This is the name given to the Roman forts on the south bank of the R. Don (cf. Hnt ii, 2); it would appear to be an antiquarian invention, though *Burgh, Brough* (from OE *burh* 'fortification') may well have been long in colloquial use.

**Thorpe Hesley**, *Torp* 1086 DB, 1170–1200 YCh vii, *Thorpe* 1229 Pat, 1307 YI et freq to 1589 WillY, (-juxta Collay) 1302 Ebor, (-Hesteley) 1594 FF, (-hesley) 1611 SheffCh, 1614 FF. *v. porp* 'an outlying farmstead'. It is near Cowley and Hesley Hall in Ecclesfield 246, 247 *infra*.

FIELD-NAMES


(a) Back Lane Field 1765, Becket Close 1841, Bishop’s Well, Black Hill Lane 1841, Canklow Field (v. Canklow 178 supra, feld), Chapel Field, Church Gate Shutt (dial. shutt ‘a division of land’), Cold Wife Meadow Spot (v. spot ‘a small piece of land’), Eilam Close, Far Field 1800, Ferham 1822 Langd, Golden Close, Halgreave Field 1762 (v. hall, grǣfe ‘copse’), Upper Heald (v. helde ‘a slope’), Hud Field, Hungerhill Shutt (v. hungor, hyll, dial. shutt ‘a division of land’), Jumbler Hole Close, Justin Lands, Kettle Croft, Kirks Land, Lathe Close (v. hläda ‘a barn’), Leys Croft 1765 (v.
lēah, croft), Long Arm Hedge, Lords Oak Close, Michaelmas land 1762, Micklehill Field 1762 (the Micklehill feild 1608, v. micel, hyll, feld), Milmoor Cottage 1841, Monk Ings (v. munuc, eng), Owlershaw Wake Shutt, Pinder Balk (v. balca), Pool Green 1765, Psalter Close (v. saltere, clos), Pudding Pye Acre, Rotten Close, Round Table, S. Ann's Well Field 1762 (Saint Anne's or Santony Well 16 Hnt), St Helen’s Field, Short Rayshott (v. reinn ‘boundary strip’, dial. shutt ‘a division of land’), Soapald Field 1800 (Sopald Close 1763 Fairb), Sowbridge Close (perhaps an error for Bow Bridge supra), Sunbank Field 1800, Swallow Wood 1841, The Swan’s Nest (v. swan, nest, cf. Crow Nest ii, 186 infra), Tenter Meadow 1765 (ME tentour ‘a frame for stretching cloth’), Town Field 1800, Walk Mill Moor 1765 (walk-mill ‘a fulling mill’), Wall Close 1765 (ib 1660, v. wall, clos), Wanlow Meadow, Wheat Hill 1841, Whitecross Field 1800, Witch Gap Acre, The Wong (v. wang ‘a meadow’).

(b) the Ash(e)feild 1608, Chas 1 (v. æsc, feld), le Bellands 1410 (possibly the surname Bell or ‘land for the maintenance of the church bells’, cf. Bell Cross 66 supra), Bentimore 1608 (dial. benty, cf. beonet ‘bent, coarse grass’, mōr), Calcroft 1616 SheffCh (v. calf, croft), Coplay 1475 YD vi (v. copp ‘hill top’, lēah, cf. Copley iii, 110 infra), Crannocarre 1608 (v. cranc ‘a crane’, kjarr ‘marsh’), Nether Craw-Croft 1698 SheffCh, Crowflatt 1660 (v. crāwe, croft, flat), Croklys 1532 FF (v. krōkr ‘land in the bend of a river’), Crown Acres 1684 (v. æcer), Dikeside 1657 WillS (v. dic, side), Eldey 1536, Fallow Ings 1684 (v. feali, eng ‘meadow’), Flete, les Fletes 1347 (v. fleot ‘stream’), Galande 1608, Gylfoite 1559 WillY (v. gil ‘ravine’, fôt), Gylmyre feild 1608 (v. prec., myrr ‘marsh’), Hempyard 1536 (v. hænep, geard), Howbrooke 1640 WillY (v. hol¹, brōc), le Impe-, Ympe3ird 1385, 1429 (‘nursery’, v. impa ‘sapling’, geard), le Keryng 1429 (‘marsh meadow’, v. kjarr, eng), Langcroft 1536 (v. lang, croft), Mi-, Mynegrene 1418, 1430 (v. myln, grēne⁸), More-wo(o)destabill’, -stable 1429, 1608 (v. mōr, wudu), Mouselay 1429 (v. mūs, lēah), le Olde ryddinges 1453 SheffMisc (v. ald, rydding), Pohnale 1536 (v. halh), le Schoolehouse Chas 1, Cotag’ voc’ the Talbott 1608, Whinneymore Chas 1 (v. hvin ‘gorse’, mōr), Whittles croft 1600 (named from Nicholas Whittles ib); Wilbamrydding 1386 (v. rydding), Yathouse 1416 YI (cf. le posternyat ib; v. geat, hūs).

7. TINSLEY (103–4090)

Tine-, Tyneslaue 1086 DB

Tî-, Tyneslaw(e) 1196 P, 1230 Ebor, 1276 RH, 1379 PT (p), -lowe 1240 Ebor, -lowe 1254–68 Bodl 35 (p), 1287 Ebor, 1297 LS

Tyneslawe 1196 P

Dynesleya 13 (1316) Ch

Tî-, Tynneslawe 1303 KF, 1316 Vill, 1371 FF et freq to 1418 BM, -low(e) 1480 Comp, 1539 FF
'Tynni's mound', v. hlāw. An OE pers.n. Tyn(n)i is not recorded independently, but is assumed from p.ns. such as Tynsall Wo 363 and would be a variant of the recorded Tun(n)a. The single Dynes-spelling has initial D- paralleled by Dunstall for OE tun-stall (v. EPN ii, 198).


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1849 TA 411 (marked TA) and 1756-71 Fairb 213. The forms in (b) are 1301 Him ii, 32.

(a) Arcas, Carbrook, Chapel Flatt, Crown Hill Gap TA, Dam Tail TA (v. dammr, tæg), Freezeland Close, Gun Flatt, Hanging Brook TA (v. hangende 'steep', brōc), Upper Hardwicks (v. heorde-wic), Hare Crofts TA, Great Helliwell (v. hǣlig 'holy', wella), Hob Sike TA (v. hob 'hobgoblin' or hobbe 'a tussock', sic 'stream'), Hungerhill (v. hungor, hyll), Line Croft TA (v. lin 'flax', croft), Mickcliffe, Mold Rea, Peter Close, Pingle TA (v. pingel 'enclosure'), Plonk Holm (v. planke 'plank(-bridge)', holmr 'water-meadow'), Pye Croft, Round Oak TA, Spring Field TA, Temple Bank (cf. Templeborough 187 supra), Tushill, Waddell Moor, Well Field TA, Wood Croft TA, Wood Field TA.

(b) Clough Hagge (v. clōh 'dell', hōgg 'clearing'), Holdebegge, Ralkisfield (sic).

xxviii. Sheffield

The City of Sheffield now includes the ancient parishes or townships of Handsworth (164 supra), Tinsley (190 supra), Ecclesfield (244 infra), much of Bradfield (221 infra), as well as Ecclesall (192) and Sheffield (204 infra), and adjacent parts of Derbyshire (Beauchief, Dare, Norton Woodseats and Totley, v. Db 208, 240, 283, 315). The ancient parish of Sheffield formerly included the townships of Attercliffe cum Darnal, Brightside Bierlow and Sheffield (here grouped together under Sheffield 204 infra), Ecclesall Bierlow, Nether Hallam and Upper Hallam (here grouped together under Ecclesall). The groupings adopted follow the arrangement of parish boun-
192 WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

...show on the 6” O.S. (as revised in 1901 for the rural areas and 1920–2 for the urban areas). Although a few smaller townships are thus submerged, the grouping allows a reasonable measure of topographical arrangement of the p.ns. within this inconveniently large administrative region.

I. ECCLESALL (with NETHER & UPPER HALLAM)

ECCLESALL BIERLOW (III–3184)

Eccleshall 1200–10 YCh 1295 (p), 1251 Ass (p), 1328 Banco, 1342 FF, 1405 Yi, -hall 1272 Abbr, 1532 FF, 1641 Rates

Eccheleshalla 1200–18 YCh 1279 (p)

Ecclesdale in Seffeld 13 YD xvi, 84, Ecclesdale 1228 Hall (p)

Eckishal 1252 FF

Ekelsale 1297 LS (p), Ecclesdale 1375 Hall

Ecclesall 1502 FF, (ye Byerlow of-) 1587 Dep, (-barley) 1658 WillY, (-Byerlow) 1720 SheffD

Ekeleshall 1503 BM

Eckersall 1543 FF

The el. Eccles- is found in several other YW p.ns., Ecclesfield 245, Eccleshill iii, 259, Exley iii, 91, (Keighley) pt. vi, and a lost Ecclesdo ii, 229, Eccles f.n. iii, 271 infra, as well as in those of other north Midland counties. Each name has a similar run of spellings for the first el. and it is therefore unlikely that Ecclesall has a different origin from Ecclesfield; for Ecclesall Ekwall suggests an OE pers.n. Eccel, for Ecclesfield the Brit word ecles ‘a church’. The frequency of occurrence of the el. would favour the latter rather than the pers.n. It is Brit ecēsia ‘church’, a loan from Lat ecclesia; cf. EPN i, 145. There is no independent evidence that this word was taken over into colloquial use in OE; as a loan it appears to be very localised, and the best explanation of its occurrence in p.ns. is that in each case it denoted a British church and that the British word for the building was taken over, perhaps as a name rather than an appellative, by the heathen English. Ecclesall would denote ‘nook of land where a British church stood’, v. halh. The halh here denotes ‘hollow in a hillside’; the site of the present church is at the upper end of a small valley running up the great hill on the west side of the R. Sheaf. On the affix Bierlow ‘township’, v. býjar-log and Brampton Bierlow 106 supra.

ASHURST (lost), Askehurst 1246 Ass 22, Asshirst 1347 Hlm (p), Asschyrste 1379 PT (p), Ashirst 1385 SheffMan (p), the Ashhurst
UPPER STAFFORTH (ECCLESALL) 193

1593 ib. ‘Ash wood’, v. æsc, hyrst. The first spelling shows the substitution of ON askr.

Bell Hagg, Bell(l)haye 1567 SheffMan, 1569 Cust, Bell Hagg(e) 1589 WillY, 1618 SheffMan, 1771 M. This would appear to be a variant of the OE compound bêl-haga ‘beacon enclosure’, but with (ge)hæg ‘enclosure’ instead of haga (as in Bella Wood 81 supra). The first el. may well be OE bêl ‘fire, beacon’, as Bell Hagg is in a prominent place high on a hillside. The more recent forms of the name have been influenced by the common word bell, and -haye has been replaced by dial. hagg ‘a copse’ (v. hogg).

Birley Meadows, formerly Burrow Lee, Byrreyleye 1552 SheffCh, Borolees in Ollerton 1557 SheffMan, Burrow Lee 1607 SheffCh, Barrowe Lee 1639 WillY, Boroughlee 1771 M, Burrow-Lee 1822 Langd. Earlier material is needed, but it looks like a compound of burh (also with gen.sg. byrh), probably in the sense ‘town, borough’ and ðêah. The first form, which appears to be correctly identified because it is associated with Owleton, may reflect an association of the name with bierlow ‘township’ common in this wapentake, or with Birley 245 infra, but it has no other connexion with the latter.

Brincliffe & Brincliffe Edge, Brandeclive 13 (1316) Ch, Brendclive 13 Hlm, -cliff(e) 1279–81 QW, 1624 FF, (-Edge) 1655 WillS, Brendclif 1267 SheffMan (p), Bryndecliffe 1374 Hlm, Brynklessedge (sic) 1551 WillY, Brincliffege 1568 SheffMan, Brinclife Edge 1588 WillY. Of different origin from Brancliffe 147 supra, with which it has been confused by Goodall 85; it is from OE brende ‘a place cleared by burning’ (or the pa.part., adj. brende ‘burnt’) and clif, to which ecg ‘edge, escarpment’ has been added. There may be a parallel to the meaning of the compound in Burnt Stones infra. On the forms Brynde-, Brin- cf. Phonol. § 13.

Broom Hall, Brome 1440 SheffMan, 1442 Comp, Brome Hall 1506 WillY, 1528 Test v et freq to 1665 Visit, Broom-hall 1822 Langd. ‘Hall near Broom’, v. brôm ‘broom, gorse’, hall.

Crookes, Crokis, -ys 1297 LS, 1451 FA, 1452 Norf, Crokes 1379 PT, 1536 BM, 1577 Holinshed, Crowkes 1519 SheffMan, 1661 SheffD, Crookes 1588 FF, 1591 WillY et passim, Crooks 1822 Langd, from ON krókr ‘crook’, which, since Crookes is high on the hill, must here denote ‘a nook or corner of land’.
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

CROOKESMOOR, Crooke Moresyde 1579 Willy, Crookesmore 1587 Dep, 1615, 1661 SheffD, (-side, -syde) 1594 SheffMan, 1603 Hlm et freq to 1641 Willy, Cornekesmoresyd (v.l. Crookes-) 1590 Willy 135, Crooksmore 1699 PRSheff. ‘The moor near Crooks (supra)’, v. mór. The form Cornekes- is clearly an error.

FULLWOOD, Fulwod Ed 2 Dugd vi, Fulwod(e) 1332 Ipm, 1441 Sheff-Man, -wudd’ 1379 PT (p), -wood 1586, 1590, 1608 FF, Fullewod in Hallumch’r 1359 YD xii, 249, Fullewod 1383 Ipm, Fullwo(o)d 1366 Hlm, 1557 FF. Probably ‘dirty wood’, v. fül, wudu, with early shortening to Full- in the compound, as in Fulwood La 148 and Fulwith (Pannal) pt. v. infra. For the affix v. Hallamshire 101 supra.

GREYSTONES, Grey stones 1402 Cust, 1609 SheffMan, le Graystons 1447 Hlm, Grate-stones 1553 lb, Graystones 1587 Dep, 1616 FF et passim. v. græg, stān.

HALLAM & HALLAM HEAD, formerly NETHER & UPPER HALLAM

Hallum 1086 DB, Hallum 1202 FF (p), 1299 Baild, 1359 YD xii, 249, 1366 Hlm, 1383 Ipm, Hallom 1496 SheffMan, 1638 SessnR, Hallam(e) 1580, 1636 Willy, 1641 Rates Halum 1384 Hlm, 1442 Comp, Halome 1440 SheffMan, 1528 Test v et freq to 1562 SheffD, Halom 1533, 1588 FF, Halam 1605 FF

Although the form Hallum rather than Halum appears here to be original, the spellings of Hallamshire 101 supra, where Halum- is found much earlier, leaves a measure of doubt as to whether this is the case. Some weight must however be attached to the spellings of Hallam itself, and we should take the name as an old dat.plur. of OE hall ‘a rock’ (Napier, Old English Glosses 4111) or ON hallr ‘a rock, a boulder’ (v. -um). This seems preferable to OE hallum ‘at the halls’, dat.plur. of hall (even though DB records that Earl Waltheof had had a hall there), as hall is of rare occurrence in pre-Conquest p.ns., or to OE halum, healum ‘at the nooks of land’, dat.plur. of halh (which should have given a modern Halam). Nether and Upper Hallam were formerly separate townships between the Rivelin and the Porter adjoining Sheffield. Attempts have been made to place the village of Hallam a little to the south of Hallam Head (grid 111-3086), and a deed of mortgage of 1562 (SheffD 242) speaks of lands “in the village or townshipe of Halome... or within the precyntc of the same village or Townshipe of Halome”. Hall
UPPER STRAFFORTH (ECCLESALL) 195

(ib 245-7) therefore argues that there was a village of Hallam and that it was near Hallam Head; if village here means a cluster of houses and not a legal equivalent of vill (or township as it is stated in the document) it certainly refers to the Hallam Head district, but this scattered collection of houses (as it was 50 years ago) is not necessarily on an ancient village site; cf. also HntS i, 143 ff. The evidence for any village or town settlement as such is wanting. In DB Waltheof had had an aula in Hallam, but Hallam is also described as a manor 10 leugae or leagues long and 8 leugae broad; it had 16 berewicks with the two manors of Attercliffe and Sheffield as ‘inland’. F. Charlesworth (HntS v, 208 ff) has argued that the aula was on the site of Sheffield castle (which is reasonable), that DB Eseafeld is to be identified with Sheffield Park over the river and not with the old town of Sheffield, and that Hallam itself was the name of the old town round the castle. The most reasonable interpretation, however, is that Hallam was simply the name of the whole district of Waltheof’s manors and never that of a nucleated village; this would also account for the continued use of Hallam as a district name (with shire added in the same way as Bierlow is to Ecclesall, not as a p.n. affix but to describe an administrative district). There is no need to suppose that the town where Waltheof’s hall stood before the Conquest was called Hallam, for Sheffield itself is part of the ‘inland’ of the manor of Hallam; Sheffield and Attercliffe would be the inner or home manors of Waltheof’s estates, where his aula might be expected to stand, and Ecclesall (which is not mentioned in DB) would form a large part of the outer lands.

HEELEY

Healegh(e) 1277 Cust, 1442 Comp, -lay 1374 Hlm, 1541 BM
Heghlegh 1366 Hlm, 1383 Ipm, -ley 1440, 1549 SheffMan, Heiglely
1563 ib, Hyghlely Brydge 1566 Hlm
Haylegh 1379 PT (p), -ley(s) 1566 SheffMan, (-als. Heley) 1585 FF
Heelely 1553 Hlm, 1591 WillY
Hyley 1556 FF

‘The high woodland-clearing’, v. hēah, lēah, a compound occurring several times in YW.

HILLSBOROUGH, formerly HILLS, HILL FOOT & HILL TOP, Hulle
Ed 1 BM, Hylls 1538 FF, the Hilles 1567 WillY, (The) Hill 1581 ib,
1817 M, (The) Hills 1654, 1659 WillS, Hillsbro’, Hill Top 1817 M,
Hill Foot 1841 O.S. ‘The hills’, v. hyll, with -borough added in modern times.

Millhouses, Milnehuses 1260 FF, -hus 1289 Ebor, -houses 1822 Langd, Mylnne houses 1581 WillY. v. myln, hüs.

Owlerton, Olerton 1310 Ch, 1552 SheffCh, Ollerton 1366 Hlm, 1375 YD xvi, 89, 1383 Ipm, 1440 SheffMan et passim to 1699 PRBnt, Ollyrthon 1398 YD xvi, 89, Owl(t)erton 1565, 1616 FF et freq to 1822 Langd. ‘Farmstead by the alders’, v. alor, tūn. On the later form Owler- cf. Phonol. § 5.

Sharrow Head & Knoll, Sharrowfeld head 1587 Dep, Charrow Head 1771 M, Sharrowhead 1822 Langd, Sharamoreside 1648 WillY, from OE scearu ‘share of common land, a boundary, a district’ and OE hōh ‘a spur of land’; the exact significance is not known, but it might refer to either ‘a place where the district met’ or ‘the hill where the common land was’, but most probably ‘boundary hill’ (as in Sharow pt. v infra). Sharrow Head is at the end of the ridge between the Porter Brook and the R. Sheaf.

Sheffield, Little, Litt(le) Sheffe(i)ld, -field 1441 SheffMan, 1444 Cust, 1572 Hlm et freq to 1822 Langd, Little Sheyfeld 1550 FF, Parva Sheffelde 1553 Hlm, litte Sheaffeild 1608 FF, lies nearly a mile south of the old town of Sheffield 204 infra. v. lytel.

Snaithing Fm & Wood, Snayth Inge(s) 1447 Cust, 1612 SheffMan, Sna(y)thynges 1549, 1591 ib, le Snathynglayne 1550 ib, Sneathing Spring Wood 1770 Fairb. v. sneïðing ‘a detached piece of land’ and cf. Snaith Ings ii, 26 infra.

Upperton, Hop(ser)thorpe(e) 1383 Ipm, 1384 Hlm, 1548 SheffMan, Hop’ Thorp 1366 Hlm, Hoperthorp 1442 Comp, Hupperthorpe 1544 Cust, Hopperthorpe 1543, 1615 SheffMan, Hopathorpe 1546 WillY, Howpatorph (sic) 1605 FF, Upperton(e) 1618 PRSheff, 1771 M, Uppthorpe 1637 WillY. v. porp ‘an outlying farmstead’. The first el. is the ME surname Hopere, from hōpere ‘a cooper’ (cf. Thuresson 188), as the spellings with Howp- and Hup- indicate.

UPPER STRAFFORTH (ECCLESALL) 197

Whirlow & Whirlow Green, Hurlowe 1501 Goodall, Whorlow(e) (Lane, grene) 1557 WillY, 1587 Dep, 1591 WillY, 1655 Wheat, Horlowe grene 1587 Dep, Whirlow 1822 Langd. Whirlow is near the county boundary above Limb Brook on the Sheffield–Hathersage road, and means ‘boundary mound’, v. hār² ‘grey’ (sometimes used to denote a boundary mark, v. EPN i, 234), hlāw. The late forms with W- are paralleled by Warstock (Wo 357, Wa 72). v. grēne².


Yarncliffe Ho, Yarcliffe, -clyffe 1451 Cust, 1548 SheffMan, 1817 M, Yorkecliff 1570 WillY, Yercliff 1602 Norf, Yarncliff Farm 1841 O.S.; the modern form suggests this is ‘eagle cliff’, v. earn, clif; the early and consistent loss of -n- can be paralleled by Areley Wo 29, 30 and other p.ns. containing this el. as well as by p.ns. like Fairburn pt. iv infra; the development of a prosthetic y- is also frequent in such p.ns.


Ecclesall Wood, 1841 O.S. Endcliffe, Elcliff(e), -cliff 1333, 1575 Hlm, 1761–84 Fairb, Endcliffe-Hall 1822 Langd, possibly ‘elder-tree bank’, from OE ellen or elle (v. ellen), clif; the ‘cliff’ is now called Endcliffe Edge; cf. Ellen Cliff 258 infra.
UPPER STRAFFORTH (ECCLESALL) 199


Jeffery Green. Jowitt Ho, 1851 SheffMan, cf. also Jowett Acre 1442 Cust, Jewet(t)hill 1464 Linds, 1633 SheffMan, the ME fem. pers.n. Juet, or the surname Jowett, Jewitt, formed from it; v. hûs, æcer, hyll.


Lees Hall, v. Norton Lees infra. Limb Bridge, cf. Lim Mill 1841 O.S., v. Limb Brook (RNs.). Little Common, the little comen 1587 Dep, ME commun 'common land'. Long Causeway, 1841 O.S., a Roman road from Sheffield to the west, v. caucie 'an embankment, a raised way'. Long Wood. Lord's Seat, 1817 M, from ME lorde and ON sæti 'a residence', used here and elsewhere in YW of 'a lofty place'. Low Folds FM. Lydgate & Lydgate...
LANE, Lidyate 1571, 1588 WillY, 1618 SheffMan, Lidgitt Lane 1660 Norf, Lidgate 1817 M, v. hild-geat 'a swing-gate'.

MACHON Bank, Machon Ban(c)k 1613 SheffMan, 1819 Hlm, Mechan Bank 1771 M, named from the family of Machon who had lands in Ecclesall (as William Machone 1495 Hlm 372), v. banke; there was also a Machon House (1841 O.S.) near Fulwood. MARe Folds. MARK Lane. Marsh Lane, cf. Marsh House 1841 O.S., v. mersc. MAYFIELD Ho & MAY Ho, New and Old May House 1841 O.S., cf. also Maving, Mayland 1395 Cust; the first el. is ambiguous (May in one of its various senses or mæge 'a maiden'), v. hüs, eng. MEADOW HEAD & HOUSE, Overmede, Medehouse 1547 Cust, v. mæd. MEERSBROOK, v. Meers Brook (RNs.). MILL STONE Hole, 1841 O.S., v. myln, stân, hol'. MOORbrook RD. MOORFIELD Ho. MOSSCAR FIELDS, Mosker 1574 Hlm, v. mos 'moss', kjarr 'marsh'.


OAK Brook. Oakholme. Oakland Ho.


RANFALL & RANMOOR, probably identical with Randfeld 1441 SheffMan, le Reyne 1623 SheffMan, Rand-Moor 1822 Langd, v. rand 'edge, border', replaced in le Reyne by ON reinn 'boundary strip', feld, mór. RAVENcliffe. REAPS Wood, wood called Reapes 1694 Norf, Rapes Wood 1841 O.S., the first el. is uncertain, but could be a dial. form of ON hræpt 'small shrubs', cf. Reap Hill ii, 289 infra. REDDICAR HOLLOW. RED Holme. REDMires, 1660 Norf, Rudmire 1817 M, 'reed marsh', v. hrœod, myrr. THE RIDGE. RINGING Low, 'a greate heape of stones called Ringinglawe' 1574 Hlm,
v. hlāw ‘a mound’ (here on the county boundary); the first el. is no doubt connected with ring ‘to ring, to circle’, but the allusion and formation are uncertain. ROPER HILL, 1841 O.S. ROUND HILL. RUD HILL, Red-Hill 1553 Hlm, Rudhill 1817 M, Rood Hill 1841 O.S. RUSTLINGS RD, Rustling Park 1755 Fairb, Rustlings Farm 1841 O.S. RYEgate.


TAPTON HALL & HILL, Tapton hill 1580 WillY, 1817 M, Topton Hill 1644 WillY, probably from the family name of Henry de Tapton of Ecclesall (1347 Hlm 379), presumably from Tapton Db 312. THORNBURY. THORPE Ho. THRIFT Ho, 1817 M. TOFT WOOD, Tough Wood 1841 O.S. TOM LANE, Thom(e)layne 1552, 1565 SheffMan, Tomlane 1612 ib, the pers.n. Tom, lane. TRAP LANE, 1841 O.S. TRIPPET WOOD, cf. Trippet Lane 207 infra.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1757-1798 Fairb 198, 201–3, 206, 201, 212. Spellings dated 1427–1451 are Cust, 1452 Norf, 1464 Linds, 1469–1633 SheffMan, 1585 Dep, 1660–1699 Norf, 1720, 1747 SheffD, 1841 O.S. Some of these names cannot be located with certainty and may belong to neighbouring townships in Hallamshire.

(a) Abbey Houses 1841 O.S. (v. Abbeydale supra), Allis Croft (cf. Allis-, Alyshouse 1464, 1508, Alice House 1630 Norf, from the fem. pers.n. Alice, v. croft, hûs), Archer House 1841, Bailey Field (v. baillie 'bailiff'), The Bank 1720, Bean Riggs, Birk Greave (cf. Birks Green 1817 M, v. birki, grâfe 'copse', grêne8), Break Back (cf. Breakback 110 supra), The Broad Field 1720, Burton Wood, Busky Pleck (v. buskr, plek 'plot of ground'), Butter Brigg, Carnal Meadow, Copy Wood, Cowen Field, Crook Head Lands (v. hêafod-land), Cutler Field, Daw Field (Dawfeldhed 1441 SheffMan, ME daw 'jackdaw', feld), Denton Dole (v. dât 'share of the common field'), Doddy Well, Doefield 1720 (Dovehill 1587, v. düfe, hyll), Dove Ho 1771 M, The Fiddle Case (a close) 1747 (probably from its shape), Fog House Croft (v. fogga 'aftermath'), Gatefield Lodge 1841, Greedy Field, Griffin Sick (v. sic 'stream'), Guttre Greave (Gutter hill greave 1660, ME gote 'a gutter, a water-course', hyll, grâfe 'copse'), Hacking (Hackynges 1592 Bright, The Hacken 1660, the Hackings 1757 SheffD, an -ing derivative of hack 'to hack, chop', similar in meaning to stubbing 'clearing'), Hallam Field (ib 1636 Willy, v. Hallam supra, feld), Hare Park, Hatfield (Wood), High Field 1841, High House 1771 M, Highness Croft, Hizzle Hole, Honey Poke, Justice Field, Kent Storth (v. storo 'plantation'), Kirkgate Close (Kirkga(t)te 1505, 1566, v. kirkja, gata), Knockhouse Wood, Laughton Steads (v. lêac-tûn 'garden', stede), Lygel 1771 M, Lob Hole, Lodge Carrs (v. loge, kjarr 'marsh'), Mag Lands (Magland 1660), Miry Wood, Nun Field, Old Lumb 1841 (v. lum 'a pool'), Organ Stubbing, Park Meadow (le Parkin meadow 1699, cf. Parkin Carre 1593, from the surname Parkin, måd, kjarr), Great Pattrills, Pye Grave, Plough Fields 1771 M, Prior Nubb (Brior Nabb (sic) 1659 Willy, Prior-, Pryer Nabb 1659, 1662 PRSheff, v. prior, nabb 'a knoll'), Psalter Hill 1841 (probably saltære, hyll), Ramscar (Roinescarre (sic for Romes-) 1349 Cust, Romeskering 1415 ib, Rameskarr 1441 SheffMan, Rams-ca(re) 1495 Cust, 1660, 'ram's marsh', v. ramm, kjarr, or from hramsa 'wild garlic'), Revel Field, Reyna Leys (Reynold leez 1464, -Lee(s) 1508, 1560, 1630 Norf, Reynolds Lee 1599, the ME pers.n. Rainold, lêah), St Mary's Wall, Slate Dole, South Grove 1817 M, Spink Stile Field, Spooner Wood 1841, The Stang 1841 (v. stŏng 'a pole'), Stockwell Green 1771 M (v. stoc, wella), Stomacher, Stump Wood, Sun Bole Hill (cf. Bole Hill supra), Truswell Field, Walker Field, Warren Wood, Welfield House 1841, Woodhill & Foot 1841.

(b) Ag(g)ascroft, -house 1509 Cust, 1563, Aynscroft 1555, le Appleyard 1550 ('the orchard', v. æppel, geard), Barles 1552 Cust (probably 'barley clearings', v. bere, lêah), Baseing, -yne 1546 Cust, 1568 (probably a pers.n.
Basa (cf. Bassingham 182 supra), eng 'meadow'), Benton Stubbing 1612 (v. stubbing 'clearing'), Betering 1544 Cust, Beton(n)ing, -ynge 1644, 1556 (probably the surname Be(e)ton, or Bghton, common in north Derbyshire (Edmunds freq), eng 'meadow', cf. Beeton Fm 231 infra), the Byeght, the Bought or Beight 1587 (v. byht 'a bend, a bight'), le Boothclyfe Syke 13 Hlm, Boathood Lane 1660 (v. bóth 'booth, shed', clif, sic, wudu), Brockwell hill 1587 (v. brocc, wella, hyll), le Brodecroft 1550 (v. bräd, croft), Brodele(e) (-medowe), (ye Narr-) 1552, 1554, 1591 (v. brad, leah), Busky Meadow 1503 Hlm, Cateland 1427, Cleynland 1556 (v. clne, land), the Clyff 1603 Hlm (v. clift), Cokieland 1377 Hall, Cockaghland 1399-1422 ib 121 n, The Cooke-headlands 1660 (v. coc, haga, land), ye (le) Cow(e)pasture 1591, 1613, 1617 (v. di, pasture), Cresswells 1500 Cust (v. cöss, wella), Crowland 1436, Croyeland 1635 Bright (v. crah 2 'nook', land), Daniells hill 1660, Dikecroft 1500 Cust (v. dic, croft), Edesthorp 1451 FA (v. porp, the first el. may be the OE pers.n. Eddi); le Farfeld 1550, le Flatt 1613 (v. flat), the (le) Flow(e)ry Feild 1593, 1612, le Grene 1552 (v. grène), Greneyerde 1567 (v. grenel, geard), le Hallefeld 1451 FA (cf. Hallfield 224 infra, some spellings of which may possibly belong here, v. hall, feld), Haverfeld 1565 (v. hafri 'oats', feld), Havwistin Bankes 1620 FF, le Hoyle 1699 (v. holi), the (le) Holyn 15, 1359 YD xii, 249, le Hollyn Feild 1593, 1633 (v. holegn 'holly', grène, feld), The Hood Croft 1660, Latch Croft 1660, Le(e)che-, Letch carre, Le(e)che-, Letch carre, Le Ledge carrs 1699 (v. leecc 'a stream in boggy land', kjarr 'marsh'), Leyland 1320 Him (v. lêge 'fallow', land), Lyneker 1451 FA (v. lin 'flax', kjarr 'marsh'), Longcroft 1552 Cust, the (le) Longmeadowe 1593, 1612 (v. lang, ryfl), Lowcockefelde, Lawecockfeild 1585 (a surname Lowcock, feld), Malkin Crofts 1553 Hlm (the ME pers.n. Malkin, croft, cf. Mauk Royd 237 infra), Le Illylneclyffe 13 Hlm, Milnehill 1552 Cust (v. myln, clif, feld), Morton Whele, Mortoun wheele layne 1565, 1609 HntS i, 73, Morton Wheel 1660 (a water-wheel), the Netherend 1612, Netherfield in Hallom 1630, ye (le) Netherley feild in Hallom 1591, 1617, the Nethermore 1587 (v. neoðera, ende, feld, leah), Odicroft 1481, 1525, 1604, Odicroft 1557 (the OE pers.n. Od(ð)a, croft), Okenfeld 1508, 1509 Cust, Okenhalde, -all 1439, 1550, Okenhold 1464, 1544 Cust, 1550 (v. acen 'oaken', feld, halh 'nook of land', hald 'a shelter'), le Old house 1620 (v. ald, hüs), Ollerton Brydge (v. Owleton supra, brycg), le Ottefeld 1552 (v. åte 'oats', feld), (le) Oven crofte 1550, 1581 Norf (v. ofen 'furnace', croft), Overfelde 1585, Overley Feild 1618 (v. uferra, leá, feld), Oxclose 1638 WillY (v. oxæ, clos), Pearls 1660, Pottercroft 1439 (v. pottere, croft), Porter Croft 1575 Hlm, Porter Inge 1620 SheffMisc (perhaps connected with Porter Brook RNs.), Priest Croft 1552 SheffCh (v. prœost, croft), Rakkar (a close in Walkley) 1555 HntS i, 64-5, Rakkar 1555 SheffMisc, Ye Racker Way (a road from Walkley to Stannington) 1637 ib (from racker 'a rattling horse', weg), Radland 1428, Rawhill 1585 (v. rāw, hyll), (the) Ryestorth 1591, 1612, 1617 (v. rýge 'rye', stórð 'plantation'), Roundcroft 1552 Cust, Rosote acre 1469, 1508, 1557 Cust, 1599 Norf, Rowettacre 1597 ib, Rouce acre 1599 ib (probably rūhet or rūwert, æcer), Rushstubbing 1428, Rustystubbyng (sic) 1567, Russhiestubbing 1568 (v. risc, stubbing), Sarecroft 1585, Scotfeild 1451, Shaylond (v. sceaga 'copse', land), Silcockland 1332 Ipm (from the name of a local Silcock family, cf.
HntS i, 37, land), Symcroft 1569 Cust, 1614, 1622 Norf, the ME pers.n. Sim, croft), Skinner Croft 1660 (v. skinnari, perhaps as a surname, croft), Stacyhouse (in Hallam) 1494, 1534, 1609, 1495 Cust, Stacy Croft(e) 1534, 1630 Norf, Stacyrode 1550 (from the surname Stacey, hūs, croft, rod; the surname survives in Stacey Bank 239 infra), ten' voc' Stikbuk 1452, Stikbukhouse 1560 (from the local surname Stikbuk, hūs), 'a stone called Stowperstocke’ 1574 Hlm 18, Stowp(er)stock(e) 1587 (probably a whipping post’ from e.ModE stowpe (from stólpi ‘a stake’ or MLG stūpe ‘whipping post’) and stocc ‘a tree-stock’; cf. Swed stup-stock ‘the block’; the root idea of the first el. may be that of OE stūpian, ON stūpa ‘to stoop’ and its form that of a nomen agentis ‘the stooper’), Neither-, Over Stubbing (Feild) 1500 Cust, 1661 SheffD (v. stubbing ‘clearing’), Threepenny Meadow 1603 Hlm (‘meadow yielding a threepenny rent’), Vnwyne banke 1585 (named after John Vnwyne ib 8), Wheatefeld 1565, the Wheatfield 1603 Hlm (v. hw ‘te, feld), Whytfe(i)ld 1495 Hlm, 1585 (v. hwit, feld), Winterryng 1451 FA (v. winter, eng ‘meadow’), Wodols leyes 1550 (v. leah), Wood-close 1550.

2. SHEFFIELD (with ATTERCLIFFE and BRIGHTSIDE BIERLOW)

SHEFFIELD (102, 103, 111–3587)

Sheffield, Escafeld, Scuelt’ 1086 DB
Sefeld(ia) 1161 YCh 1268, 1171–81 ib 1271, a. 1181 SheffMisc, 1184 P, 1208 FF, 1228 Hall, Sefelh a. 1290 Linds, Seaf(f)eld 1190–1210 YCh 1276, 1287
Scefeld 1171–81 (1316) YCh 1272, Hy 3 (1316) Ch, Scaffeld 1210–12 RBE
Sedfeld 1184 P (p)
Sadfeld 1185 P (p)
Saffeld 1188 P (p), Seffled (sic) 1188 YCh 1278, Seffeld 1193 P (p), 13 YD xvi, 85
S(c)hefeld(e) 1202 FF, Hy 3 BM, c. 1224 Hall (p), 1234 FF, 1267 SheffMan, 1268 FF, 1279–81 QW, 1291 Tax, 1297 LS et passim to 1557 WillY, -feud 1265 Abbr, 1276 RH, -feuld 1268 FF Scheffeud 13 YD xii, 235, 1279–81 QW, 1296, 1301, 1303 YI S(c)heffeld(e) a. 1279 Hall, 1285 KI, 1296 Ch, 1299 Baild, 1305 BM, 1310 Ch, 1316 Pat et passim to 1537 NCWills, Sheffield 1543 Leland, Sheffield 1692 Hall
Sheyfeld 1533 AD vi, Sheffield 1562 SheffD Sheefald als. Sheffield 1574 FF Sheaffe(i)ld, -field 1576 WillY, 1608 FF, 1631 Wheat

‘Open countryside near the R. Sheaf’, v. R. Sheaf (RN.), feld. It has been suggested that the name originally referred to what became the great Sheffield Park which lies to the south-east of the
UPPER STRAFFORTH (ECCLESALL, SHEFFIELD) 205
town (cf. Hallam 194 supra), but the name itself does not prove this; Sheffield was a topographical name before it was a settlement name and so could denote the open unwooded area which subsequently became the site of a settlement and town. Spellings with S- (including the single DB Esca-) and -feu(l)d are AN (cf. IPN 113), those with Sad-, Sed- are vestiges of the original OE form Scéað-feld (with AN -d- for -ð-, cf. IPN 110), but the majority have assimilated -ð- to the following -f- (as in R. Sheaf itself or Givendale pt. v infra), a common enough independent change in more recent dial. pronunciations of words like father as [fa:ðə], etc. The latest spellings with Shey- or Shea- indicate (as the many medieval spellings with a single -f- may also do) that the original long vowel was sometimes kept (cf. Phonol. § 19); it was perhaps thus confused with Shay, a local variant of OE sceaga 'copse'. It may be noted that the DB form Sceuelt' has been incorrectly identified with Waldershelf 257 infra.

SHEFFIELD STREET-NAMES

Sheffield is not a medieval city, and its street-names are therefore late in formation and appearance. A useful note on Sheffield streets and their identification is in HntS ii, 384 ff. Many later street-names are to be found in 1785 HntS ii, 317 ff, Fairb 210 and Hlm 202-3. Some modern street-names perpetuate older p.ns. and these are dealt with in the p.ns. The street-names noted in this section are within the old town area (in squares L7, M7 in the Geographia Plan of the City of Sheffield). This was a small area south of the R. Don and west of the R. Sheaf with the castle in the angle of land formed by the confluence of these rivers. By far the greater part of the manor (Sheffield Park) lay on the east side of the Sheaf. It will be noticed that croft 'a small enclosure' (probably in the sense 'curtilage') rather than gata 'street' is the common el. in these street-names; several other streets are named from buildings and tenements in them. Spellings dated c. 1700 are Hlm 154, 1771 M.

ALSOP LANE, cf. Alsop Fields 1771, from the surname Alsop, feld. BAILEY ST, 1771, v. baillie 'bailiff', stræt. BALM GREEN (a streete called) Balme greene 1620, 1641 SheffMisc, 1621 Bright 570, from Ofr baume 'hollow' (Vincent 486) or ME baume 'balsam, balm-mint', grêne2 (the forms Balne 1332, 1333 cited by Ekwall, DEPN s.n. Balne, from SheffMisc have not been traced). BARKER'S POOL, Barker Pole, -Pool(e) 1551 SheffMan, 1552 Cust, 1771, the berker poole 1555 SheffMisc, from barkere 'a tanner' (perhaps as a surname), pôl1 'pool', referring originally to a small reservoir which supplied the town's water (Hlm 159). BOWER SPRING, 1771, v. bûr1 'cottage, dwelling', spring. BOWLING GREEN ST, possibly identical with Bowling Alley (a pasture) 1660 Norf, Bowling Green Lane 1771. BROAD LANE, c. 1700, v. bräð, lane. BURGESS ST, 1771, from ME burgeis 'burgess'. CAMPO LANE, Campo Lane 1662 HntS i, 77, c. 1700, 1757 SheffD, Camper Lane 1756
Fairb, of uncertain origin. CASTLE FOLDS, Castle Fold c. 1700, v. Sheffield Castle infra, fald 'enclosure'; it is on the south side of Castle Hill. CASTLE GREEN, c. 1700, the Castle Green 1555 SheffMisc, the Castlegreene streete 1595 SheffMisc, v. prec., grêne². CASTLE HILL, c. 1700, v. Sheffield Castle infra, hyll. CHANGE ALLEY, 1771, from exchange, ME aley 'passage'. CHAPEL WALK, 1771. CHURCH LANE, c. 1700, 1720 SheffD, the Churche lane 1589 SheffMisc. COOK ST, Cooks Streete 1660 SheffMan. COPPER ST, 1771, 'street where copper was worked or dealt in'. CROSS ST, 1771 M. CUTLER'S HALL, mess' voc' Cutlers 1452 Norf; Cutlers Hall 1771 M; the earliest reference may simply denote a particular cutler's residence, for the Cutler's Hall was said to have been built in 1638 and rebuilt in 1736. DIXON LANE, c. 1700, 1746 SheffD, from the surname Dixon. FAR GATE, c. 1700, a southward continuation of High St towards the moor, v. feor, gata. FIGTREE LANE, Figtree-street 1664 SheffD, Figtree Lane or New Street c. 1700, named from a house there called Fig Tree Hall (cf. SheffD 219), obviously so called from its having a fig-tree. HARTSHEAD, 'a certain lane commonly called ye Hartshead or Campo Lane' 1662 HntS i, 77, Hartshead c. 1700, perhaps named from an inn of that name. HAWLEY ST, Hawley Croft 1771, v. Hawley 211 infra, croft. HICKS LANE, 1771, from the surname Hicks. HIGH ST, the Hie Streete 1565 HntS i, 73, the Highe Streete 1594 SheffMisc, High Street c. 1700, v. hêah 'chief', stræt. HOLLY LANE, Hollin Lane or Blind Lane c. 1700, v. holegn, lane, and Blind Lane infra. HOLLIS CROFT, 1771 M, from the surname Hollis, croft. JERICHO ST, 16 houses built by Samuel Turner in 1792 and called Jericho' 1792 Fairb. KING ST, Pudding Lane or King Street c. 1700, King's Street 1770 Fairb. LADY'S BRIDGE, (the) Lady Bridge 1595 SheffMisc, 1620 PRSheff, Ladys Bridge 1771 M, now refers to the bridge over the R. Don to the north, and this was pontem Done 12 Norf; there is another reference to "the makying of a Brygge of ston . . . over the watyr of Dune" in 1485 (HntS i, 57 ff); cf. Sheaf Bridge 207 infra; there is a reference also to a Lord's Bridge Close 1766 Fairb. LAMBERT ST, named from Lambert Croft 1771, from the surname Lambert, croft. MARKET PLACE, the, ye Market(t) place 1620 SheffMisc, 1646 Bright 576, 1662 HntS i, 77, 1771, cf. Sheffield Market 1602 Hall, v. market, place. MILL LANE, Mullegate 1442 Comp, Mill Lane 1771, v. myln, gata, lane. MILLSANDS, (the) Mill Sands c. 1700, 1757 SheffD, v. myln, sand; it is by the R. Don. MULLERBY ST, 1771, like Figtree Lane supra, named from (a house with) such a tree. NEW ST, c. 1700. NORFOLK ST, 1771, Norfolk Street or Alsop Fields 1747 SheffMisc, named from the Dukes of Norfolk, the prominent local land-owners; cf. Alsop Lane supra. NURSERY ST, named from a garden called The Nursery 1761 Fairb. ORCHARD LANE, named from Orchard Croft 1572 Hlm, v. orceard, croft, presumably a messuage. PARADISE Sq, 1771. PINFOLD ST, Pinfold Lane c. 1700, v. pynd-fald 'a pound'. PISTON LANE, Pinchen Crofte 1557 SheffMisc, Pinchen Crofts 1620 ib, Pinston Croft Lane 1771, probably named from a messuage Pinchen (the ME surname Pinsun, croft), lane. POND HILL & ST, the Poandes l. 16 Hlm, The Ponds c. 1700, 1757 SheffD, Pond Lane 1771, cf. also Pond House 1639 WillY, The Pond Intack 1699 SheffMan, from ME pond 'an artificial or natural pool'; like
other streets it may have been named from the messuage Pond House ('house with a pond'). RED HILL, the Red Hill, ye Red Hill 1555, 1557 SheffMisc, v. read, hyll. SCARGILL CROFT, Scargell Croft c. 1700, from the surname Scargill, croft. SCOTLAND ST, Lambert Knowle or Scotland 1766 Fairb, Scotland 1771; v. cnoll, scot 'tax', land. SHALES MOOR, Shere-more (lane) 1595 SheffMisc, 1609 HntS i, 73, Shearmoor Valee 1690 ib 80, Shales Moor Road 1771, probably from scearu 'boundary' (cf. Sharrow 196 supra), and mör, presumably a piece of moorland near the boundary of Nether Hallam township. SHEAF BRIDGE (lost), Sheff Brydg 1592 HntS 57 ff, Shear-bridge 1692 Hlm 333; Hunter (Hlm 336) says that the passage into the town from the Park is over "the Sheaf-bridge, or, as it was anciently and now commonly and properly called, the Shear-bridge"; this bridge to the east over the R. Sheaf was almost opposite Dixon Lane (cf. map in SheffMan i, xviii). It is of course possible that in the first spelling Sheff is an abbreviated form of Sheffield, and so the reference might be to Lady's Bridge (206 supra) over the Don; but the obvious explanation is no doubt the right one, 'bridge over the R. Sheaf', with Shear as a dial. pronunciation of the r.n. Sheaf (RNs.); it may also have been influenced by the early forms of Shales Moor supra (which is however not connected). SHUDE HILL, c. 1700, probably from OE scēod 'pod', dial. shood 'the husk of oats', and hyll, perhaps denoting a hill where thrashing took place. SIMS ST, cf. Sims Croft 1771, from the surname Sim(s), croft. SNIG HILL, c. 1700, possibly connected either with dial. snig 'remote, private' used in the same way as in dial. snig-cut 'a short cut', or with dial. snig vb. in one of its senses 'to drag, pull (a heavy load)' or more probably as in the compound snig-tree 'a pole put through the wheels of a cart to act as a brake', denoting with hyll 'a steep hill where a snig had to be used'. SPITALFIELDS, SPITAL HILL, named from the Hospital of St Leonard founded infirmis de Sefeldia by William de Luvetot (12 Norf), v. spitel, hyll. STEELHOUSE LANE, 1771, 'lane with a steel-making factory' (cf. Steelhouse Lane in Birmingham, Wa 39). TOWNHEAD ST, c. 1700. TRINITY ST, Townfield or Trinity St 1771; cf. Townfield Knowle 1579 SheffMisc, v. tün, feld, cnoll. TRIPPET LANE, 1771, cf. Far Trippet 1766 Fairb, and Trippet Wood (Ecclesall) 201 supra, probably a place where the NCy game of trippet or tip-cat was played; the game is known from the fifteenth century (cf. NED s.v.). WAINGATE, c. 1700, 'wagon street', v. wægn, gata. WATER LANE, 1417 Hlm, c. 1700, Watur lane 1451 FA, 'lane leading to the water (of the R. Don)', v. waeter, lane. WEST BAR, barram de Sheffield 13 Hlm, ye Weste barre 1555 SheffMisc, Westbar streete 1595 SheffMisc, West Bar c. 1700, v. west, barre 'a barrier closing the entrance to a town'; it is on the west side of the old town on the road to Penistone. WEST BAR GREEN, c. 1700, v. prec., grêne. WHITE CROFT, 1771 M, probably from the surname White, croft. WICKER, atte Vikerres 1370 PT v. 38 (possibly identical), Whicker 1699 PRSheff, The Wicker Road 1771, the Wicker 1788 EnclA 44; Wicker lies across the Don and is now the chief northern exit from the town; the earliest spelling if it is correctly identified with Wicker points to an ON *vikir (cf. MSwed viker, Dan viger) 'a willow', ME wicker 'wicker, an osier'; this seems preferable to a compound of OE wic 'an outlying farm of a manor' and kjarr 'marsh', as the
area was known as Sembly Green (217 infra); the Wicker would simply be a willow-tree on the green. York St, 1781 SheffMisc.

Lost street-names include: Back Lane 1771, Blind Lane 1771 (‘a cul-de-sac’, v. blind, lane), Bull Stake (Croft) 1660 SheffMan, c. 1700, 1771 (now Haymarket, ‘stake where the bull was tethered in bull-baiting’, v. bula, staca), Golstone Crofte 1573 SheffMisc, the Hatchett (a tenement), Hatchett Rawe 1579 SheffMisc (v. råw ‘row of houses’), Yrish-, Irish Cross 1499 Hlm, c. 1700, ‘a street there called le Yrish Crosse’ 1620 SheffMisc (from Irish, cros; the cross, illustrated in Hlm 231, was at the corner of Angel St and Bank St), The Isle c. 1700, Jehu Lane c. 1700, 1771, New Hall Street c. 1700, 1771 (named from the New Hall, a dissenting chapel), Pea Croft 1771 (ib 1579 SheffMisc), Pepper Alley 1771 (owned by Dennis Pepper 1767 Fairb), Petticoat Lane 1771, Priories Row 1565 HntS i, 73, Prior Row 1604 SheffMisc, 1789 Fairb, ‘a streete called the Prior Rowe’ 1646 Bright 576, ye Prior’s Rowe 1662 HntS i, 77 (v. prior, råw ‘row of houses’), Pudding Lane c. 1700, Ratten Row c. 1700 (‘rat-infested row of houses’, v. råton, råw), Red Croft c. 1700 (v. råed, croft), Shambles 1747 SheffMisc, 1771 (v. sceamel ‘a stall for the sale of meat’), The Under Water c. 1700, Under the Water 1771 (v. under, wter, it was near the Don and is now part of Bridge St), Vicarage Croft 1771, 1822 Langd (v. croft).

Other street-names in the old town include Bow St (v. boga), Bridge St (named from Lady’s Bridge supra), Castle St (v. Sheffield Castle infra), Lee Croft, Love Lane (v. lufu), Moorfields (leading to Shale Moor supra), The Moor and Moor Head (v. mór), Plum Lane (v. plume), Sheaf St (on the R. Sheaf), Silver St (v. seolfor), Smithfield.

Attercliffe

Ateclive 1086 DB
Attercley 1296 Y, -clif(f), -clyff(e) 1361 Ass i, YD xiii, 50, 1366
Hlm, 1383 Ipm et passim to 1692 Hall
Attreclif 1328 Banco
Aterclyff 1440 SheffMan

Attercliffe is now usually taken to be from OE æt þæm clife ‘(place) at the cliff’, with the substitution of the ME fem. form ater (OE æt þære) for atte(n); such a use of the fem. def.art. with a masc. noun could only happen when grammatical gender was dying out. In the northern and north midland area this happened in very early ME at the latest; there appears to be no evidence at all in those parts for a fem. def.art. þer(e) in the appropriate period. A further difficulty is that Attercliffe would be a very rare, if not unique, case of the preservation of æt in a p.n. in the north. Goodall’s proposal of an ODan pers.n. Attxr (more correctly Ater) is unlikely because that name is in fact a loan from OG Atheri (cf. DaGN s.n.). In this p.n.
we have without doubt a shortened form of OE Æþelrēd or Æadrēd; and parallels to the development can be found in Atterton K, OE Eadredestun (DEPN) and then regularly Etreton(a), Attreton, Atterton (K 563), and in Atterton Lei, possibly OE Æberedesdun BCS 1283, later Attreton, Atterton. On the absence of the gen. inflection v. EPN i, 158. ‘Æpelred’s or Eadred’s cliff’, v. clif. The ‘cliff’ is the rising ground on the east side of the Don.

**Brightside, formerly Brightside Bierlow**

*Brichesherd* 1171–81 YCh 1270

*Bri, Brykesert* 13 YD xii, 305 (p), -herth l. 13 ib 307 (p), -erd 1297 LS, -herth 1366 Hlm, -erthe 1383 Ipm

*Brekeshert* 13 (1316) Ch, -herth 1345 FF, 1416 YI (p), 1440 SheffMan, 1451 FA, 1452 Norf, 1480 Comp, 1533 FF

*Briksard* 1379 PT (p), 1520 FF, Brykferth (sic for -s-) 1523 Wheat

*Berkesherthe* 1537 FF

*Bresterd* 1545 FF

* Briggside Bierlawe* 1559 WillY

*Brekesherth & Bryghtsyde* 1574 FF, Brixharth als. Brightsyde 1587 ib, Brekesherth alias Bixerd (sic) alias Brightside Byerley 1611 ib, Brightsharthe alias Bryxerd alias Brightside Byerley 1615 FF

*Brightside, -syde* 1576 WillY, 1577 FF, 1585 NCWills et passim to 1822 Langd, (-Byrlowe) 1576 WillY, (-Byerlawe) 1616 Sheff-Man, (-Byerley) 1638 SessnR, 1641 Rates

*Briksie* 1577 Holinshed

*Britheside* 1647 PRWath

Goodall 85 (followed by Ekwall, DEPN), on the evidence of the 1574 form (*Brekesherth & Bryghtsyde*), holds that the earlier *Brikesherth* is not identical with Brightside. But the Feet of Fines in this period frequently give an older and a modern form, sometimes several variants of the same name; the other forms cited also from FF clearly show that the 1574 form merely has *et* instead of the usual *alias*; it is also remarkable that *Brekesherth* should cease to occur in documents just about the period when Brightside first comes into use. The identity is unquestionable, and Brightside is merely an attempt to make something intelligible of an unintelligible name. Brightside is usually taken to be from a pers.n. *Brik* (from OE Brihtric) and OE erō ‘ploughed land’, but the form of the elements is not certain. The persistence of early spellings with -herth makes it probable that the second element is OE heord ‘a hearth’, and although...
this word is not independently recorded with a technical meaning of 'a smith's hearth' before the late fourteenth century or 'part of a puddling furnace' before the seventeenth (NED s.v.), it would be appropriate both for the early spellings and the sense, especially in this old centre of iron smelting. The earlier spellings of the first el. suggest an OE Brices with the frequent Brekes- due to lengthening of -i- in the open syllable (cf. Phonol. § 23). Bric, whatever its ultimate origin, would be a strong form of the OE pers.n. Brica which is thought to occur in Brickendon Hrt 218 and Brigden Sx 478, and as a derivative Bricel in Brixworth Nth 122. In connexion with the substitution of Bright- in the spellings it must be remembered that the local pronunciation of that word is [bri:t] and would therefore be readily confused with the [bri:k] from ME Brêke. v. býjar-log and cf. Brampton Bierlow 106 supra.

CARBROOK, Kerebroc 1200-18 YCh 1281, Kerbroke 1383 Ipm, Carbroke 1451 FA, 1520, 1543 FF, Carbroke(e) 1603 FF, 1636 WillY, (-alias Carbrough) 1603 FF. 'Stream in the marsh', v. kjarr, brôc, replaced by -brough in one spelling as in Greasbrough 181 supra.

DARNALL, Darnehale 13 BM, Darnale 1297 LS (p), 1366 Hlm, Dernhale 1301 YI (p), Darnall(e) 1379 PT (p), 1383 Ipm et freq to 1692 Hall, Darnell 1538 FF, 1641 Rates, Darnoll 1541 BM, 1608 FF. 'Secluded nook of land', v. derne, halh, referring to the head of the small valley of Car Brook.

GRIMESTHORPE, Grimestorp 1297 LS, Gri-, Grymesthorp(e) 1346 YD viii, 1366 Hlm, 1383 Ipm et freq to 1822 Langd, Grymysthorp 1537 FF, Grymthorpe 1591 SheffMan, Grymmesthorpe 1592 WillY, Grymsthorpe 1623 FF, Grimstrop 1657 WillY. Mention is made in DB of a manor called Grimeshou amongst the lands of Roger de Busli (who was also the principal tenant of Hallam, Sheffield and many other manors in this wapentake). Hunter (Hlm 24–26, 32n) may well be right in identifying Grimeshou with the locality of Grimesthorpe and taking it to refer to the two or three tumuli (marked as 'Embankment' in 1843 O.S.) on the end of the ridge near the old village (grid 103–372900). He supposes that the first element of Grimeshou is ON Grímr, a by-name of Woden, and that Grimesthorpe therefore means Villa Diaboli; in support of this he notes the nearby Hell-hole (v. f.ns. (b) infra) in Brightside. Whilst this may be true for Grimeshou, the use of a name for Othin with a habitative el.
is improbable, unless Grimesthorpe is an elliptical formation (‘farmstead near Grimes(hou)’) of the kind we have in Upsland YN 221 (DB Upsale, later Uppestlund). There are, however, examples of similar pairs of p.ns. containing the same pers.n., one denoting a settlement, the other the tumulus where the man was buried, as Granby and a lost Granehou Nt xxi (cf. EPN i, 235); cf. also Haggenby (Tadcaster East) pt. iv. Grimesthorpe is clearly ‘Grím’s outlying farmstead’ and Grimeshou his mound or burial place, from the common ON pers.n. Grímr and porp, haugr.

HARTLEY Ho, Hertelay, -ley 1297 LS (p), c. 1300 Linds (p), 1405 ib, Hertlay, -ley 1379 PT (p), 1429 YD xi, 1441 SheffMan, 1452 Norf, Hartley 1440 SheffMan, 1698 Norf, (Over-) 1611 SheffMan. ‘Forest glade frequented by stags’, v. heorot, lēah. The name occurs elsewhere in YW.

HAWLEY (lost), Haulay-, Houlay juxta Schef(f)eld 1385, 1394 YD v, Awley meadows 1660 Norf. ‘Clearing near the mound’, v. haugr, lēah. The last form, like Hawley 206 supra, may contain a surname Hawley, formed from this p.n.

LONGLEY, Longeley 1366 Hlm, Longleghe(e) 1384 ib, 1379 PT (p), 1383 Ipm, 1451 FA, 1552 SheffMan, -ley 1452 Norf, 1611 FF, -lee 1499, 1592 SheffMan. ‘Long clearing’, v. lang, lēah, a common p.n., Langley, Longley infra (passim).

NEEPSEND, le Nypis-hendepol 13 YD xii, 235, Nipisend 1297 LS, Nepeshende(pole) 1361 YD xiii, 50, Nepesend(e) 1366 Hlm, 1383 Ipm, 1587 SheffMan et freq to 1617 ib. ‘End of the hill’ from OE *hnip, a strong form of hnipa ‘steep hill’, corresponding to NCy dial. nip ‘the steep ascent of a road, a hill’, and ende. Neepsend is at the foot of the great hill on the east side of the Don. The pōl ‘pool’ was presumably one formed by the Don. On the lengthening of -i- to -ē-, cf. Phonol. § 23.

OSGATHORPE Ho, Osgottorp 12 Hlm, Hosgerthorp 1260 Hlm (p), Osegerthorp 1291 YI, Ossettorp 1297 LS (p), Osgerthorp 1397 Hlm, Osgathorp(e) 1441 SheffMan, (-hill) 1593 WillY, (-Milles) 1642 ib, Osgarthorp(e) 1451 FA, 1538, 1574 FF. ‘Ósgár’s outlying farm’ from the OE pers.n. Ósgár or an anglicised form of ON Æsgeirr, and porp, though one or two spellings rather suggest Osgot, an anglicised form of ON Ásgautr.
Pitsmore, *Pitsmore* 1618, 1702 PR Sheff, *Pitts Moor(e)* 1708 SheffMisc, 1771 M; this was a moor (*v. mór*) named from *Orepittes* 1315 BM, 1594 SheffMisc, 1623 FF, *Orpyttes* 1397 Hlm, *Owrepitts* 1594 SheffMan, *the Pittes* 1557 SheffMisc, ‘the ore pits’, *v. ḥra*, *pytt.*

Renathorpe Hall (lost), *Raynaldesthorp, Raynaltorp* 13 YD xii, 305, *Raynaldt(h)orp(e)* 13, 1286, 1287 YD xiii, 305–6, xvi, 96, l. 13 BM, c. 1300 Linds, *Raynaldesthorp* 1303 YD xii, 308, *Reynold Thorpe* 1520 FF, *Renalthorp Hall alias Hadfield Farne* 1637 Linds. On the change of name of this place cf. YAJ xvi, 96n. ‘Rainald’s outlying farmstead’, *v. porp.* The same pers.n., from OG *Rainald*, ON *Ragnaldr*, ODan *Regnvald* (*v. Feilitzen* 346), is also found in other local names (Reyna Leys f.n. 202 *supra*, Renishaw Db 248). For the Hadfield family whose ‘farm’ it was, cf. Hatfield Ho 216 *infra*.

Scraith & Scraith Wood, *Scryhcrest* (sic) 1452 Norf, *Screth* 1557 WillY, *Skreath* 1588 ib, 1591 FF, *Screath Wood* 1675 SheffMisc, *Scraith* 1817 M; *v. skrið, skreið ‘a land-slide, scree’; the first spelling appears to represent *scrith-hirst* (*v. hyrst ‘wood’*); *Skreath* is from *skriða* (with lengthening of -i- to -ē- in the open syllable), but the modern *Scraith* would be from the related *skreið*; it was the name of a steep bank.

Sheffield Castle, *castellum de Sedfeld* 1184 Hlm 39, *castrum de Sheffield* 1383 Ipm et freq, *the Castell* 1480 Comp, *the castell of Sheffield* 1485 HntS i, 59, *Sheffeld castell* 1577 Holinshed. *v. castel* and cf. Castle Hill, Castle Green 206 *supra*. For an account of the castle, *v. HntS iv, 7 ff. This site of the Norman castle is also thought to have been the site of Earl Waltheof’s hall (cf. Hlm 27, *v. Hallam 194 supra*).


Shiregreen (partly in Ecclesfield), Sschires 1220 Goodall, Shire 1500 SheffMan, (le) Shire-, Shyregre(e)n(e) 1480 Comp, 1487, 1548, 1563 SheffMan, 1507 SheffMisc, 1575 WillY, (-alias Hatfeild house) 1665 Visit, Shier Grene 1520 FF, Shyrsgre(e)ne 1594 WillY, Shire als. Shyre- greene 1597 SheffMan, Overshire 1535 Cust, 1611 SheffMan, from OE scīr ‘shire’, usually with grēne added. The allusion is not certain, but the place may have been a meeting place (though not a central or convenient one) for Hallamshire; but as it is not far from the original northern boundary of Hallamshire it may simply mean ‘place or green on the shire boundary’. For Hatfeild cf. Hatfield Ho 216 infra.

Skinnerthorpe (lost), Schinarthorp 1297 LS (p), Ski-, Skynnnerthorp(e) 1366 Hlm, 1451 FA, 1502 SheffMan et freq to 1622 FF, Ski-, Skynnathorp(e) 1555, 1607 FF. ‘Skinner’s outlying farmstead’, from ON skinnari ‘a skinner’ or the ON byname Skinnari and þorp. The place was on the northern boundary of Sheffield or just in Ecclesfield, for it is described in 1502 (SheffMan i, 63) as ‘in the reeveship of Sowtha’ (Southey Green in Ecclesfield 248 infra).

Staniforth (lost), Stanyford, -i- 1366 Hlm, 1424, 1440 SheffMan, 1442 Comp, 1451 FA et freq to 1617 FF, Stanyngforde 1383 Ipm, Stain-, Staynford 1424, 1615 SheffMan, Staneford (feld) 1523, 1535 Wheat, Staniforth Piece 1766 Fairb. ‘Stony ford’, v. stānīg, ford. The ford was presumably one across the Don, but not the one carrying the main road from Sheffield to Attercliffe as that was called Westford (v. Washford Rd 218 infra); Staniforth was probably further north, as it is associated with Winckley (Wincobank infra) in 1424 (SheffMan i, 66). The modern Staniforth Rd in Attercliffe on the other side of the river may be from the common early local surname derived from this p.n.

Wadsley

Wadelei 1086 DB, -ley 1279–81 QW, -lay 1297 LS
Wadeslei(a) 1086 DB, 1200 P (p), -ley, -lay 1297 LS, 1398 YD xvi, 89, 1451 FA, 1516 YD vi
Waddeslay, -ley(e) 13 YD xii, 235, 1276 RH, 1310 Ch, 1350 Linds, 1356 BM et passim to 1608 FF
Waddislay, -ley 13 YD x (p), 1228 Hall (p), 1312 YD xvi, 100 et freq to 1590 FF
‘Wad(d)e’s forest-clearing’, v. lēah. An OE pers.n. Wæddi, a strong form of OE Wad(d)a as in Wadworth 59 supra, is not recorded, but appears in several p.ns. including Wadsworth iii, 199 infra.

Wincobank and Winkley (lost)

According to Hall (SheffMan i, 71) Winkley was the old name of Wincobank; it appears as Winkley 1345 Cust, Wynkelay, -ley 1383 Ipm, 1552 SheffMan, Wi-, Wynckley(e) 1402, 1424 ib, Winklow 1506 Cust. ‘Wineca’s forest-clearing’, v. lēah, or, if the last form is to be relied on ‘Wineca’s mound’, v. hlāw, which is sometimes replaced by -ley. If it is from hlāw, the name must refer to the great Roman encampment on the ridge on which High Wincobank stands. The OE pers.n. Wineca is not recorded but has been suggested from p.ns. like Winkfield Brk (Winecanfeld BCS 1127) and Winkburn Nt 197; cf. also Winksley pt. v infra.

Wincobank appears as Winkowe 1442, 1511 Cust, Wincoe 1500 SheffMan, (als. Wi-, Wyncoban(c)k) 1587 FF, 1597 SheffMan, Wynkhow 1523 Wheat, Wy-, Winco-, Winkobank(e) 1531 SheffMan, 1560 Cust. 1574 FF et freq, Winkeybanke 1560 SheffMan, Wyncowbanke 1591 WillY, Winkabank 1694 Wheat, ye Banke 1693 ib, Winkay 1694 Norf. This also would appear to mean ‘Wineca’s mound’ from ON haugr; it could hardly be a reduction of Winkley; there is a reasonable period when both forms are current, even with the sparse material available. Wincobank must certainly refer to the remains of the Roman encampment, v. banke, cf. VCH ii, 8.


DEEP PIT, Deep Pit Colliery 1841 O.S. DIAL Ho. DYKES HALL, le Dichall’ 1298 YI, Dykes 1841 O.S., v. dic, hall.

EAST BANK. EAST CLIFFE. EAST FIELD. EAST HILL. THE ELM, 1841 O.S., v. elm.

FAIRBARN FM, no doubt from the family name Fairbarne (1662 SheffMan i, 124, etc.). FAR Ho, 1841 O.S. THE FARM, Farm 1822 Langd, a farm originally denoted ‘a rent’ and then ‘a piece of land let out on lease’. FIRS HILL, 1841 O.S., probably from fyrs ‘furze’.


New Hall, 1822 Langd, so called by John Fell c. 1700 (Hlm 400). Norbury. Norwood Hall, North Wood 1451 FA, 1519 SheffMan, Norwood 1603 ib, v. norð, wudu. Nunnery Fm, The Nunneryes or
Elmer Cliff 1699 SheffMan, Great, Middle \& Near Nunnery 1766 Fairb, from ME nonnerye 'a nunnery', but the allusion is obscure, unless it is to a house of ill-fame (a sense nunnery develops later).


Paddock Fm, 1817 M, v. paddock (pearroc). PAGE Hall, 1822 Langd, cf. Pageland 1451 FA, from the surname Page and hall, land; John Page was a forester of Bradfield (1440 SheffMan i, 8, etc.). PARK GRANGE, Hill \& Ho, the Parke hill topp 1636 Hlm, the Parke hill 1692 Hall, Park-grange 1822 Langd, Park House 1841 O.S., v. Sheffield Park supra. Piper Lane. PISMIRE HILL, 1612 SheffMan, Pyssemyre Hill 1548 ib, ME pissemyre 'an ant', hyll. QUEEN'S Tower, 1841 O.S.

RAISEN HALL, Raysin Hall 1606 SheffMan, Rayson House als. Rayson Hall 1618 ib, Reason H. 1771 M, named from the family of Thomas Rasyn, son of John Rasyn, Sheffield (Hy 7 SheffMan iii, 25). ROMAN RIDGE, Kemp Ditch or Camp Ditch 1692 Wheat, a cussen Ditch there called Kempe Ditch 1693 ib, Roman Ridge 1841 O.S., referring to the more westerly of the two Roman Ridges (176, 183 supra), which runs to the Roman encampment at Wincobank (supra); it once formed part of the northern boundary of Sheffield (1841 O.S.); Kemp Ditche means 'warrior ditch' v. cempa (ME kempe), díc; a cussen dich is 'a cast-up ditch' from YW dial. cussen, pa.pt. of cast 'to cast, throw up earth from a ditch' (cf. EDD s.v.). Roo LEYS, Roule(y), Rouleleys 1442 Comp, the Rowlee 1636 Hlm, 'the rough clearing', v. rūh, leāh; in Rouleleys, leāh (in the pl.) has been added again. ROYDS MILL ST, Royds Works 1841 O.S.

SALMON PASTURES, cf. Salmon Kick (in R. Don) 1760 Fairb, a salmon-leap near the weir.SEMBLY GREEN (lost), Sembly greene 1660 Norf, The Assembly Green in the Wicker 1778 EnclA 44, from ME semblée 'assembly', grēne² (cf. Wicker 208 supra and HntS iii, 105 ff). SHEFFIELD LANE TOP, 1841 O.S., cf. Sheffield Lane end 1682 SheffCh. SKY EDGE. SNAKE Wood. SPRING Lane. STAND Ho, 1841 O.S., cf. The Newstand 1699 SheffMan, v. stand 'a stand, a hunter's stand'. STUBBIN Lane, Stobbynge, Mydstubbynge 1442

*Tingle's Fm.*  *Town Head*, the towe heade 1595 SheffMisc, v. tún, hēafod.  *Underwood Ho.*


**FIELD-NAMES**

The principal forms in (a) are 1754–1802 Fairb 197 (Attercliffe), 200 (Brightside), 201 (Darnal), 205 (Grimesthorpe), 210 (Sheffield); others marked *TA* or O.S. are 1854 *TA* 20 (chiefly Attercliffe) and 1841 O.S. respectively. Spellings dated 1442 are Comp, 1451 FA, 1452 *Norf*, 1546, 1565 *HntS i*, 72–3, 1552 Wheat 3, 1554, 1558 WillY, 1607 SheffCh, 1620, 1630, 1635 *Bright* 591–3, 609, 1630, 1660, 1694 *Norf*, 1638 WillY, 1653, 1692, 1693 Wheat 25–7.

(a) The Acre *TA* (v. æcer), Ant Hill Close *TA* (v. æmette, hyll), Apple-yard Close *TA*.

Back o' th' Mill, Bailey Fields 1771 M (v. baillie 'bailiff'), Barber Close *TA*, Barker Close, Barm Field, Bashforth Close, Beardshaw Field (*Beardshaw Medow, Beardshaws Farm* 1692, from the surname *Beardshaw*), Beighton Field (cf. *Betoning* f.n. 203 supra), Berry Field, Bird Close *TA*, Black Acre *TA* (ib 1760), (Long) Bradley *TA*, Brelsforths Orchards (near property owned by John *Brelsforth Fairb* 210), Bridge Close *TA* (cf. *Bruggende* 1442, v. brycg and Lady's Bridge 206 supra), Bridge Field *TA* (*le Brigfelde* 1383 1pm, v. brycg, feld, and prec.), Brightside-Green 1822 Langd (v. Brightside *supra*, grêne⁴), Broad Meadow 1771 M, Bullas Bath (cf. *Bullos wood* 1617, 1630, surrendered by *George Bullos* 1617 SheffMan i, 85, *Bullos, Bullouse* being a local surname), Burton Field, Busk Brake (v. busk, ME brake 'clump of bushes, thicket').

Darnall Common TA, Dean Field & Knowle TA (ib 1767, v. denu ‘valley’, cnoll ‘hill-top’), Dewce Close (the deyhous 1442, v. dey, hús ‘dairy house’).

Eyre Field TA, Eyre Meadow.

Faram Bank, Far Field TA (ib 1822 Langd), Far Fold Ings TA, Fertile Field TA, Fiddle Case (cf. The Fiddle Case 202 supra).


(Long) Hades TA (the Hades 1767, v. hēafod ‘headland of the common field’), Hanging Bank TA (v. hangende ‘steep’), Upper and Lower Helliwell (v. hælig, wella), Herring Field TA (ib 1760–72), Hibberd Field (ib 1788), High Greave (v. græfe ‘copse’), Hocker Storth, Hollinghurst (v. holegn ‘holly’, hyrst), Upper and Lower Storrs 1752 SheffMisc (v. hol1, storð), Holme TA (ib 1442, 1451, v. holmr ‘water-meadow’), Hunger Hill TA (ib 1760–72, v. hungor, hyll).

Far & Near Intake TA (v. intak).

Kay Meadow TA (ib 1760–72).

Lamb Pool TA (ib 1760–72), The Lands TA, Lane Head 1771 M, Levick Croft, Lock Close TA (Lock Field 1766).

Margery Holm, Matwell Car, Milner Springe (a wood) 1718 Wheat.

New Gate Close TA.

Old Cotes.

Pall Side Field (Paleside Field 1760–72), Peacroft 1757 SheffD (ib 1620), Pinfold Close TA (v. pynd-fald), Pit Close & Hill TA.

Rashforth Close.

Sandbed Bank, The Sands, Scargill Croft, Shaw Tongue, Nether & Upper Shrogs (v. scrogge ‘bush’), Simpson Pingle (v. pingel ‘enclosure’), Slathe Rigg, Slattering Rigg (v. hrycg), Sour Lands TA (Sower Land(e)s 1613, 1760–72, v. sûr, land), Spring Croft 1771 M, Stacey Field TA (Stayce Field 1760–72, cf. Staychouse 204 supra), Steam Field alias Stephen Field, Stone Delves TA (ib 1767, v. stân, delf ‘a pit’), Stoop Gate TA (v. stólpi ‘stake’, gata), Far & Near Storrs TA (v. storð ‘plantation’), Sunderland Moor O.S.

Thorny Acre TA, Tilts 1771 M (YW dial. tilt ‘watermill used in forging small bars of iron and steel, a tilt-hammer’), Tongue TA (ib 1585, v. tunge ‘tongue of land’), Trook Field, True Love’s Gutter c. 1700 Hlm, Tufford Close TA (Tuftold Field 1788), Turner Croft TA (ib 1767).

Vine Yard 1788.


(b) Agarcrofte 1567 (the surname Ager, ultimately from OE Eadgar, croft), Archerfelde 1554.

Barbetynge 1442 (the surname Barbot (freq in SheffMan), eng ‘meadow’), Barrellhog (a close) 1451 (a nickname, cf. Alebuttes 242 infra), Baxterlonde 1442, Bienlande 1442 (v. bêan ‘bean’, land), Byrkynbanke 1441 (v. bircen,
banke), ye Blacke Landes 1557 SheffMisc (v. blæc, land), Blakewell 1442 (v. blæc, wella), Bobbin Carr 1635 (v. kjarr ‘marsh’, Bobbin no doubt a variant of Robin), Boyowde 1171–81 YCh 1270 (v. boia ‘boy, servant’, perhaps used as a pers.n., word ‘enclosure’), Bostonhaige 1442 (probably Boston as a surname, høgg ‘a felling of trees’, the reference in the document being to money paid ‘for the felling of oaks for the said new clearing at Bostonhaige’ Comp ii, 157), le Breyfelse 1552 (v. breirig, feld), The Bryat Mead 1660, Bryghtsye Brydge 1566 Hlm, Brekesherth Kare 1441 (v. Brightside 209 supra, brycg, kjarr), the Brode 1442 (v. brædu ‘broad strip of land’), le Brode yng 1552 (v. brad, eng ‘meadow’), Bruton Yngs 1630 (v. eng).

Calf(e)crowe 1579 SheffMisc, Cawfield 1660 (v. ceahhe ‘jackdaw’, feld), Channell-Ings, Chanon-ynges 1546, 1565 (ME chanoun ‘canon’ (cf. Bolton Abbey pt. vi infra), eng), Clayacre 1638 Willy (v. clæg, æcer), Clew-, Clayfi(e)eld 1588 FF, 1613 (v. clæg, feld), le Cloughe 1632 (v. doh a dell’), Cockwell-hill 1574 Hlm (v. cocc, wella, hyll), Costnoght place 1452 (a nickname ‘cost nothing’), le Cotesflat 1312 YD xi, 100 (v. cot, flat), Cowshothwooro 1441 (perhaps cú, dial. shot, shut ‘a division of land’, vrá ‘a nook’), Crookehorne croft 1451, Cromcroft 1555.

Damosell medow 1595 SheffMisc, Dauncescroft 1452, Dawescroft (the surname Daw, croft), Dykebanke 1442 (v. dic, banke), Dobbe, feld), the Dole 1620 (v. dál ‘share of the common field’), Domeland 1452 (perhaps OE dóm ‘judgment’, land), Dun Cow and Calf (two stones called) 1574 Hlm (a large boulder and a small one on the Sheffield–Wadsley boundary, cf. Cow & Calf Rocks (Ilkley) pt. iv infra).

Estwra a. 1290 Linds (‘east nook’, v. ēast, vrá).

Foxlane 1441, Fullinge Mylne 1584 Willy (‘a cloth dressing mill’).

Gauke-, Gawkehouse 1507 SheffMan, 1699 (v. gaukr ‘cuckoo’, ēís, and cf. Gawthorpe ii, 102 infra), Gill Carr 1650 SheffMisc (v. kjarr, with the pers.n. Gille), Goldsmytheplace 1442 (v. gold-smia, place), Grymecar 1660, Grymelands 1552 (v. grima ‘a goblin’, kjarr, land), Gryseholme 1441 (v. griss ‘pig’, holmr ‘water-meadow’).

the Hackinge 1579 SheffMisc (‘land hacked up’, cf. Lane Hackings ii, 217 infra, Hacking 202 supra), the Hagge 1442 (v. høgg ‘a clearing’), Harcroft 1451, Harust Lane 1438 SheffMisc, Hell-hole 1572, 1690 Hlm 25 (v. hell, holli ‘pit of hell’, perhaps in allusion to the earthworks at Wincobank, cf. Grimesthorpe 210 supra), the Henoote yng 1552 (probably ‘hen-hut meadow’, v. henn, eng, hut evidenced from 1658 NED), Hokar 1694 (v. kjarr), (a meadow called) Hutterelle 1442.

Jakson yng 1552, Jeffrey crofes 1630.

le Kylne howse 1552 (v. cyln, ēís), Knotland 1451 (v. cnotta, land).

Lady Spring 1563 Hlm (tymer . . . gotten in) ouvre Lade Spring 1565 ib (v. spring ‘plantation’), (le) Lambe croft 1552, 1692 (v. lamb, croft), Langate 1442, le Leyfelse 1552 (v. læge, feld), Lynlondes 1442 (v. lin ‘flax’, land), Listerfeld 1438 SheffMisc (the surname Lister, feld), le Lytell yng 1552 (v. lytel, eng), Little Marshe 1616 (v. mersc), Loggeclose 1442 (cf. Sheffield Lodge 1657 WillS, v. loge ‘lodge’, clos), Long Dole 1695 SheffMisc (v. lang, dál), Longland 1451, le Lordestorth 1383 Ipm (v. stór ‘plantation’).
UPPER STRAFFORTH (SHEFFIELD, BRADFORD) 221

le Marsh 1617 (v. merse), le Mere 1440 (v. mere ‘pool’), Mear Oak 1574 Hlm (v. (ge)mære ‘boundary’, Æc, on the Sheffield—Wadsley boundary), Mulle nefelde 1442 (v. myln, feld), Moreleys 1607 SheffCh (v. mór, lēah), le Munke Henge 14 Linds (v. munuc, eng).

Narne owe 1565 (‘near meadow’), le Netherwode 1410 Pat, Newland 1594.
Oakin Banke 1675 SheffMisc (v. Æc, banke), le Overwode 1410 Pat.
Peresfeld 1361 YD xiii, 50, Pearlfield 1572 Hlm (the ME pers.n. Per(s), feld), Pennyrrent 1660 (land paying 1d. rent), Peufenfeld 1451 (cf. John Peve 1379 PT), Pye Banch(e) Close, the Pye Crosse 1594, 1628 SheffMisc (v. pie², banke, croes), the Pingle 1602 (v. pingel ‘enclosure’), Planch (v. Swamp infra), the Porterfield 1660 (cf. Porter Brook in RNs.).

Quarrels 1694 (v. quarrelle ‘quarry’).
Ravenpoole 1633 (v. pōl), Roundeyne 1567 (v. rond, eng).
Sewinsikes 13 YD xvi, 96, a. 1290 Linds (perhaps for ‘seven streams’, v. seofon, sic), Shoe broad 1635 (‘a narrow strip of land’, v. scofl, brēdu), Sigotethous 1442 (probably a pers.n. from ON Sithe, hūs), Sykeman-croftes 1452 (a surname Sīkeman, croft), Smytheclou 1442 (v. smið, clos), The Spunck 1699 (e. ModE spunk in some such sense as ‘small fire’ or ‘a fungoid growth on trees used as tinder’), Stanleys 1660 (v. stān, lēah), Stylesthorpe (a close) 1557 Surv (v. porp), Stonecroft 1552, Stonefeld 1565, Stonehurst 1556 SheffMisc (v. stānig, hyrst), the Swamp or Planch 1699 (cf. sumpe, Planch is from ME plâunch ‘a plank’ and no doubt refers to planks laid on marshy ground, cf. Planks 45 supra), Swyneshull 1655 (v. swin, hyll).

Tistilcroft 1171–81 YCh 1270 (v. pistol, croft), le Threacres 1552 Wheat, Tomfield 1635 Wlly (the pers.n. Tom, cf. Tom Hill 240 infra), Twitchelles 1615, le Twitchells 1620 (dial. twitchel ‘a narrow passage’, cf. twicene ‘road-fork’).

Walkemullekerre 1442 (from ME walk-milne ‘a fulling mill’, kīarr ‘marsh’), the Wendeles 1442, Westfield Hill 1632, Wonsmore-cross 1574 Hlm.

xxix. Ecclesfield

The parish of Ecclesfield has to some extent been absorbed in the City of Sheffield, but in earlier times it consisted of the townships of Bradfield and Bradfield Urban (here grouped together as Bradfield), Ecclesfield and Ecclesfield Urban (grouped together as Ecclesfield), and (more recently) Stocksbridge. The limits for these townships follow the 6" O.S. (as revised in 1901 for the rural areas and 1920–2 for the urban areas). The parish formerly included a township of Aldwark with Wheatcroft (180 supra, 252 infra).

I. BRADFIELD (102–2692)

Bradesfeld 1188 YCh 1278
Bradefield 13 (1316) Ch, YD x, 1268 FF, p. 1290 Hall, 1297 LS, 1316 Vill, 1376 FF et freq to 1432 YD xii, 298, -feuld 1268 FF
**Braidefeld**

A large township formerly divided into four bierlows (v. *býjar-log* and Brampton Bierlow *supra*), Bradfield, Dungworth, Waldershelf (now in Stocksbridge) and Westnall.

**AGDEN, Aykeden**

The name is repeated elsewhere in the NCy and usually this name, like The Devil's Apronful (Barden) pt. vi, The Skirtful of Stones (Burley) pt. iv *infra*, for ancient stone barrows or circles is explained in folklore by tales of the devil undertaking some major building project and tripping up only to deposit his apronful of stones on one or another of the sites.

**Brightholmlee**

The formation of an older p.n. with *lēah* ‘clearing’ occurs several times locally in Withamly 229, Mortomley 247 *infra*; the first el. of the last two is certainly of different origin and we need not therefore assume with Goodall that *Brightholm*- stands for *Brighton-* (on the analogy of Mortomley from *Morton-* according to Goodall’s theory). The few *-holm*, *-hulme* spellings indicate that this older p.n. was *Bright-hulm* ‘bright water-meadow’ (v. *beorht*, ODan *hulm*, ON *holmr*), which was no doubt the lowlying ground by the R. Don, now called Holmes (235 *infra*) or Dyson Holmes, from which Brightholmlee Lane leads up the hill to the *lee* or clearing.
BROOMHEAD HALL

Bromyheued c. 1280 YD v, 70, 1311, 1335 ib 73, (le) Bromyhed(e) 1335 ib 74, 1385 SheffMan (p), 1387, 1398 YD v, 75, (futura Uden) 1380 ib

Brom(e)heued(e) a. 1290 SheffMan (p) (-in Halumshir) 1367 YD v, 74, -hed 1379 PT (p), 1441 SheffMan, -head(e) 1422 SheffMan, 1553 WillY et passim to 1625 SheffMan

Broomehead 1454 SheffMan, Broomhead-hall 1822 Langd

‘Headland overgrown with broom’, v. brömig (later replaced by bröm), hēafod, which no doubt refers to the prominent hill rising up from Ewden Beck.

COUMES, Cumbs 1297 LS (p), le Coumbes 1339 Cust, (Nether-) 1640 WillY, le Colme 1441 SheffCh, Mid(d)le-, Nether-Colmes 1590, 1618 FF, 1639 WillY, Nether-, Middle-Combes 1621, 1632 SheffMan, 1625 Taylor, Far & Near- 1822 Langd. Possibly OE cumb ‘a valley’, but the occasional Colme- forms suggest it is rather from l. ME colm ‘soot, coal dust, slack’, as in Combs ii, 211.

DUNGWORTH, Dungwith (sic for -wrth) 13 YD xiii, 55, -wrth(e), -worth 13 YD x, 1385 SheffMan, 1586 FF, 1822 Langd, Dunghtworth 1379 PT (p), Dungeworth 1440 SheffMan, Dungworth 1536 FF, 1590 WillY, Downingworth 1552 SheffMan, Douningworth 1591, 1616 ib. Since OE worð appears to denote an enclosure used for a dwelling rather than one for cultivation or agriculture, the first el. would preferably be OE dung in some such sense as ‘dwelling, probably one partly underground’ (cf. EPN i, 139). The single Downing- spelling is too late to be significant, but could be OE Duna with -ing4.

DWARRIDEN, Dueridene Ed 1 BM, a. 1290 SheffMan, Du-, Dwerydene 1335 YD v, 73, 1350 Hall (p), Dwarriden 1362 YD v, 74, 1454, 1551, 1591 SheffMan, Dwari-, Dwaryden 1398 YD v, 75, 1422 SheffMan, 1558 WillY. ‘Dwarf valley’, v. dwerg, denu.


FAIR HURST, Fair-, Fayrhirst p. 1290 Hall (p), 1556 Wheat, -herst 1311 YD v, 72 (p), -hurst 1337 Thn 8, 1621 SheffMan, Faire-,
Fayrehurst 1489 ib, -hirst(e) 1565 ib, 1578 WillY, Feayrest bancke 1599 Norf, Fairest 1704 Hall. ‘Fair wood’, v. fæger, hyrst.

Hallfield, (le) Hallefeld 13 YD x, 1383 Ipm, 1440 SheffMan, 1442, 1480 Comp, Hallfeld 1451 FA, (the chace of-) 1474 Pat, -feild 1565 WillY, Hawlefield 1574 Wheat. Most of these references appear to belong to Bradfield rather than a lost f.n. Hallefeld in Ecclesall 203 supra. v. hall, feld; feld (from the reference to the chase) has its older meaning of ‘open country’; cf. also Hawe Parke 1637 HntS i, 64 (identified with a Hall Park).

Hawkesworth Head (lost), Hawkesworth(e) 13 YD x, 1277 Cust, 1332 Ipm, 1405 YD x, 1434 Cust, Haukesworth 1440 SheffMan, 1473 SheffCh, Hawkeworth(e) 1500, 1612, 1621 SheffMan. ‘Hafoc’s enclosure’, from the OE pers.n. Hafoc and worð (which is often combined with pers.ns.). Cf. Hawksworth pt. iv infra. Hawkesworth Head was near Midhope.

Haychatter, the Hechatten House (sic) 1614 SheffMan, ten. voc' Heychatter 1622 Norf. Although this formally could be from PrWelsh cadeir ‘seat’ (which appears in p.ns. as chatter) with hēah ‘high’ prefixed, that word seems to denote ‘hill or lofty place’. But Haychatter is in the bottom of the deep valley west of Bradfield (grid 102–254919) and cadeir is hardly appropriate. In view of its description as house or tenement, Haychatter is probably a surname, derived (like the surname Chaytor) from ME, OFr eschetour ‘escheator’ or preferably ME achetour ‘a provision buyer’; the later form Haychatter suggests the first el. was hēg ‘hay’, hence ‘hay-buyer’.

Holdsworth

Aldeuorde, Haldeuurdre 1086 DB
Haldewrth, -worth 1276 RH, p. 1290 Hall (p), 1297 LS, 1385 SheffMan, 1451 FA
Haldsworth 13 Hlm, -worth 1642 WillY
Hauldworth 1509 SheffMan
Haldesworth 1552 ib

‘Halda’s enclosure’, v. worð. On the OE pers.n. Halda (from OE hald ‘bent’) cf. Holsworth D 147, Holdingham L, Holdsworth iii, 114 infra. OE Halda (recorded in the spurious BCS 101), is, however, an error for Alda in BCS 171 (Redin 48). OE hald ‘shelter, refuge, stronghold’ would also be appropriate with worð (cf. Dungworth supra), but the early spellings with medial -e- tell against it.
Kirkton Field (lost), Kirkton (field) 1416, 1417 Cust, Kerketon 1427 ib, Kyrketone in Bradfield 1440 SheffMan, le Kirke towne 1545 ib, le Churche Townefield 1558 ib. This no doubt denotes that part of the town’s commonfield near the church; it was south of Bailey Hill and Bailey Well (SheffMan ii, 86), v. kirkja, tune, feld.

Loxley, Loxley Chase, (a wood called) Lockeslay, -ley 13 Hlm, 1332 Ipm, Lokkeslay 1329 Hlm, Lokeslay, -ley 1332 Ipm, 1379 PT, 1385 SheffMan, Lukusley 1441 ib (p), Lokkersley 1550 FF, Locksley 1574 Hlm, 1658 WillS, Loxley Firth 1637 HntS ii, 201, Loxley Plain or Chase 1771 M. ‘Locc’s forest-glade’, v. leah. On the OE pers.n. Loc(e), which is found on late OE coins and in a good many p.ns., like Loxbeare D 540, Loxley Sr 236, and is probably from OE locc ‘lock of hair’, v. Tengvik 321. This Loxley is the one associated with the Robin Hood ballads; cf. Robin Hood’s Bower infra and RNs.

Midhope, Middehop 1255 FF, 1358 YD xii, 301, Myd-, Midhop(e) a. 1279 Hall, a. 1290 SheffCh, l. 13 BM, 1367 Hall, 1441 SheffMan, (Huwer-) Ed 1 BM, (Over-) 1424 Linds, Mitthop c. 1280 YD v, 70, Midehope 1290 Ch, Mid(d)op 1297 LS (p), 1655 WillY, (Nether-) 1661 Hall, (Upper-) 1843 O.S., Ouermedope 1497 BM, Medhope 1553 Hall. ‘(Land) in the middle of the valley or between valleys’, v. mid ‘middle’, ‘in the middle of’, hop ‘a small enclosed valley, one overhanging the main valley’. Midhope is in the middle of the Little R. Don valley, but the name may denote the high ground on which Upper Midhope stands between two small valleys overhanging the main valley. Cf. Middop pt. vi infra.

Moorwood, Morwd 13 Hlm (p), -wod(e) a. 1290 Hall, 1366 Hlm, 1385 SheffMan (p), Morewod 1379 PT (p), 1440 SheffMan, -wood 1486 ib et passim to 1822 Langd, Marwood 1653 WillS. ‘Wood on the moor’, v. mör, wudu.

Onesacre

Anesacre 1086 DB, Anesaker Ed 1–2 BM, Annesacre 1451 FA, Ansaaker 1586 WillY
Onysacker Ed 1–2 BM, On(e)saker, -acre 1432 YD xii, 298, 1440 SheffMan, 1576 WillY, 1632 SheffMan, Onseacre 1581 ib, Onesacker 1639 WillY
Whoons-acre 1605, 1611 FF
Owes Acre 1771 M
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

ONESMOOR, Onesmor 13 Hlm, -moor 1784 Fairb

These two p.ns. clearly have the same first el., which is most probably from ON Ån, gen. Ånar and Åns (cf. LindN s.n.). This name is well evidenced in Norway and Iceland in the Viking Age. ‘Ån’s plot of cultivated land’, v. æcer, akr, and ‘Ån’s moorland’, v. mór. On the later spellings with Whoon- and Own- cf. Phonol. § 9.

OUGHTIBRIDGE

Uhtinabrizza 1161 (16) YCh 1268
Doutybrigg 1297 LS (p), Uttibrig’ 1323 YD xii, 113, Otabridge 1574 Hlm
V-, Ughti-, -y-, -brig(g), -bryg 1335 FF (p), 1379 PT (p), 1441 SheffMan (p), 1633 ib, Ughtebryge, -brig 1488 FF, 1495 SheffCh, Ughtiebridge 1643 WillY
Oughtibryge 1539 FF, -Bridge 1822 Langd

The first el. is a pers.n. containing the OE name-theme Úht- (as in Úhtröd in Oughtershaw (Buckden) pt. vi infra); the second theme of the pers.n. is less certain but the oldest spelling Uhtina- looks like a copying error for Uhtiua-, which would normally represent an OE Úhtgifu, a woman’s name. ‘Úhtgifu’s bridge’, v. brycg.

RIVELIN SIDE, Rivelin Side 1817 M, cf. also Ryvelyng(e) 1441 SheffMan i, 45 (a pannage of swine in), 1442 Comp, quarrera de Rivelin 1268 FF (probably near Rivelin Rocks), Ryvelynge(n)(e), -ing- 13, 1330 Hlm, 1332, 1383 Ipm, the chace of Rivelin 1474 Pat, Rivelin Frith 1660 Norf, the woods of Rivelin 1791 EnclA 55, all from the name of the R. Rivelin (RNs.). Rivelin Side (v. side) and Rivelin Frith (v. fyrhœ ‘wood’) with the chace of Rivelin must have extended over the north side of the valley of Ryvelyngden (v. denu).

ROBIN HOOD’S BOWER & MOSS, Robin Hood’s Bower, Bower Wood 1637 HntS ii, 201, v. bûr‘ dwelling’. This also recalls the association of Robin Hood with Loxley (supra). Other late p.ns. in YW also associated with Robin Hood include Robin Hood Well 251, ii, 36, Robin Hood Hill ii, 158, Robin Hood’s Grave iii, 5, etc. infra (cf. Introd.).

ROCHER, ROCHE END, ROCHE FLAT, & ROCHE HEAD, Rocher 1566 WillY, 1849 TA, Brocher neere Bradfielid (sic) 1665 Visit; Rotherend (sic for Roch-) 1558 WillY, Rocherend 1603 SheffMan; Rocher Field
1849 TA; Rotcherhead 1694 Norf, Rocher Head 1771 M. Cf. also Rocher 340, Rotcher ii, 309 infra. The common el. is OFr rocher 'a rock', which remains in YW dial. rocher 'a steep rocky bank'; this well suits the steep craggy hillsides above Rocher and above Rocher Head, Rocher End and Rocher Flat. Cf Fr Le Rocher (Vincent 220).

SMALLFIELD, Smallfeld(e) a. 1290 SheffMan (p), l. 13 Hall (p), 1542 WillY, 1556 Wheat, Smallfe(i)ld, -field 1398 Cust, 1441 SheffMan et freq, Smalefeld 1565 ib. 'Narrow stretch of open country', v. smæl, feld; it is still the name of a small district at the head of Agden, and may have been named in this way in contrast to Bradfield.

STANNINGTON

Stanygton 13 (1310) Ch, 1398 SheffMan
Stannington, -yng- 13 (1310) Ch, 1366, 1384 Hlm, 1383 Ipm et freq to 1609 FF
Stanynton 1332 Ipm
Staneton 1342 SheffCh
Stannynge ton, -ing- 1440 SheffMan, 1543 FF, 1588 WillY
Stainington 1588 WillY

Although this seems to conform to a common type of p.n., 'farmstead associated with Stân' (v. -ing*, tūn), an OE pers.n. Stân is not on record; Feilitzen 371 notes that, whilst it is a very productive second theme in OE names like Ælfstān, Dunstān, etc., it does not appear to have been used as a first theme until late OE in names like Stānwine. Cases of its occurrence in p.n.s. are doubtful or rare unless it is an anglicised version of ON Steinn (cf. also Stansfield iii, 177 infra, Stanesgate Ess 227). It is therefore more likely that we have the common word stān 'stone, rock', or a derivative of it, stāning. There are examples of -ingtūn with appellatives or p.n.s. and r.n.s. (cf. Rimington pt. vi infra, EPN i, 296 § c). It should also be noted that Stene (RN.s.), a former name of the R. Loxley (which is less than a mile to the north) is from Stāne, but there is a phonological difficulty in associating Stannington with Stene. Stannington therefore probably means 'farmstead associated with or characterised by stone(s)'; there is a steep rocky declivity a third of a mile to the north (Cliff Rocher 233 infra). Cf. also Stanningden iii, 65, Stanningley iii, 116, 237 infra.

STORRS, Storthes 13 YD xiii, 55, 1284 Cust, 1495, 1552 SheffMan, Heghstordes 1235 FF, (Do-, Dung(e)worth) Storr(e)s 1403, 1499
SheffMan, 1589, 1639 WillY et freq to 1822 Langd. v. storō 'plantation'. It is not always clear which place is meant in much other material not cited here (cf. Storth Lane infra).

STRINES, Stryndes 1591 SheffMan, 1660 WillS, Strynds 1771 M. v. strind ‘a stream’; cf. dial. strine ‘a ditch, a water-channel’ and also ‘a stride’ (which suggests that it might have been used of a narrow river-crossing (as in Strid (Bolton) pt. vi). Strines is above Strines Dike now crossed by Strines Bridge. The word usually means a water-channel in p.ns., and it is most frequent in the southern parts of the Pennines; there are other examples infra in minor names and field-names (Strines 327, iii, 88, 199, Strines Beck iii, 120, Strines Wood iii, 186, etc.).

SUGWORTH HALL, Sugworth(e) 1498 Hlm, 1506 Cust, 1540 FF et passim. The first el. of this and Sugden (Bingley) pt. iv infra could be OE sugga, dial. sugg ‘swamp, bog’, though with OE wordō ‘an enclosure for a dwelling’ (most often combined with pers. names) the OE pers.n. Sucga (cf. Feilitzen 377) would be preferable but not certain.

THORNSETT, Thornsett(e) 13 YD x, 1407 Cust, 1482 et freq SheffMan, 1557 FF, -set 1440 ib, Thornesete 1322 BM, Thornsset(e) 1329 Hlm, 1343 Thn 6, 1448 Cust, 1590 Willy, Thorns-Neat 1822 Langd. ‘Fold near the thorn-tree’, v. por, (ge)set.

UGHILL, Vg-, Ugil(l) 1086 DB, Hy 3 BM, c. 1272 Linds, a. 1290 Hall, 1295 SheffCh, 1536 FF et passim to 1822 Langd, -hul(le) a. 1290 Hall, 1440 SheffMan, Vg-, Ugil, 13 ib, Hy 3 BM, a. 1290 Hall, 1340 YD x, Wggyl Ed 1 BM, Hughil(l) c. 1224 Hall, 1586 FF. The repeated spellings with -hil and especially -hul(le) show this must be from OE hyll and not ON gil as suggested by Goodall. The first el. is a pers.n., either an OE Ugga (as in Ugford W 214) or less probably the rare ON Uugi (as in Ugthorpe YN 138). ‘Ugga’s hill’.


WESTNALL (lost)
Westmanshalgh (sic) 13 YD x
Westemondhalh Ed 1 BM, Westmondhalgh(e) 1483 YD v, 85, 1487, 1604 SheffMan, -haugh(e) 1599 Norf, 1607 FF
Westmundhalgh c. 1283 YD v, 72, 1329 Hlm, 1362 YD v, 74, -halch 1387 ib 75, 1403 Hall, -haugh 1607 FF
Westmonhalgh Ed 2 YD xvi, 103, 1440 SheffMan, -hall 1398 YD v, 75
Westenhalgh 1335 YD v, 73, 1489 SheffMan, -hagh 1509 Cust, -all 1553 SheffMan
Westnall 1500 SheffMan, 1565 Taylor et passim to 1822 Langd, (-Byre-, Bir(e)ley, -lawe) 1495, 1517 SheffCh, 1615 SheffMan, (-Haigh) 1553 ib, (-als. Westmonhalghe) 1592 FF, 1628 Sheff-Man
Westmanhaughe 1560 FF, -haighe 1573 YD xvi, 103, (-als. Westnall) 1603 FF

‘Westmund’s nook of land’, v. halh. The origin of the pers.n. Westmund (which is recorded in 1166 P and c. 1200 infra 278) is uncertain. The theme West- is unknown in OE, but Vest- occurs in a few well-evidenced ON pers.ns. like Vestgeirr, Vestmaðr, Vestmarr; the second theme -mund(r) is common in both OE and ON. An ON pers.n. Vestmundr is therefore possible and a likely source of ME Westmund. Westnall was one of the four bierlows of Bradfield, cf. YAJ xvi, 103, v. býjar-log.

WIGHTWIZZLE

Wygestwysell c. 1280 YD v, 70, Wiggetwisell 1335 ib
Wi-, Wyghtwis(s)el(l) 1362 YD v, 74, -twysil 1572 FF, -twysell 1589 FF, -twisle 1638 SessnR
Wi-, Wyghtwissell, -ill 1398 YD v, 75, 1418 Linds, 1440 YD v, 85, -twesull 1441 SheffMan, -twisle 1487 ib, 1606 FF, -twisle 1822 Langd
Wiggtwisle als. Wyghtwysill Bradfeld 1625 Taylor

‘Wicga’s river-fork’, from the OE pers.n. Wicga and OE twisla ‘the confluence of two streams’, here referring to the land between two streams, Lee Lane Dike and Allas Lane Dike.

WITHAMLEY HO, Wythenloe c. 1272 Linds (p), Wyhenlee a. 1290 Hall (p), le Wyt(h)enleye, -lee p. 1290 ib, Whithenley More 1614 SheffMan, Withenley 1771 M. The first el. is OE wiòign ‘a willow, a willow-copse’ with léah ‘forest-clearing’, perhaps added in the same way as in Brightholmlee 222 supra and Mortomley 247 infra.
Worrall

Wihale, -hala (sic) 1086 DB
Wir-, Wyrhal(e) 1218 FF, Hy 3 BM, -hall(e) 1379 PT, 1440 SheffMan, 1451 FA, -hall 1362 SheffMisc, Wyrehall 1432 YD xii, 298
Wir-, Wyrale Ed 1 BM, -all 1379 PT, 1441 SheffCh, Wyrrall 1539 FF
Werall Ed 1 BM, 1442 SheffCh, -hall 1451 FA
Worhall 1461 SheffCh, Worall 1557 FF, 1566 Wheat et freq to 1604 FF

'Nook of land where myrtle abounds', v. wir, halh, probably denoting a secluded bit of land on the hillside overlooking the R. Don. A similar compound occurs in Wirhal 62 supra and Wirral Ch.


Calf Knoll. Candlerush (Diike), Candlerush Spring 1753 Hnt, ‘place where rushes for candle-wicks were got’. Canyards, Canyards Hills, Canyas 1592 SheffMan, Canions (corrected from Canyas) 1617 ib i, 193, Canyards 1771 M, Canyard House 1817 M; 1819 Hlm 23 calls it “the Canyers, a range of conical hills stretching about a mile”; they surmount the steep hillside at the opposite end of Bar Diike from the Apronful of Stones. But no suggestion can be made for the name other than that it is a variant of ME coninger (OFr coninière) ‘a rabbit-warren’ with the more recent form influenced by coning-erth and geard. Carr Ho, Car House 1771 M, cf. also Kerre 1379 PT (p), le newe-, le old kerre 1402 Cust, Over-, Netherkerre 1442 Comp, le Carre 1487 SheffMan, 1516 Cust, Oldcarr 1555 SheffMan, Kerreholme 1440 ib, v. kjarr ‘marsh’, hūs. Cartledge Brook, Cartledge 1647 YDr, Cartledge Bents 1817 M, the surname Cartlege occurs in Hallamshire (1564 SheffMan ii, 6), v. beonet. Castle Field & Castle Hill, Castle Field, upper & Nether 1849 TA, Castle Hill 1819 Hlm, cf. Castellynges 1442 Comp, v. castel, feld, hyll, eng; this refers to another earthwork on the opposite side of Bradfield to Bailey Hill supra. Cat Clough, 1841 O.S., v. catt, cēlē. Catholes. Chapel Lane, named from Mid-, Medhop Chappell 1577 Holinshed, 1691 Hall, v. chapele. Chapel Stile, possibly equivalent to scalarium de Mitthrop c. 1280 YD v, 70; v. prec., stigel ‘a stile, a steep ascent’; Lat scalarium is ‘a staircase’ or the like; for the sense cf. stāger in YW p.ns. (Stairfoot 291 infra, etc.). Churl Clough. Cliffe & Cliffe Ho, Clyffe 1627 Cust, Cliffe Hill 1849 TA, cf. Clifland 1409 Cust, v. cliif, here a steep bank
1500 SheffMan, 1509 Cust, from the common surname Dobson, kjarr ‘marsh’. Dungworth Cross, 1849 TA, v. Dungworth supra, cros. Dyson Holmes, Dyson Holm(e) (or Cote) 1771 M, 1822 Langd, from the common YW surname Dyson, holmr ‘water-meadow’.


INTAKE CLAY PITS, le Intake 1415 Cust, the Intacke, -tacks 1685 Hall, 1753 Hnt, v. intak 'land taken into an estate from waste'.


LEE BANK, LEE WOOD, cf. lee Roides 1566 SheffMan, v. leah, rocli. LOAD BROOK, 1841 O.S., v. Load Brook (RNs.). LOAD FIELD, Lodefield, -croft, house 1622 Norf, this name is not connected with Load Brook (RNs.); it refers to a moorland pass in the hills between Canyards and White Lee Moor (grid 102-257945), crossed by Load Field Lane; doubtless the name is from OE (ge)lad 'a water-course', possibly also 'a track', cf. the sense of Ch dial. lode 'a lane, a road across a moss or bog'. LODGE MOOR, cf. Lodge House 1817 M, v. loge. LOFT-SHAW. LONGLANDS, le Longeland 1287 YD xvi, 96, (les) Longlands 1510, 1579 SheffMan, v. lang, land. LONG LANE, 1841 O.S. LONG POLE, 1841 O.S., v. lang, päl 'pole, stake', probably one used as a land mark. LOST LAD, 1817 M, the name of a small ridge on the moors, perhaps a reference to the loss of some youth in the moss. LOW ASH, 1771 M, Lawasshe 1564 WillY, 'short stubby ash-tree', v. lágr, æsc. LOW TOR. LUMB BUSH & LANE, Lomeclyffe 1549 SheffMan, Lumfeildes 1629 ib, Lumfields 1628 Norf, Lumb Wood 1841 O.S., v. lum 'a pool, a deep pool in the bed of a river'.

MARGERY HILL, MOOR & STONES, Margery Pike or Nabb 1695 Hnt, Margery Moor and Stones 1841 O.S., from the pers.n. Margery, pic1 'pike', nabbi 'a peak', mör, stän. MATLEY (WOOD), 1841 O.S. HIGH, LITTLE & LOW MATLOCK, 1841 O.S., "a place not inaptly named by its late proprietor Little Matlock, as it bears no mean resemblance to some parts of the beautiful valley of Matlock" 1819 Hlm 4, v. Db 388. MAUK ROYD, 1847 TA, cf. Malkinfeild 1506 Cust, Malkynfeld 1565 SheffMan, from the ME pers.n. Mal(e)kin
(a diminutive of Matilda) or the appellative formed from it, 'a low class woman, a slut, a scarecrow', rod\(^1\), feld.  
MICKLEDEN, Mickel- 
dene 1290 Ch, 'large valley', v. micel, denu.  
MIDDLEMOSS, 1841 
O.S., v. middel, mos 'a moorland bog'.  
MIDDLEWOOD, Medelwodde 
1350 Linds, Midewodhouse (sic) 1658 WillS, v. middel, wudu.  
MIDHOPE HALL, Medhope Hall 1554 Hall, v. hall.  
MIDHOPE HALL 
LANE, Hall Lane 1841 O.S., v. prec.  
MIDHOPE MOORS, Middop 
Moor 1841 O.S., v. mór.  
MILL Ho & LANE, cf. le mylne more 1553 
Hall, le Milnegate 1537 SheffMan, named from the Mylne 1554 Hall, 
Bradfield Millne 1613 SheffMan, v. myln, gata.  
MITE Ho, cf. 
Mite field 1660 Norf, possibly OE, ME mite 'mite' used as a surname  
it occurs as a nickname for a cheesemonger).  
MOSCAR CROSS & 
FLAT, Moss Car Cross 1771 M, Moscar Flatt 1849 TA, v. mos 'moss', 
jkarr, cros, flat.  
MYERS LANE, 1841 O.S.  
NAB.  
NETHERGATE, 1822 Langd, v. neoðera, gata.  
NEW 
CROSS.  
NEW Ho, New Hall 1817 M.  
NEW LATHES, New Laithes 
1841 O.S., v. hlaða 'barn'.  
NEWSTEAD.  
NOOK, 1841 O.S., v. nök.  
OAKEN BANK.  
OAKEN ClOUGH, 1841 O.S., v. ácen, clóh.  
OAK- 
ing Bank.  
OAKING ClOUGH, 1849 TA, v. ácen, clóh.  
The Oaks 
& OAKS LANE, 1847 TA, the Oakes 1666 Visit, v. ác.  
OAKS FM, 
(le) Okes 1440, 1441 SheffMan, 1490 YD x, 1586 FF, 1617 SheffMan,  
v. ác.  
OLD Booth, 1771 M, le Old Bouthè 1613 SheffMan, v. ald,  
bòth 'a booth, shed'.  
OLDFIELD LANE, (le) Oldfeild 1423 Cust, 1621  
SheffMan, Oldfield 1441, 1599 ib, Oldfield sive Odamfield 1622 Norf,  
Woodden feild als. Odamfield 1618 SheffMan, v. ald, feld; the alterna- 
tive name Odamfield may have a surname Odham.  
OLDWHEEL FM,  
Laxley Old Wheel 1841 O.S., an old water-mill.  
OUTER EDGE, 1841  
O.S., v. ecg 'escarpment'.  
OWLER CARRS, Ollerynekar 1429 Thn 4,  
le Ollercar 1549 Hall, 'alder marsh', v. alor, alren, kjarr.  
OWLER 
Gate, v. alor, gata.  

PARK & PARK COTE, le Parrock 1423 Cust, 1518 SheffMan, le 
parock 1547 Cust, Parke 1555 SheffMan, Park Field & Head 1849  
TA, Cote 1841 O.S., v. pearroc 'a paddock', cot.  
PECK HALL,  
Pekhall 1416, 1447 Cust, Peckhall 1521, 1617 SheffMan, Pechall 1547  
Test vi, from the surname Peke (a local family so named was known in 16 SheffMan ii, 65 etc.), hall.  
Pears House Clough, Perishouse  
1513 SheffMan, Peereshouse 1660 Norf, Pearce House 1817 M, the ME 
pers.n. or surname Per(s), hús.  
PIKE LOW, 1847 TA, Pikelaw 1771  
M, v. pic\(^1\) 'a pointed hill', hlāw 'hill'; the name occurs elsewhere in
YW. PINFOLD CLough, Pinfold 1849 TA, v. pynd-fald. PLATTS, Plattles 1587 WillY, the, ye Platts 1613, 1682 Hall, Platts Farm 1739 ib, v. plat2 ‘a plot of ground’. PLUMPTON LANE, Plumpton Park, -Close 1792, 1796 Fairb, possibly from the surname Plumpton. POGGS, 1817 M, cf. Pogybank 1660 Norf, Pog Bank 1770–9 Fairb, from dial. pog ‘a bog, a shallow pit’ (cf. Pog Moor 304 infra). POTTSHouse. PUDDING POKE, 1792 Fairb, dial. pudding-poke ‘pudding bag’ (also used of a cul-de-sac, EDD s.v.).


Smyth 1385 SheffMan, v. smið. **Sough Dike**, cf. *Sowe croft* 1630 Norf, v. sogh ‘a bog’. **Spitewinter Fm, Spitewinter 1817 M**, a nickname. **Spoon Lane, Spooone lane 17 Glebe**, cf. *Spoon Field* 1796 Fairb, from the local surname *Spoon* (cf. *John Spoon* (Spoyne) 1628 SheffMan i, 144, etc.), lane, feld. *Spout Ho, Spouthous(e)* 1516 Cust, 1555 SheffMan, 1583 WillY, 1647 YDr, *Spowthouse* 1547 Test vi, *-howse* 1555 SheffMan, cf. also *Le Sputesyke* 13 Hlm, *Spowtsick* 1537 SheffMan, 1597 Norf, *Spout Field* 1792 Fairb, v. *spoute* ‘a spout, a gutter, a water-outlet’, hús, sic; there are three Spout Houses in this township, but they cannot be distinguished in the material. **Spring Moor, le Sprynge (a wood) 1556 SheffMan, v. spring ‘a plantation’. **Stacy Bank & Bridge, cf. Stacey Wheel* 1849 TA, and *Stacyhouse 204 supra*. **Stainery Clough, Stanynaloghe (sic) 1442 Comp, Steiner Clough Head* 1695 Hnt, the first el. may be as in Stannington 227 supra, but probably the later forms are more accurate and we have to start with OE stæner ‘rocky ground’, v. cłh ‘a dell’. **Stake Hill Rd, cf. The Stakefield 1618 Norf, v. staca ‘a stake, a pole’ (used as a land-mark). **Stockurth Lane, Stokkeworthfeld 1425 SheffMisc, v. stöck, worð. **Stocks Lane. **Stony Croft Lane, Stonycroft 1537 SheffMan, v. stänig, croft. **Stony Lane, Stony-, Stonelene ende 1442 Comp, v. stänig, lane. **Stopes, Stoopes* 1660 Norf, v. stölp ‘a stake’ (perhaps used to mark a track). **Storrs Bridge, 1841 O.S., v. storð ‘plantation’. **Storrs Brook, 1841 O.S., v. Stort 227 supra, bróc. **Storth Lane, del Storth 1379 PT (p), 1385 SheffMan (p), v. storð ‘plantation’. **Stubbing, Stubbyngholme 1343 Thn 6, (le) West Stub(b)ing 1518 SheffMan, 1547 Cust, Little, Greate Stubbynge 1566, 1567 SheffMan, Stubing 1771 M, v. stubbing ‘a clearing’; there are two Stubbings in Bradfield, indistinguishable in the material. **Sugden (Clough), 1841 O.S., Sugden broke 1451 Thn 5, cf. Sugworth 228 supra, denu. **Swan Height, 1841 O.S., possibly identical with le Suannestorsike 13 YD x, v. swan, torr, sic. **Swine Side. **Swingle Ford, Swingleyfordebents 1636 WillY, Swingleford Bents 1699 Norf, Swinley storth 1660 Norf, Swingleford 1669 ib, the first el. may be ON svoðungr ‘a place cleared by burning’ and ðæah, but dial. *swingle* ‘the swingle-tree of a plough, a flail’ is also possible (though the sense in this p.n. is uncertain), as is *swin-eng* ‘swine meadow’ (cf. *Swineyng 244 infra*), v. ford, beonet, storð. **Swinnock Hall, Swyn(u)ock(e)-hall 1582, 1644 WillY; in 1416 this was the estate of John Swynok of Owlerton (SheffMan i, 7, Hlm 471). **Syke & Syke Ho, Sykehouse-


FIELD- NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1770–9 Fairb 199 (Bradfield), 1784 ib 213 (Wadsley), 1792 ib 202 (Dungworth), 1796 ib 211 (Stannington), 1847 TA 289 (marked TA). Some Bradfield f.n.s. cannot be separated from those of Ecclesfield 253 infra. Spellings dated a. 1283 are Cust, 1290 Hall, 1341–1439 Cust, 1442 Comp, 1444–1448, 1500–1509, 1547 Cust, 1559 Cust, 1630 Norf, 1633 Taylor, 1660 Norf, 1691–1739 Hall. Others dated without source are SheffMan.

(a) Angry Dole (ib 1628, Hungry Dole 1792, v. hungrig, dâl), Ant Hills (v. ëmette, hyll), Archelaus Croft, Ashing Acre (cf. Ashen Carr 1574 Hlm, v. æscen, æcer, kjarr), Attlesfeild 1704, Barwood Meadow, Base Wife Common, Bate Royd, Blackholme 1704 Hall (v. blæc, holmr), Brawn Hurst (Brawne hurst 1660, v. hyrst), Bridlesty way 1704 (v. brigdels, stig, weg), Burnt Acre, Butcher Cleaver, Catty Croft, Caw House 1817 M, Chapman Field, Cheeting Field, Coplowe Hill (v. copp, hlaw), Cosnet Ing, Cowms Acre, Crimbles (v. crymel), the Croft, little Croft 1739 (le Croft 1617, v. croft), Cutter Storth (v. storð 'plantation'), Darling Field, Deep-Car 1822 Langd, Dewsiefield 1704, Dogfall, Dunham Park, Eyrenow Field, Flaxen Side, Flaxholme 1704 (v. fleax, holmr), Fob Field, Foster Croft, Fridley Field, Gamble Croft, Gilding Sick Well, Goodwoman Gap (v. gap), Greave...

(b) Aykynghorpe 1564 (v. þorp), Albrayrood 1290 (a reduced form of ME Alberic, rod’), Alebuttes 1613 (probably a nickname ale-barrel’, cf. Barrell-hog 219 supra), Alesynge, -Inge 1559 Cust, 1564 (cf. Allis Croft 202 supra, eng), Alley land 1660, Ashelands 1613 (v. æsc, land).

Ballelondc 1442, Bawcroft 17 Glebe, 1617, Bellyland 1410, Bentyhowghe, -haugh 1558 Willy, Benti-, Bentyhough 1584 ib, 1657 WillS, Bentinhaugh(e) 1607 FF, 1617, 1621 SheffMan (v. beonet, -ig, haga ‘enclosure’), Beregecroft 1465 HntS ii, 129, Bilbeleye 13 Hlm, Byredole lands 1565 Taylor (‘the town lands’, v. bŷ, däl, land), Blacknoll 1310 Ch (v. blæc, cnoll), Blustourland 1440, Bootelee 1660, Borosbanke 1568 Willy, Botham Acres 1621, Botheworth 1442 (v. both, word), Old Botry field 1590 (ME boteri ‘buttery, store-room’, field), Boulkerleyes 1423 (v. léah, the first el. is no doubt e.ModE bulker ‘a petty thief’ (NED s.v. from 1673), perhaps as a surname), le Boureward 1290 (v. bûr’ ‘cottage’, geard ‘yard’), Bradfelde water 1577 Holinshead (v. wæter), Bretefeld 1509, Brodcroft 1564 (v. brād, croft), Broddell (a close) 1559, le Brodedole 1617 (v. brād, däl ‘share of the common land’), (Le) Brodefe(i)ld 1564, 1623 (v. brād, feld), Brodyngh 1451 Thn 5 (v. brād, eng), Brokegrayneeng 1413 (v. brōc, grein ‘river-fork’, eng ‘meadow’), Broome Close (Nether, Over) 1606 (v. brōm, clos), Bromcroft 1327 SheffMisc (v. brōm, croft).

Car(r)holme 1532, 1561 (v. kjarr, holmr), Case feld, -House 1270, Chaffer 1660, Chandrelclogh 1490 YD x, Chapmanfeld 1283, le Churchfeild 1617, le Closeynege 1547, Cobker 1415 (v. kjarr), the Cow close 1612, 1623, Cresessewelfeld 1561 (v. cœrse ‘cress’, wella, feld), Crimekes mead 1660, Crofthilfeild 1447, Crokecroft 1564.

Darling field 1660, Dawfeild 1415, Dawmore 1560 (‘jackdaw field and
moor'), Dead Mans Stubb acre 1660, Dickland 1379, Dykecroft 1442 (v. dic, croft), Doch-, Dochecrofte 1547, 1554 (the pers.n. Dodge, a pet-form of Roger, croft), Doddokynge 1567, Dogfield 1413, Doghom 1556, Dog(g)house 1553, 1560 Cust, Doge-, Dodge house 1557 (cf. Dodchcroft (supra), hûs), Dolewood 161 (v. dál, wudu).

Eymycroft 1559 Cust.

Faireacre 1568, Fairflat 1556 Wheat (v. fger, aecer, flat), le Faw 1413 (v. (ge)fall), le Flattes 1618 (v. flat), le Fold(e)stede 1560, 1564, the fouldstead 1633 Taylor (v. fald, stede), For(y)sterland 1547, 1567 (v. forestier, perhaps as a surname, land), Fower Acres 1618, Foxland 1379, Framthorpe 1442 (the OE pers.n. Fram(a), porp).

Fower Acres 1618, Foxland 1379, Framthorpe 1442 (the OE pers.n. Fram(a), porp), Fower Acres 1618, Foxland 1379, Framthorpe 1442 (the OE pers.n. Fram(a), porp).

Gilsonfeild 1501, 1551 SheffMan, Gilseyfield 1622 (the surname Gilson, feld), Greenecroft i508, 1694 (v. grenel (perhaps as a surname), croft), Haukescar 1448, Haumore 1465 SheffMisc (v. haugr, mar), Heal(e)yfeild, -field 161o, 1630 (possibly Heeley (195 supra) as a surname, feld), le Heathfeild 1613 (v. hæ6, feld), Heynbrok(e) Hy 8 Hnt (v. hegn 'enclosure', bróc), Hye Feild 1621, Hellesfield 1600, Helliswell Ker 1439 (v. hælig, wella, kjarr), Hichekocloue 1290 (the surname Hitchcock, hlaw), Hobley hoyle 1660 (dial. hobblie 'soft, quaking' (cf. EDD s.v. hobble), hol1), Hodge 1 2 acre 1628 Norf, Ho(a)le-, Hoyle Croft 1560 Cust, 1567 (v. hol1, croft), Holinswelle(ker) 13 YD x, Hollin carr 1633 (v. holegn, wella, kjarr), Hoppinfeild 1413 (v. hopping, feld), le House Close, -feild 1606, 1623 (v. hûs, clos, feld), le Houstedclyf 1290 (v. has, stede, clif), Howndewelker 1387 Linds (v. hund, wella, kjarr), Hulturfeild 1508 (v. clijf).

Ibbhole 1393, Ynghamholme 1552, Yngram- 1557 (v. holmr), le Ing Rood 1606 (v. eng, rod1).

Kirkeholmes 1447 (v. kirkja, holmr), Kitterfeild 1617.

Laughton Croft als. garden Croft 1617 (v. lëac-tûn 'herb garden', cf. Old Laughton infra), Lydyacroft 1622 Norf (v. hild-gat 'swing-gate', croft), le Longrood 1606 (v. lang, rod1), le Long yard hirst 1547.

Meg(g) Croft 1610, 1630 (the pers.n. Meg, croft), Markelane 1606, Mat-tok(e)-, Mattockland(es) 1367 YD v, 74, 1379, 1482 et freq (OE mattuc 'a mattock', land), Merecloughi c. 1283 YD v, 72 (cf. Mearclough iii, 141 infra), Middelpastura 1442, Medhope Water 1554 Hall (v. Midhope supra, watter), Mitocroftes 1441, Mold(e)clyf(f), -cliffe 1379 PT (p), 1433, 1561 WillY, Muldicliff 1440 YD v, 85 (v. molda 'hill-top' or molde 'earth, soil', clif), le More 1383 lpm (v. mûr), Mucherynge 1442.

 Nanfield 1622 Norf, Neitherfildyn 1630, Nethercroft 1565 Taylor, Netyl-pite 1399 (v. netele, pytt), Newfeild 1509, le New Ing 1606 (v. eng), (the)
Newland(e)s 1418 Linds, 1617, Neuland(e) 1430 Thn 13, Newmyln (bridgend) 1270, Newmill-bridge 1639 Willy.

Oak-well 1574 Hlm, Okemanhoyle 1416 (v. holm), Old Croft 1506, le Old Damme 1606 (v. damm), le Old Goyt 1606 (v. goya), Old Laughton 1560, 1591, 1628 Norf, Oldelaughton 1560 (v. làc-tûn 'herb garden'), le Old rode 1506, Oldrodehead 1537, Oldroide 1565 (v. ald, rod), Ollerley 1412 (v. alder), Neuland 1430 Thn 13, Newmyln (bridgend) 1270, Newmill-bridge 1639 Willy.

the Paradice (a close) 1617, Pighehulle 1442 (v. pightel enclosure), Pingles 1433, 1547 Cust, le Pi-, Pyngle, Pynghill 1560 (v. pingel enclosure), Plangeyardhurst 1518 (doubtless for 'playing yard', v. hyrst 'wood'), le Platts 1327 SheffMisc (v. plat), Prestesforth 1310 Ch (v. prêst, ford), Proudfootland 1440 (the surname Proudfoot, land).

Rangentree field 1660 (probably a form of rowan-tree), le Rauenesford 1290, Ravenstorth 1340 YD x, 1344 Thn 9 ('raven plantation', v. hrâfn, storð), Rawlandfeld 1565, Redmancroft 1547 (the surname Redman, croft), Ryacer 1559 SheffMan (v. rýge, acer), le Rie croft 1290, Rycroft 1569 Cust (v. rd, croft), Roodokeing 1508 (OE ruddoc 'robin', eng), Rumbling Clough 1574 Hlm, Rush(y)feild 1417, 1433 (v. risc, feld).

Saverey 1519, 1597 Norf, Sham car 1660, Sheephose 1560 Cust, le Sym-house 1628 (the ME pers.n. Sim, hûs), Slanning butt 1660, le Smalbehind Greave 1506, Small(b)end greave, -greave 1520, 1592, 1615, Smalebent Greave 1617 (from the local surname Smallbehind (Cust freq), græfe 'copse'), le Snape 1618 Norf (v. snap), Sterrefen 1399 (v. stórr 'sedge grass', fenn), Starefeld 1552, Sterfeldes 1557 (v. prec., feld), le Stocwelle 1330 Hlm (v. stóc, wella), Stoneycroft 1327 SheffMisc, 1516 Cust, le Stonedelpbrood 1606 (v. stân, delf 'pit'), Stonesland(s) Hy 7, 1509 (v. stân, land), Stubbingholme 1448 (v. stubbing, holmr), Swineynges Lands 1616 (v. swín, eng), Thynbitland 1447, Thornfeld 1398, -feld 1442, Thorneland 1402, le Too Holes 1561 (v. twâ, holm), Touncroft 1393, Turfhouse 1560 Cust, le Torvhouse 1560 ('turf house', v. turf, hûs), Turneholme 1442, Turneyng 1592 (v. trun 'round', holmr, eng), le Two Day Work 1617.

Voilecroft 1567.

the Walls (a close) 1633 (v. wall, Turner Walls 240 supra), the Warth 1660 (v. varða 'heap of stones'), Washer land 1660, Wel(es)croft 1379, Well(e)croft 1442, 1451 FA (v. wella,croft), the Well yeard 1612 (v. wella, geard), ye Westcrofte l. 13 Hall, Whetecroft 1415 (v. hwæte, croft), Whiteclyffe 1442 (v. hwit, clif), Wildrawes 1415 (v. wilde 'wild', raw 'a row (of trees, houses, etc.)'), Willebankes 1379, Wilbanke 1509, Wythenys 1442 (v. wiöign 'a willow'), le Woleacre 1568 (v. wull, acer), le Wulingate 1290 (v. gata).

2. ECCLESFIELD (102-3594)

Eclesfelt 1086 DB, -feld 1086 DB, 1150-6 YCh 1266, 1171-81 ib 1269, 1193 P (p), 1291 Tax

Ecclesfeld 12 Dugd v, 1150-60 YCh 1267, 1190, 1191 P (p), 1201 ObIR, 1268 FF, 1285 KI, 1315 Pat et passim to 1532 FF,
UPPER STRAFFORTH (BRADFIELD, ECCLESFIELD) 245

(North-, -in Halumshire) 1276 RH, -feud 1200–10 YCh 1295,
-feuld 1268 FF, Ecclesfeud, -ys- 1279 YD xii, 307, 1297 LS, -feld
1403, 1405 YD xii, 246, 295, 1483 BM
Eglesfeld 1161, 1188 YCh 1268, 1278, 1201 Cur, 1206 OblR, 1528
WillY, 1535 VE, Eglisfeld 1502 Test iv
Ecklefeeld' 1190 P
Egglesfeld(e) 1201 Cur, 1207 OblR, 1479 Test iii, 1519 WillY,
Eglisfeld 1531 Test iv
Hekelesfeld 1276 RH, Ekelisfeld 1287 Ebor, YD xvi, 96, Hekelesfeld
1403, 1405 YD xii, 246, 295, 1483 BM
Eglesfeld 1161, 1188 YCh 1268, 1278, 1201 Cur, 1206 OblR, 1528
WillY, 1535 VE, Eglisfeld 1502 Test iv
Egelesfeld 14 Sawl 194
v. eclesia, feld, and Ecclesall 192 supra, 'open country in which a
British church stood'. The many Eg(g)les- spellings are due to the
voicing of -k- before -l-, which is not uncommon in p.ns. (cf.
Phonol. § 37).

BARNES HALL, Bernes c. 1267 SheffMisc, 13, 1366 Hlm, 1383 Ipm,
1442 Comp, 1451 FA, Bernis 1297 LS (p), le Barnes 1426 SheffMisc,
Barneshall 1556 WillY, Barnshall(e) 1564, 1585 ib, Barnes 1607,

BEELEY WOOD, Byllawwode 1332 Ipm, Billhaghe Wode 1349 SheffMisc,
Bilhagh 1366 Hlm, Bylyewode, -ay- 1425 SheffMisc, 1442 Comp,
Billey Wood 1618 Norf, a wood called Beley 1694 Norf. 'Billa's
enclosure', from the OE pers.n. Billa (cf. Bilham 86 supra); v. haga,
wudu.

BIRLEY CARR, Burleia, Burleiestan 1161 (16) YCh 1268, -ley 1394
Hlm, Bir-, Byrley, -lay 1297 LS (p), 1298 YI, Ed 2 Dugd vi, 1323
YD xii, 113 et passim to 1611 FF, (-Kerre) 1343 SheffMisc, (-Carr(e),
-Car), 1542 Cust, 1551 SheffMan, 1557 WillY et passim to 1822
Langd. 'Forest clearing near the byre or cowshed', v. býre, lēah,
kjarr 'marsh'. Cf. Birley Edge infra. The name has no connexion
with Birley Meadow 193 supra.

BUTTERTHWAITE, Butterwayt(e) 13 YD xii, 306 (p), 1297 LS (p),
e. 14 Linds (p) 1554 FF, -thwaite, -thwayt(e) 1478 HntS ii, 307,
1588 FF, 1596 Norf et passim to 1822 Langd, -weke 1519 SheffMan,
-whett, -wheat 1557, 1568 WillY, Butherthwaite 1370 SheffMisc.
'Clearing with rich pasture', v. butere, þveit.
CHAPELTOWN, Capella 13, 1260 Hlm, c. 1277 DodsN, Capell 1366 Hlm, (le) Chap(p)el(l) a. 1279 SheffMisc, 1393 Cust, 1440 SheffMan, 1451 FA et passim to 1649 WillY, Chapple 1591 ib, Chap(p)eltown 1707 Hlm, 1726 YDr, cf. also Chappellfelde 1565 SheffMan. v. capel¹, chapel(e), tūn. This was a chapel of ease of Ecclesfield.

COWLEY, Collay, -ley(e) 13 Hlm, 1276 RH, 1302 Ebor, 1392 Ch et passim to 1588 FF, Cowley 1603 FF, 1660 Norf. ‘Forest clearing where charcoal was burnt’, v. col¹, lēah.

CRESWICK GREAVE, Creswyk, -wick 1322 YD, 1349 Hlm, 1440 Sheff-Man (p), 1591 WillY, Cresewyk 1342 Ipm. ‘Farmstead where cress grew’, v. cærse, wic.

**GRENO KNOLL**

Gravenhou, -howe a. 1279 SheffMisc, 13, 1329 Hlm, 1410 Pat le Grenow 1277 Cust, Greno' 1587 Norf Granehow 1332 Ipm, 1385 SheffMan Granow(e) 1430 SheffMan, 1442 Comp, 1451 FA, 1460 Pat Greenowe 1587, 1622 SheffMan, 1611 FF

There can be no doubt that the name refers to the prominent hill above Greno Wood (Greno Knoll is 102–324955) (v. haugr or höh); ON haugr can denote a natural eminence as well as a mound; there is no trace of a mound remaining on the knoll. The first el. can hardly be OE grāfan, gen.sg. of grāfe ‘a copse’ or grafa ‘a trench’, for in YW the gen.sg. in -an would not be retained in ME. It is therefore more likely to be OE græfen, pa.part. of grafan ‘to dig, excavate’, or an unrecorded noun grañen formed from grafan (v. -en¹ § (v)) meaning something like ‘excavation, quarry’. Greno would denote ‘excavated hill’ or ‘quarry hill’; there are old quarries on the top of the hill and at Grenoside. The modern form has been influenced by green. Cf. also Gravenhay ii, 271 infra.


GRENO WOOD, Grenowwoodsetts 1390 Cust, Gre(e)nowforth 1560, 1627 SheffMan, Grenenowfurth (sic) 1591 WillY, Grennall Firth 1617 FF, Grenowe Wood 1618 SheffMan, Greenaforth 1665 Visit, Grenofirth 1822 Langd. v. fyrhū, wudu and Greno Knoll supra.


HOUSLEY HALL, *Husel’* 13 Hlm (p), *Houseley(e)*, -lay e. 14 Linds, 1379 PT (p), *Hauselay* 1379 PT (p), *Hows(s)ley(s)* 1498 Hlm, 1607 FF, (-Hall) 1507 SheffMisc, *Housley* 1440 SheffMan (p), (-Hall) 1822 Langd. ‘Forest-clearing near the house’, *v.* hūs, lēah.

LOICHER BRIDGE, *le Loydcar yng* 1552 Wheat, *Loydcar Inge* 1692 ib, *Lechearewhell* 1591 WillY, *Leychybriggfield* 1596 Norf. Although the spellings are somewhat confused, the likeliest explanation of the name is OFr, e.ModE loche ‘a loach (a small edible fish)’, in dial. also ‘a leech’, and kjarr ‘a marsh’; the oldest and the modern forms have YW dial. loich (cf. EDD s.v., Phonol. § 28), whilst the rest show the substitution of leche ‘leech’. *v.* also eng ‘meadow’, hwēol ‘water-wheel’, brycg.


MORTOMLEY

*Mortonlay* 1190 P (p), 1442 Comp, *Mortunele(g)a* 1190, 1193 P (p), *Mortonelay* 1191 P (p), *Mortunlay* 1440 SheffMan

*Morthumlay*, -ley(e) 13 YD xvi, 96, 1228 Hall, 1379 PT (p), 1383 Ipm, 1384 Hlm, 1403 YD xii, 295, 1442 Comp, *Morthomley* 1415 YD xvi, 94

*Mortumley* 1403 Hall (p), 1441 SheffMan

*Mortomley* 1584 FF, 1598 SessnR, 1607 FF et passim to 1822 Langd, (Old-) 1785 Fairb

*Mortemley* 1622 FF

The predominance of the form *Morthumlay* is significant and the few spellings with *Mortonlay*, etc., although early, can only be conscious adjustments to a popular form of a name that was already obscure in meaning; it would certainly be difficult to explain the
change of *Mortun-* to *Morthum*-, except perhaps on the analogy of Brightholmlee 222, and Withamly 229 *supra*. Judging by the latter, *Morthum* might be an older p.n. to which *leah* ‘forest-clearing’ has been added, but its origin is not clear. It could be a reduced form of *morð-holmr* ‘water-meadow where a murder took place’, but there is here no trace of *-holm* in the spellings, as there is in those of Brightholmlee, and topographically *holmr* is inappropriate; Barthomley Ch (*Bertemeleu* 1086, *Bert(h)umleg(h)* 1260, 1288, *Bert(h)onlegh* 1287, 1289, *Bertomlegh* 1290) and Marchamley Sa (*Mercemeslei* 1086, *Mer-chemesleg*, *-le* 1185, 1206, *Marchamlegh*, *-um*- 1229, 1327) present similar problems; both may be elliptical or contracted compounds of older p.n.s. *Bertūn* and *Mercham* with OE *hāme* ‘dwellers’. So Mortomley might well be ‘clearing of the folk of some lost *Mortun*’. v. mōr, tūn.


**Thundercliffe Grange** (lost), 1817 M, *Tunnocliffe* Hy 3 Hlm 448, *Thundercliffe* 1535 *ib*, 1828 Langd, *Thunercliffe Grange* 1670 PRWath, also known as *Senecliff* 1535 VE, *Scenoclyffe Grange* 1542 WillY, *Synoclyffe Grange* 1557 *ib*, *Synoclyffe Grondge* 1571 Hlm 437. This was a grange of Kirkstead Abbey, near the hill where the monks had iron-workings. On the history of the grange and its site v. T. W. Hall in SheffMan ii, 220 ff. This grange was pulled down c. 1777 and replaced (across the stream in Kimberworth) by The Grange (188 *supra*). Thundercliffe is unlikely to represent an early ME *ih* ‘under cliff’ (as that adj. use of *under* is not found in early p.n.s.); it is therefore doubtless OE *punor* ‘thunder’ (the form *Tunnocliffe* is not from a very reliable source), alluding to the noise of the forges. The first el. of *Senecliff* might be *scène* ‘bright’, but if spellings of that type are erratic, they could be taken to stand for *Sindercliff*, ‘cinder bank’ (*v. sinder, clif*), from the cinders from the forges; there are many old shafts and *scoriae* in the district.

**Wadsley Bridge**, *Wadsleybridge* 1427 Cust, *- brigge* 1591 WillY,
UPPER STRAFFORDTH (ECCLESFIELD)  

Waddesley brygge 1552 SheffCh, -bridg 1577 Holinshed. v. Wadsley 213 supra, brycg.

Wardsend, Wereldesend(a) 1161 (16) YCh 1268, Werldishend(e) 13 YD xiii, 72, 1323 ib xii, 113 (p), Werksend 1366 Hlm, We-, Wardeshend 1379 PT (p), Wordsend 1383 Ipm, Wordhend 1555 WillY, Wardlesend 1586 ib, Worlds Ende 1601 WYD, Wardsend 1666 Visit, Wardsend 1749 Wheat. ‘World’s end’, from OE weoruld and ende. It is near the Sheffield boundary.


FOSTER GROUND.  Fox Hill, The Foxling 1660 Norf, Foxhill 1771 M, v. fox, hyll (or fox-hol), eng 'meadow'.  GREEN GATE LANE, Gringate Acre 1785 Fairb, v. grêne, gata.  GREEN HEAD, Ughtibrigg green(e) head 1591, 1613 SheffMan, v. Oughtibridge 226 supra, grêne, hēafod.  GREEN SIDE.


UPPER STRAFFORTH (ECCLESFIELD) 251


ING WELL. INTAKE, le Intake, -tack 1566 SheffMan, 1568 Cust, v. intak ‘land taken into an estate from waste’.

JUMBLE HOLE, 1785 Fairb, probably ModE jumble ‘a confused medley’, hol¹, no doubt a disused mining shaft used for rubbish, cf. Jumple Ho iii, 115 infra.


MIDDLETOWN GREEN, 1771 M. MOONSHINE, 1817 M, 1849 TA. MOSLEY, cf. the local surname Mosseley 1564 SheffMan, v. mos, lēah.

NETHER HOUSES. NETHER LANE, 1841 O.S. NORMANDALE.

OLIVER WHEEL, The Olliver 1785 Fairb, from the surname Oliver, v. hwēol ‘water-wheel’.


RAINCLIFFE. RAINSTORTH. ROBIN HOOD WOOD, Robin Hood
Well 1773 Fairb, v. Robin Hood's Bower 226 supra. Royds Row, (le) Roides 1565, 1566 SheffMan, 1568 Cust, le Royd 1613 SheffMan, le Roodes 1682 SheffCh, v. rod 'a clearing'.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1758 Fairb 201, 1785 ib 203, and 1849 TA 375 (marked TA, also including some f.ns. which may be in Bradfield or Stocksbridge). Spellings dated 13, 1279 are YD xii, 305-7, 1287 ib xvi, 96, 1290, l. 13 ib xii, 307, 1379-1436 Cust, 1440, 1441 SheffMan, 1442 Comp, 1450 SheffMan, 1452 Norf, 1453 Cust, 1500-1633 SheffMan, 1638-1698 Norf, 1751 WYEnr 387-8.

(a) Acre Nab TA (v. æcer, næbbi), Ape Thorp (Apethorpe 1379, ODan Ap, porp), Arbour Ing, Armitage Field TA.

Back 'oth Lathe TA, Bank Field TA (Banckfeild 1616, cf. le Banks 1694 SheffCh, v. banke, feld), Barcelona, Barn Field TA, Basket Cliff & Ing, The Baxter (Bax't 1452), Becket Field (Beckett field 1587 Norf, the surname Becket, feld), Bendle Row, Ben Hall Croft TA, Bent Croft TA, Berkin Park, Blake Lands, Blandfield TA, Blue Field & Hills, Upper Bottoms TA (the Bottoms 1751, v. botm), Boltonover Hill Field, Bowling Alley TA, Boy Field (ib 1638 Norf, v. boia, feld), Bradley Briggs (v. byrgc), Brakefield House 1822 Langd, Bratt Field, Briers House TA, Brigg flat 1751, Broad Field TA, Brow(side) TA, Bryne Field, Burgan Bottoms, Butchers Bill.

Cabin Field, Caddy Croft TA, Calf Croft TA (Calvecroft 13 YD xvi, 96, le Calvecroft 1343 SheffMisc, v. calf, croft), Chapel Field TA (Chapelfield 1441, le Chappelfield 1547 Cust, v. chapel, feld), Chapel Stoops, Clay Hole TA, Clen Close, Cloaths Hedge Croft, Coal pit Field TA, Cock'd Hat TA, Coln Ing, Corn Croft TA (Corncroft 1451 FA, v. corn', croft), the Cowker 1751 (v. cu, kjarr), Cowgill TA, Cragg Nether Field TA, Croft TA, Crofty Bank TA (Crostybeke (sic) 1565), Crow Croft TA.

Dam Bank & Moor TA (cf. le Damsteads 1698, v. dammr, stede), Deerfield TA (cf. Deer Lands 250 supra), Denby Yard, Derbyshire Field TA, Dog up Lane Flatt, Doncaster Gate TA, Dunkirk.

East Field TA (Eastfeild 1597, v. ëast, feld), Edish Field (v. edisc 'enclosure'), Edge Top TA (cf. le Edge End 1568 Cust, cf. Birley Edge 249 supra), Emm Lands (cf. le Emeccarr(c) 1587 Norf, Emefeild 1419 SheffMan, 1500, Henry hagge 1451 FA, Eme(eyng) 1587, 1622 from the ME surname Eme (ultimately OE ëam 'uncle'), land, kjarr, feld, hogg).


Gams Croft, Ganister Field TA (modE ganister a close-grained Yorkshire stone used in furnaces), Garlick Ing, Garner Paddock, Gate Field TA (Galesfeld (sic) 1607 FF, v. gata, feld), Gaze Hill TA, Geneva Leys, Gibb Lands (cf. Giblane 1451 FA, the ME pers.n. Gibbe (from Gilbert), lane), Grimsalls.

Hallifax, Hall Laighton, -Laughton (v. hall, lǣc-tūn 'garden'), Hand Moor Field TA (cf. Handland 1517, 1591 Norf), Hare Field TA, Harper Greave, Harry Field TA (cf. Harry Lands 1785), Haw Cliffe TA, Hell Car
(Hell Carr 1622, cf. Hell Hole 220 supra, v. kjarr 'marsh'), Great & Little Heys 1751 (v. (ge)hæg), High Moor TA, Hill Side TA, Hollin Field TA (v. holegn 'holly'), Hunchell Field.

Ingry Dole (The Ingreedole 1660, v. dāl 'share of the common field').

Jim Royd (v. rod'), Justing Lands.

Katersworth TA, Kebb Well TA, Kiln Croft TA, Knave Green.

Laithe Field TA (Lathefeild 1622, v. hlåða, feld), Low Laithing TA (Latheynge 1587, v. prec., eng 'meadow'), Lamb Croft 1751 (Lambecroft 1599, v. lamb, croft), Ley Field TA (ib 1565, v. læge, feld), Loke Cross (cf. Lokefeild 1682 SheffCh, le Loakefield 1698, playing field', v. lac, feld, cros), Lords Field TA, Low Field TA (Lowegefähr 1442, Lawefeild 1554, v. lágr, feld).


Oaks TA, Old Ing Piece TA, Owler Field TA (cf. le Hollerhengg' l. 13, Olleryng 1587, litte Olleryinge 1622, v. alor 'alder', eng 'meadow'), Ox Close TA (Oxclose 1613, v. oxa, clos).

Paradise, Parameal, Pattin Field (Pattenfields 1630 Norf, probably the surname Paton), Peggerley Field, Peg Ing, Pellet Royd (doubtless pil-āte, rod').

Quarry Bank TA.

Rad Moor TA, Ran Field TA, Rand TA (v. rand 'border'), Ridge Croft TA, Rob(b)in Croft & Ing TA, Rod Moor TA (le Redemyrefeld 1349 Sheff-Misc, Rodmyrefeld, -wood 1406, cf. Redmires 200 supra), Roe Croft TA (Rawcroft 1621, 1627, v. rāw, croft), Roe Haigh TA (Ravwoodhagg 1590, 1613, cf. Rawgreaves 1596 Norf, v. rāw, wudu, hogg, grāfe 'copse'), Rough Bits TA, Round Table (The Round Table Meadow 1660, probably an allusion to the Arthurian round table), Rud Hole.

St Mary's Acre, Salter Close (cf. Sauter Ing 1785, v. saltere, clos, eng), Screed TA (v. skrið 'land-slide'), Shag TA, Low Shrogs (v. scrogge 'bush'), the Siddlings 1751 (v. sidling), Sin Field, Sivar hill 1751, Somer Shaw TA (v. sumor, seeaga), Sour Acre TA, Little Spang (cf. The Spangs 242 supra), Spoon Field & Lane TA, Spring End TA, Sprodder Royd, Steven field 1751, Stone Acre TA, Stone Pit Field TA, Stony Croft TA, Strether Field, Stulter Ing, Swains Lands, Swallow Wheel & Dam TA, Sweet Dock Croft TA, Syke Cross & Field (cf. Sikehogg 1451 FA, v. sic 'stream').

Tang Field TA (v. tang 'spit of land'), Throstle Nest TA, Tin Hole, Tom Ing TA, Trossells, Trow Hagues.

Uggathorn (Lethughtorne 1548, Hook a Thorn 1758, doubtless an adapta-
tion of OE þefan-porn ‘blackberry’, v. þefa (with a possible vocalisation to thewe), porn, with initial th- wrongly analysed as the def.art.), Urnfield T.A.

View Croft T.A (cf. The viewtree field 1660, v. iw, cf. The Yews 241 supra for view-), Vineyard T.A.


Yarrop Field T.A.

(b) Aldous Sikes 1343 SheffMisc (v. ald, húś, sic), Alexwinfelde 1361 SheffMisc (the pers.n. Alwin (OE Elfwine), feld), le Apelyardesic 1290 (v. æppel, geard, sic), Astupe Oke 1548 (‘a stoop oak’, v. stólipi, ãc).

Barbotland 1556 (cf. Barbetynge 219 supra), Barefeild 1587, 1622 (v. bær, feld), le Bekenland 1279 (v. (ge)béacon ‘beacon’, land), Berry Fielde 1587 (v. berge ‘berry’, feld), Boothwood 1660 (v. both, wudu), Brerefe(i)ld 1442, 1500, Breerfeild 1551 Cust, Breyfeild 1450 (v. brér, brérig, feld), Brownell House 1587 (cf. Thomas Brownell 1603 SheffMan i, 92 in Bradfield).

Calyanrode 1451, probably the same as Galliard-, Gallyyard-roid 1660 (ME gaillard ‘sturdy, brisk’ as a pers.n., rod1), The Castling mead 1660 (v. castel, eng), Clayfield Hy 7, 1591 (v. clæg), le Cliffwell 1343 SheffMisc (v. clif, wella), le Apelyardesic 1290 (v. wppel, geard, sic), Astupe Oke 1548 (‘a stoop oak’, v. stólipi, ãc).

Depe Myers 1590 FF (v. dēop, mýrr), Dobbing 1579 (the ME pers.n. Dobbe (from Robert), eng), Dowfin lands 1660, Drakefeilds 1592 (v. draca as a surname, feld), Dukestorth 1425 SheffMisc (v. dúc, storó).

Edfeld 1442, Edusker 13 Hlm (probably the ME fem. pers.n. Edus, kjarr ‘marsh’), Eglan 1451 (probably ecg ‘escarpment’, land), Elm treacher 1. 13 (v. elm, trēow, æcer), le Estwro 1287 (v. ēast, vrá ‘nook’).

Falles 1532 Cust (v. (ge)fall, léah), Fareldfeld 1567 (probably a pers.n. from ON Faraldr), Fernhough 1453 (v. fearn, hōh), Flat Ash 1608 (v. flat, æsc), le Folde 1548 (v. fald), the Four wheele meadows 1660 (v. hwēol ‘water-wheel’), Foxfeld 1442 (v. fox, feld), Frankefeld (sic for Frankes-) 1442, Frankish field 1660 (ME Frankish, feld), Frithley 1440 (v. fyrhōð, léah).

Gamell Close 1599 (the ME pers.n. Gamel (ON Gamall), clos), Gemend 1442, Gymnfield 1600 (probably gin ‘an engine’), Godardridding 13 YD XVI, 96 (the pers.n. Godard (cf. Ralph son of Godard, a witness to this deed), rydding ‘clearing’), Godly house 1638, Golden-stubbing 1621 (v. stubbing), Grenebere pasture 1538, Grenove More 1622 (v. Greno 246 supra, mór), Gringelaykline 1287 (a surname from Gringley Nt 30, cyln), Grist rode 1660 (probably the surname Grist, rod1), Gunroyd 1660.

Haggas Croft 1442 HntS ii, 201, Hagaste-croft, -House 1548 (the obsolete haggess or haggister (cf. OLG agastria) ‘a magpie’), Hallidafeild 1590 (the surname Halliday), Hargap 1260 Hlm (v. gap), Hassle cloughe 1590 WillY (v. hæsel, clôh), Herbarescroft 1451 (v. here-beorg ‘shelter’), Hobbeschagh of ye Hill 1405 Linds (v. hob ‘hobgoblin’, sceaga ‘copse’), (le) Hol(e)storth 1552 Wheat, 1597, le Holdstorth 1597, Houlstorth 1692 Wheat (v. hald ‘shed’,
sloping’, storō ‘plantation’), (le) Houns(e)cliffe 1510, 1610 (v. hund, clif), Huddecroftes, -feld 1343, 1349 SheffMisc (the ME pers.n. Hudde, croft, feld). Jonecker 1317 SheffMisc (the pers.n. John, kjarr).

Kentland(s) 1560, 1590, the Key meadows 1698, Kirkcroft 1451, le Kirkegate l. 13, le Kirkeland 1287, Kirtland house 1628 Norf (v. kirkja, croft, gata, land), Knightland, -place 1409, 1441 (v. cníht, land).

Leytofts 1597 (v. leah, topt), Lecie croft 1660, Lidchate 13 (v. hlid-geat ‘swing-gate’), Lincrofte 13 (v. lin ‘flax’), Longcroft 1591, Long Spring (a wood) 1613 (v. spring ‘plantation’).

Magcroft 1427, 1451 Fa, Magfe(i)ld 1590, 1613 (the pers.n. Mag (from Margaret), croft, feld), le Marsh 1517, 1591 (v. merc), Meking close 1660, Me(a)res House 1572, 1618, 1632, le Middygstede 1548 (v. midding ‘midden’, stede), Mykelmilker 1451 FA, Mekilmylke 1565, Mickyle Milke (a close) 1568 Cust (v. micel, meoluc ‘milk’), Mi-, Mylnefe(i)ld 1510, 1564, 1610 (v. myln, feld), Molcroft 1451 FA, Mounteney Croft 1698 (from the surname Mounteney ib), le Munkeheng’ 13 (v. munuc, eng, named from the monks of Kirkstead).

Netherstone banckfeild 1613, Newcroft 1627, Nicolhagg 1425 SheffMisc (the pers.n. Nicol(as), h9gg), Newland Hy 7.

Orepitt 1403 (v. bre, pytt), le Overhades 1682 SheffCh (v. head-land in the common field’).

Pennycroft 1630 Norf, Pyghill of the Hill 1416 (v. pightel ‘enclosure’), (le) Pi-, Pynghill 1565, 1568 (v. pingel ‘enclosure’), Ponetstubbin 1320 Sheff-Misc (v. stubbing), Prestolridding’ (sic) l. 13 (v. prēost, rydding).

Ralf carr 1698, Raskitt Cliff 1698, Redfield 1569 Cust, Redwick Hy 7, 1591, 1630 Norf (v. rēad, wic), Ryvercroft 1587, Rughe Crimble 1638 (v. rūh, crymel), Rushe Stubynge 1548 (v. risc, stubbing), Rutheyng 13, le Røpenge 1287 (v. roth, ruō ‘clearing’, eng).

Scottfeild Hy 7, 1591 (the surname Scott), Scott Stubbyng 1343 SheffMisc (the field of Robert Scott, v. stubbing), Synnyholme 1565 (v. holmr), le Smythe noke 1548 (v. smið, nök), le Snytthorn 13 YD xvi, 102 (probably OE snīðen, pa.part. of sniðan ‘to cut’, porn), Spintheswelle 13 (dial. spink ‘a finch’, wella), Spynnerfeild 1590 (ME spinner ‘spinner’, perhaps as a surname), Stanbed 1442 (v. stān, bedd), Stynkannewelle 1442 (‘stinking well’, from OE stincande, pres.part. of stincan, wella), Stotrode 1323 YD xii, 113 (v. stot, rod’), Straw milne 1660, Stringsfield 1660 (v. strengr ‘water-course’), (le) Stuthēnal-, Stedhallefeld 1383 Ipm, 1442 (v. hall, feld), Swethen 13 Hlm, le Swithenis 1260 ib (v. sviðinn ‘land cleared by burning’).

Tylercroft 1393, le(s) Toft(e)s 1547 Cust, 1565 (v. topt), wood called Tuxter 1694.

Ver Inges 1436.

Wadland 1436, Walefeld 1425 SheffMisc, Waterfeld 1442 (v. waeter), Wetenyge 1567 (v. wēt, eng), Wheatfield 1622, Willfaldinga Kerr 1405 YD xii, 246, Will Walles 1660 (the pers.n. Will, v. feld, eng, wall in the sense ‘walled enclosure’), Wodewelle 13 YD xiii, 72 (v. wudu, wella), Wryghcostes (sic) 1451 FA (v. fōll., and āst ‘kiln’), le Wrighite Land 1361 SheffMisc (the surname Wright, land).
UPPER STRAFFORTH (ECCLESFIELD, STOCKSBRIDGE) 257

3. STOCKSBRIDGE (102-2798)

Stocks Br. 1841 O.S., a nineteenth-century township taken from Bradfield. Cf. Stockbridge 25 supra, to which belong the earlier spellings cited by Goodall for Stocksbidge.

BOLSTERSTONE, Bolstyrton (sic) 1375 YD xvi, 89, Bolsterton(e) 1402 ib xii, 113, 1474 Pat, 1522 Test v, 1548 YChant et passim to 1739 Hall, Bolstirston 1419, 1426 YD xii, 114–15, Bolsterton (sic) 1474 Pat, Bolstarston 1543 Will Y. The first el. is OE bolster ‘bolster, pillow’, and, from the description of the stone on the village green in Hlm 476, it would seem to refer to a ‘stone bolster’ on which the head of a felon was laid, at his beheading, for this stone rests upon another and has mortices cut in it to receive the wooden posts of a gibbet, v. stân. Hunter reports a similar stone in the churchyard at Haworth iii, 261 infra.

WALDERSHELF, WALDERSHAIGH, WALDERS LOW

Walderehelf (sic) 1190 P (p), Walderchelf 1191, 1193 P (p)
Walderself 1227 BM, 1228 Hall
Walderschelf(e) 1290 Ch, p. 1290 SheffCh, 1301 Linds, 1302 YD xii, 301, 1307 Ch et passim to 1613 Hall, (-byerlawe) 1586 Dep Waldirschelf(f) 1382 Hall, 1419 YD xii, 114, 1431 Hall
Waldurschelf 1441 SheffMan
Waddeshelfe 1550 FF

Waldershaigh is Waulerseg’ 1196–1201 YCh viii, and Walders Low, Walderslow 1841 O.S.

‘Waldhere’s shelving terrain, enclosure and mound’, v. scelf, haga, hlâw. The pers.n. Wald(h)ere is independently recorded in Old English sources, and it occurs also in Waldringham Sf (Waldringfeld BCS 1008). The site of the tumulus is still known. DB Sceuel’, where the kings had one carucate, has been identified with Waldershelf by Skaithe, Yorks DB 27, 215, and Zachrisson, PN -ing 118 note, but this cannot be reconciled with the forms or origins of the two names; there is no reason why the king should not have had this one carucate in Sheffield nor is there anything in the spelling Sceuel’ to preclude its identity with Sheffield 204 supra.

WHITWELL, Wytewell a. 1290 SheffCh, 1301 Linds, 1307 YD xiii, 68, Whitewell 1302 ib xii, 301, Wytewell (clogh, -rodys) 1382 Hall, Whitwell
1394 AD ii, 1568 SheffMan et freq to 1822 Langd, (-rodis) 1431 Hall, Wyghtwell 1549 WillY. ‘Clear spring’, v. hwit, wella; the spring is at Whitwell Spring. v. clōh ‘dell’, rod ‘clearing’ for the additions.

Wind Hill, Wyndehill(e) 1289 AD iii, (-fall) 1307 YD xiii, 68, Wyndill 1523 Wheat, Wyndhill 1562 ib, Wyndell 1608 FF. ‘Wind-swept hill’, v. wind, hyll, and cf. Windhill 287, iii, 267 infra.

Allen Croft Brook, cf. Allen House 1741 Hall, Allen Croft 1771 M, from the surname Allen, croft; Alen is known locally from the fifteenth century (SheffMan i). Allman Well, ‘the common well’, v. almenn, wella; it is on Townend Common. Avice Royd, Avis Royd 1806 Fairb, cf. Avyshouse 1566 SheffMan, from the ME fem. pers.n. Avice (Hawisia), rod, hūs.


Greave Ho. Green, del Greene 1350 Hall (p), Greene als. Upper Whitwell 1691, 1694 Hall, Green 1817 M, v. grēne.
UPPER STRAFFORTH (STOCKSBRIDGE) 259


Machin Wood, named from the family of Machon, common in the Sheffield district (SheffMan freq). Midge Hall. Millstones. Miry Bottom, 1841 O.S. Moor Ho. More Hall, 1822 Langd, Moorehall 1691 Hall, Moor Hall 1771 M, named from the family of (La) More, settled here from the fourteenth century (cf. 1350 Hall 119, Hlm 478–9), v. hall.


Round Hill. Royst, Rodes 1371 FF, Royd(s) 1771, 1817 M, v. rod 'clearing'.


Town End, 1771 M. Townend Common, 1841 O.S.
WATSON Ho, 1771 M. WHITE CARR HEAD. WHITE ROW, 1841
O.S., v. hwit, rāw ‘row (of houses)’. WOOD FM, Wood 1817 M,
v. wudu. WOOD ROYD, 1841 O.S., v. wudu, rod.
YEW TREES, Yew Tree 1817 M, v. īw, trēow.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1764 Glebe, 1770 Fairb 199, 1778 EnclA 92,
1819 Fairb 214.

(a) Basil Wong 1819 (the pers.n. Basil, wang ‘meadow’), Belph Close
1819, Buiring 1764 (v. eng), Clinthill Close 1819 (v. klint ‘rocky slope’),
Cobler Close 1770, Nether & Upper Commons 1778, Dicken Close 1819,
Ellis Holme 1770 (v. holmr), Geld Royd 1770, Glass House 1822 Langd,
Golland Yard 1819, Grundy Nook 1819, Lincroft 1764 (v. lin ‘flax’, croft),
Priestwood Plain 1819 (v. prēost, wudu), Reynold Close 1819 (for the pers.n.
cf. Renathorpe 212 supra), Stony butts 1764 (v. stānig, butte), Tingley House
1817 M, The Utteroyd 1764 (v. úterra, rod), Wham 1770 (v. hvammr ‘a
small valley’), Whitwell Moor 1778 (v. Whitwell supra, mór).

(b) Armechaster cloch 1228 Hall (v. ceaster, clōh ‘a dell’; the first el. is
uncertain), Emmetfeld 1380 SheffMisc, le Holme 1360 ib (v. holmr), Longerode
1290 SheffCh (v. lang, rod), Symhag 1360 SheffMisc (the pers.n. Sim,
hōgg).
III. STAINCROSS WAPENTAKE

Staincross Wapentake

Staincros (wapentac) 1086 DB, 1204–9 YCh 1784, c. 1210 Pont, a. 1230 YD ii

Stancros (wapentac) 1086 DB, 1219 Ass 2d

Stain-, Stayncros(s), -crosse 1086 DB, 13 YD x, 1204–9 YCh 1784, c. 1210 Pont, a. 1230 YD ii, 1233 BM, 1252 Cl, 1262 Ass 15, 1286 YI et passim to 1620 Skyr, Staynecrosse 1597 SessnR (wap' de) Steincros 1166, 1170, 1193 P, Steyncros(se) 1231 Ass 15, 1300 Pat

The wapentake presumably met at Staincross 317 infra, from which it took its name. As with Osgoldcross ii, i and Ewcross pt. vi infra, the meeting place was marked by a cross. The region occupied by the wapentake consists chiefly of the upper valleys of the Don and the Dearne; it lies north of Upper Strafforth wapentake and extends from Osgoldcross wapentake in the east into the mountainous moorlands on the Cheshire boundary in the west. The principal places are Barnsley and Penistone.

i. Wragby

Wragby parish is mainly in Osgoldcross wapentake ii, 88 infra.

i. Ryhill (103–3814)

Rihella, -helle 1086 DB

Ri-, Ryhil(l), -hyl 12 Nost 70d, 1190–1200 Bodl 99, Hy 3 BM, 1220–30 Bodl 102, 1252 YI, 1316 Vill et passim to 1400 YD viii, -hull 1190 P, 1219 FF, 1343 Nost 66d, 1353 YD viii

Ryle, Rile 1382 YD viii, 1400 Pat, 1402 FA, 1509 DodsN et passim to 1658 WillS

‘Hill where rye was cultivated’, v. rýge, hyll.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1843 TA 341. Spellings dated 1619 are YAS 78, 3.


(b) Boswell flatts 1619 (v. flat).

2. WINTERSETT (103–3815)

duabus Wintersetis 12 Nost 14d
Winterset(a-m), Wint‘-, Wynter- 1119–35 Nost 7d (YCh 1435), 1143–54 ib 17d, 1189 ib 4, 1190 P (p), 1226 FF, 1316 Vill et freq to 1534 FF, -sete 1121–7 Nost 34, 1215 ChR, 1378 Baild, 1380 Ch, -sett(e) 1546 YChant, 1557, 1578 WillY, -seate 1613 FF Wyntressete 1280 Ch

‘Fold for winter use’, v. winter, (ge)set.

SANTINGLEY

Saintelei 1150–60 Bodl 97 (p)
Santiglay 13 Nost 35d
Santingley, -yng-, -lay 1292 Nost 63, 1370 FF, 1379 PT (p), 1608, 1624 FF
Saintenley grange 1559 Ipm
Santley graunge 1578 MinAcct 62
Saintingley, Saynt-, -yng- 1580, 1588 WillY, 1613 FF St. in Law 1771, 1817 M

The forms of this name offer difficulty, and the only suggestion that can account for them is a compound of OE senget ‘a place cleared by burning’ and lēah ‘forest-glade or clearing’, perhaps
STAINCROSS (RYHILL, WINTERSETT)

linked by -ing. The name would have the same significance as St Chloe Gl (OE Sengetlege BCS 574) and Syntley Wo 36–7.

FERRY TOP, 1841 O.S., 1843 TA, the name of a peak south of Wintersett; probably from OE fergen ‘mountain’ (since ON ferja ‘ferry’ is impossible topographically). LAYCOCK WOOD, 1841 O.S., the surname Laycock (cf. Laycock (Oakworth) pt. vi infra), wudu.

LONG DAM LANE, Damend close, Damyngeclose, -pightell 1557 Surv, Long Dam 1843 TA, v. dammr, eng, pightel. Moorhouse Lane, the Mowrehouse 1472 TestLds, v. mør, hús.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1843 TA 439. Spellings dated 13 are Nost 34–35d, 1557 Surv, 1578, 1587 MinAcct 62, 72.


(b) Tharchel flatt 1557 (v. flat), Bernestoft 13 (the ME pers.n. Bern (OE Beorn or ON Bjorn), topt), le Calucroft 13 (v. calf, croft), le Chery yarde 1557 (v. chiri, geard), Cloughpightell 1557 (v. clöh ‘dell’, pightel ‘enclosure’), Farehilles 1578, 1587 (v. feor, hyll), Langemorcroft 13 (v. lang, mör, croft), Lawhill 13 (v. lágr ‘low’, hyll), Lytsterclose 1578 (ME litester ‘dyer’, perhaps as a surname, clos), Longfeld 1557 (v. lang, feld), Merotflat 13 (v. flat), Netherclose 1557, Rothenham pittes, -Pytts 1557, 1641 MinAcct 39 (v. pyt, cf. Rotherham 184 supra, doubtless used as a surname here), Scapelflat, -il13 (v. flat, the first el. may be connected with c.ModE scapple ‘to dress stone or wood’), Shawflatt 1557 (v. sceaga, flat), Stanifurlanges 13 (v. stänig, furlang), Wlueshill 13 (the ON pers.n. Úlfir or wulf, hyll), le Wollefhead close 1557 (possibly wull ‘wool’, feld).
ii. Hemsworth

**Hemsworth (103-4213)**

*Hameleswurde, Hilmeuword* 1086 DB

Hi-, Hymelews(o)rd(e), -wur(d(a) 12 Pont, 1193 P, e. 13 Nost 1od, 1301 Ebor, -wurde 1191 P, -w(u)rrth, -worth(e) c. 1190-1220 YCh 1593, 13 Nost 2od, YD x, 1247 Ebor, 1272 Ch, 1280 Ebor, 1296 WCR et freq to 1428 FA, Hymeliswrd, -wrth c. 1220 Pont, Himmelsworth 1316 Vill

Hemelsword 1137-9 (16) YCh 1492, Hemelesw(o)rrth(e) 1288, 1305 Ebor

Hymmelewth c. 1150 Nost 23d, Hymelworth 1242 Ebor

Hi-, Hymmleswortha 1188-1202 YCh viii, -w(o)rd(e) c. 1190-1220 YCh 1594, a. 1230 YD ii, 1245 YI, -w(o)rrth 13 YD x, 1230-40 Bodl 34, 1272 DodsN, 1319 YD x

Humelewth 1245 Pat

Hymesw(o)rrth 14 Linds, 1382 Test, 1430 YD vi, 1488 Test ii, 1587 WillY, Himisworth 1365 YD v

Hi-, Himmesworth 1334, 1371 FF, 1379 PT et passim to 1504 Arm,

Hymmysworth 1535 FF, 1539 YD viii

Hi-, Hymsworth(e) 1356, 1533 FF, 1541 NC Wills, 1546 YChant et passim to 1662 PRHms, Himsorth 1545 NC Wills

Hemmesworth 1431 YD x, 1526 FF, Hemmysworth 1524 WillY, 1536 FF

Hemsworth 1556, 1585 FF, 1598 SessR

'Hymel's enclosure', v. worð. For the OE pers.n. *Hymel* cf. Hemingfield 103 supra. The history of the form of the name is clear from the spellings: *Himeles-* was reduced to *Him(m)es-* in the fourteenth century and *Him(m)es-* was lowered to *Hemmes-* in the fifteenth. Of the early *Hem-* spellings one is from a late copy and the other two from Ebor are, like DB *Hameles-*, due to AN influence.

**Horncastle, Horne Castle, Hornecastell** 13, 1302 DodsN, 1557 WillY,

-cast' 1208-37 Nost 65d, -castell 1316 DodsN, Horncastell(l) 1379 PT (p), 1532 WillY, -castle 1615 YAS 78, 1. There is nothing in the situation of this farmstead to connect its name with OE horn in its topographical sense of 'a headland, a horn-shaped piece of land' (as it does in Horncastle L); horn is therefore doubtless used in this p.n. of 'a horn-like projection on a building, a gable end, a pinnacle',
and the name denotes ‘high-gabled house’ or the like (cf. EPN i, 261). v. castel. Horn Castle (Cowling) pt. vi infra has a different origin.

KINSLEY

Chineslai, -lei 1086 DB
Ki-, Kynneslay, -ley 13 YD x, l. 13 Arm, 1309 Nost 23d, 1317, 1329 YD x, 1334 FF et passim to 1556 WillY, Kynnsley 1244 DodsN
Ki-, Kyneslay, -le 1245 Yi, 1246 Ass 4d, l. 13 Nost 31d
Kenislay 1321 YD x
Ki-, Kynsley 1535 FF, 1822 Langd
‘Cyne’s forest-clearing’, from the OE pers.n. Cyne (Redin 121) and lēah.

NEWSTEAD, Newestede 1416 Pat, (the) Newstede 1427, 1461 DodsN, 1462 Test ii, 1499 Star, 1504 FF, -styde 1502 WillY, -stead(e) 1592 ib, 1604 FF. ‘New place’, v. niwe, stede.


VISSITT, By sessett, Byset Howse, Byset landes 1554 NCWills, Visit 1771 PRHms, Visit 1817 M, 1822 Langd. In all probability this name is from the surname Bissett (Reaney 34), but the change of initial B- to V- is unusual.


FIELD-NAMES

The spellings in (a) dated 1764 are Glebe, 1841 O.S. Spellings dated 1309 are Nost 24, 1605, 1614 MinAcct 33, 41, 1615, 1621 YAS 78, 1, 4. 1684 Glebe, and others dated without source are YD x.

(a) Coalpit close 1764 (Colepitlane 1331, v. col1, pytt), the Hospital Croft 1764, Hospital Whin covert 1841 (v. Hospitall 1664 PRHms, a hospital), Kingsley Carr 1817 M (v. Kinsley supra, kjarr ‘marsh’), the North Goyts 1764 (v. gota ‘a water channel’), Town Moor 1841.

(b) Archethyng 1482 (v. ping ‘property’, the first el. is probably a surname), le Bagourhouses 1309 (probably an early instance of e.ModE badger ‘a hawker, itinerant dealer’, v. hūs), the Bayte Royde 1621 (ON beit ‘pasture’, rod1 ‘clearing’), Baldewinhil 13 (the ME pers.n. or surname Baldwin, hyll),
Staincross (Hemsworth) 267

Barnehurstfield 1605 (v. bere-aern ‘barn’, hyrst ‘wood’, feld), Bessellmore 1574 Will Y (v. mör), Breckheoft (sic) 1331 (probably bréc ‘land broken up for cultivation’, croft), le Bretwelandis 13 (possibly an error for Brec-, v. bréc or brekka ‘slope’, land), le Burhys 13 (probably burg ‘burrow’), le Buttes 1331 (v. butte ‘an abutting strip of land’), Caswysgrewe (sic) 1321 (since this is the name of a road leading to Pontefract, the first el. may be caucie ‘causeway’), Cinderforlandis 13 (v. sinder ‘cinder’, the second el. is fore, land), Col(l)ierstih 1154-9© YCh 1590—I (ME colier ‘collier’, stig ‘path’), Cort(e)-dike, -dyke 1329, 1331 (possibly cort ‘short’, dic), Cord-, Cortland(e) 1331 (possibly corte ‘a short plot of ground’, cf. prec., land), Dedemanoke 1309 (‘dead man oak’), Deep Car (sic) 1364 Hnt ii, 424 (v. déop, kjarr ‘marsh’), Dobyrode 1454 (the ME pers.n. Dobbe, rod1 ‘clearing’), Dowdalefield 1614, Feldwelle 1331 (v. feld, wella), Flekewelleslatte (sic for -flatte) 1331 (v. wella, flat, the first el. may be ME fleke ‘a hurdle’, but the sense is uncertain), Lytelflythurst 1562 FF (possibly (ge)flit ‘dispute’, hyrst ‘wood’, denoting ‘woodland about which there was a dispute’, cf. Thereplandis infra), Fole flatts 1615 (v. folia ‘foal’, flat), Gillbrode 1454 (perhaps the ME pers.n. Gille, rod1 ‘clearing’), Grysepeghell 1454 (v. griss ‘a young pig’, pightel ‘enclosure’), le Halme 13 (v. hálh ‘nook of land’), Hylbertrode 1321, Ilberdroyde 1413 (the ME pers.n. Hil-, Ilbert (OG Hildiberht), rod’ ‘clearing’), Jakeryd 1458 (the ME pers.n. Jakke, rod1), Kinseley Upper Parke 1654 Wills (v. park), Lauerhende 13 (v. hlaford, ende), Leccecroft 1329, 1331 (v. croft), Lyttilacre 13 (v. lytel, æcer), Longeforlandis 13 (v. lang, fore, land), Mapel 1329 (v. mapel ‘maple’), Moulord 1615 (the pers.n. Mule (ON Múli, cf. Feilitzen 330), rod1), Nebberode 1309 (probably the ON byname Nebbi, rod1), Newroides 1614 (v. niwe, rod1), Nodestede 1412 (the first el. is probably a ME pers.n. Node (cf. William Nodeson of Hemsworth 1329, 1331 YD x, 98), v. stede), le Ortittes 1309 (v. 6ra2 ‘ore’, pyt), the Owller close 1684 (v. alor ‘alder’, clos), Prest(e)rodewelle 1329, 1331 (v. prêost, rod1, wella), Quarrells 1615 (v. quarrel ‘quarry’), Quenhammore 1309 (possibly cwên, hâm, mör), Ryecroft 13 (v. rýge, croft), le Rissiforelang 1329, Risseeurlong 1331 (v. risc ‘rush’, furlang), Rushe Close 1621 (v. risc, furlang), Solaybirkes 1309 (v. Scholeys supra, birki ‘birch’), Simwalls 1615 (the ME pers.n. Simme, wall), Swattodore 1615 (v. rod1), Therepleandis 13 (‘disputed lands’, v. préap, land, cf. Lytelflythurst supra), Thrurkelheude 1329 (the ON pers.n. Oörkell, hœalfod), Watterslak 1329, le Watryrslace 1331 (v. wæter, slakki ‘a hollow’), le Westmor(e) 13, 1413 (v. west, mör), Wetlandis 13 (v. wét ‘wet’, land), le Weteschaghfurlang 1331 (v. wét ‘wet’, sceaga ‘copse’, furlang), le Wolllay, Wollaybrig 1413 (cf. Woolley 287 infra, brycg), Wood-hole 1364 Hnt ii, 424, Yohkwelle forelang 1329, Yhickewelle 1331 (probably OE géoc2 ‘help, support’, wella, no doubt denoting ‘a helpful spring or well’).
iii. Felkirk

1. Brierley (103-4110)

_Breselai, -lie 1086 DB_.
_Brereleia, -ley, -lay 12 Brett, 13 YD xii, 236, 1279-81 QW, 1280 Ass 3, 1285 YI_.
_Brerelay, -lai, -leia, -ley 1194 P, l. 12 Nost 70d, 13 AD i, Nost 26, YD vii, 1225 Nost 71, 1254 YI, 1279 Ch et passim to 1589 FF_.
_Brirleye, -lay 1271 Ch, 1304 Pat_.
_Bryerley 1566 FF, Brearley 1588 WillY, Breireley 1623 FF_.

'Forest-glade or clearing amongst the briars', _v._ _brēr, lēah_, a p.n. found elsewhere in YW, usually as Brearley; cf. also Brerewell, Brier Butts f.n. _infra_ for other local names with 'briar'. The modern form is due to the influence of ModE _brier_, a form difficult to account for (cf. NED s.v.) and not found in literary sources before the sixteenth century; the two early spellings with _Brir-_ are therefore interesting and suggest that the raising of _brēr_ to _brir_ goes back to ME.

_Grimethorpe, Grimestorp l. 12 Nost 70d, l. 12 Arm, -thorp 1369 DodsN, Grynthorp 1535 VE, Grimethorp 1735 PRFrick, 1740 PRHms_.

'Grim's outlying farmstead', from the ON pers.n. _Grimr_, _porp_; cf. Grimethorpe _210 supra_.

_Ringstone Hill, Ringston(e) hill 1591, 1593 WillY, 1726 YDr, _v._ hring 'ring, circle', stān, and cf. Ringstone Edge iii, 58 _infra_. It is a prominent hill on the east of the township._

_Addie Bottoms, 19 (Rent book), _v._ _botm_.
_Brerewell Hill, _v._ _brēr, wella_.
_Brierley Common, 1841 O.S., cf. Top Common 1841 TA_.
_Brierley Lodge, 1841 O.S_.
_Brierley Manor, 1841 O.S_.
_Broad Lane, 1841 TA_.
_Carr Plant., cf. Upper Carr 1841 O.S., _v._ _kjarr_ 'marsh'._
_Cliff Lane, cf. Cliffe Close & Field 1841 TA, _v._ _clif_.
_COBLES WELL_.
_Flashes, Great Flashes 1841 TA, _v._ _flashe_ 'a swamp'.
_Foldhead Fm_.
_FOLLY HALL, Follyat Halle als_.
_Follyhall 1584 FF (possibly identical), Folly House 1771 M, from the surname _Folyot_ (originally a nickname 'foolish one'), later replaced by folie._
_Frickley Bridge, 1841 O.S_.
_Frickley Dike, cf. Dyke Royd 1841 TA, Frickley (89 _infra_). In the adjoining township of Clayton, _v._ _brycg, dic, rod_.
_Grimethorpe Green, 1841 O.S., _v._ _grēne_.
_HALL STEADS, 1841 TA, 'hall site', _v._ _hall, stede_; there are

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 TA 71, with some which are current (marked mod) and others from a local Rent Charge book (19).

(a) Anniss Butts, Bald Acre, Benn Carrs, Bessey Croft, Bind Hole 1841 O.S., Blue Butts, Bottom Leys mod, Bow Acre, Brick Garth (v. garðr 'yard'), Brier Butts, Brighty Lane Close, Broom Close & Hill, Burnt Hill, Calf Croft, Church Field mod, Clap Gate Close, Costard Tree, Couple Croft, Crabtree Close & Flatt, Croft, Cunny Clapper (v. coni 'rabbit', ME clapere (Fr clapier) 'a rabbit burrow'), Dam Close & Ing, Dell mod (v. dell), Dial Close & Croft (v. dial 'sun dial'), Ellers, Fiddling Croft, Flatts 19, Gamble Royds, Gilderscrook (possibly the surname Gilder, krókr), Gospel Thorn (ib 19, mod, 'thorn where the gospel was read when beating the bounds', cf. Gospel Thorn ii, 80 infra), Great Holmes (v. holmr 'water-meadow'), Guggle Road, Hanging Bank (v. hangende 'steep'), Helley Hill, High Field, Hollins mod (v. holegn 'holly'), Hower close, Ing, Kiln Field, Laith Close (v. hlāða 'barn'), Lamas 19, Far, Long, Low & Upper Lea (v. læah), Long Birks, Long Ing, Long Land, Long Royd, Manney Close, Manor Leys, Mapple Acre, Mawkin Butts (the ME fem. pers.n. Malkin, butte), Mill Field, Mill Pond 19, Oak Royd, Owlers (v. alor 'alder'), Ox Close, Park Close & Gate (cf. Breerle Parke 1543 Leland, v. park), Pighill (v. pightel 'enclosure'), Pit Hill, Rein mod (v. reinn 'boundary strip'), Rye Hill Flat, Shire Oaks (v. scir² 'bright', òc), Skiers (cf. Skier's Hall 112 supra), South or Sow Croft, Stack Thorn, Stocking Royd (v. stoccing, rod¹), Tansea Croft, Tanyard Croft, Thistley Close, Thorns (ib 19, mod), White Croft, Will Croft, Willow Garth, Wisely Flatt.

(b) Cuningeshage 13 YD xii, 236 (ME coning 'rabbit', v. coni, sceaga 'copse', cf. Coney Shaw 273 infra), Fayrhome 1438 Brett (v. fæger, possibly holmr), Fasham 12 Brett, Gateshadyls 1438 ib (ME gate-shadel 'a cross-roads').

2. Havercroft (103–3914)

Hauer-, Havercroft(e) 1155–70 YCh 1729, l. 12, 13 Nost (freq), 1281, 1287 YI, 1316 Vill et passim to 1615 FF, Hauercroft 1191 P
(p). This name occurs elsewhere in YW as a f.n., and the first el. could be either OE hæfer, ON hafr ‘he-goat’ or OE hæfera, ON hafri ‘oats’; the latter is perhaps more likely as croft ‘enclosure’ is often used with crop names (as in the common Ryecroft), whilst hæfer is not common in p.ns.

COLD HIENDLEY, Hindelei(a) 1086 DB, Hinde-, Hyndelay, -leg, -ley 13 Nost 70, 1252 FF (p), Indelay 1316 Vill, K-, Cold(e)hind(e)lay, -ley 13 YD vii, c. 1254 Nost 75, 1319 YD xii, 257, 1483 Nost 69d, Cald- 1297 YI, Could- 1603 FF, Cold(e)hend(e)ley 1405, 1457 Brett, 1483 Nost 69d, 1535 VE, Could- 1577 WillY, Cold(e)hindley, -hynd- 1431 WB, 1531, 1584 FF, Coldheindley 1612 FF. ‘Hind glade’, v. hind, leah. ‘Cold’ (v. cald) from its bleak, exposed position, to distinguish it from South and Upper Hiendley 271 infra. On the later spellings with Hend- cf. Phonol. § 22.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 TA 197, 1843 TA 106.


(b) Whenegrene yate 1536 Test vi (v. gréne², geat).

3. SOUTH HIENDLEY (103–3912)

Hindelea, Indelie 1086 DB, Hi-, Hyndelei, -leg, -ley(a), -lay 13 YD i, Hy 3 BM et freq to 1368 FF, (South-) 1465 WillY, 1536 FF, Suthindelai, -hynde- l. 12, 13 Nost 70d, Sowth-, Southyndley 1493, 1508 YD x, 1583 FF, Hendelay 1396 YD vii, 1402 FA, Southhendley 1428 YD x, Sowthendley 1585 FF, South Heanley 1641 Rates, South Hindley 1666 Visit. v. Cold Hiendley 270 supra.

FELKIRK

Felechirc(h)a, -e, 1119–47 Nost 73, c. 1130–40 YCh 1466, 1252 Ebor, c. 1254 Nost 75, -kircha 1121–7 YCh 1428, Felachircha 1127 Nost 7d
Felkirke, -kyrk(e), -a 1170–85 YCh 1538, e. 13 BM, 13 YD i, 1215 ChR, 1225 Nost 71 et freq to Ed i ib 11d, -kerk 1280 Ch
Felkirk, -kyrk(e) 1289 Ebor, 1291 Tax, 14 Sawl 193d et passim to 1558 FF
Feldkirk 1362 Nost 27

‘Church built of planks’, v. fjol (also in Fell Beck (Bishopside) pt. v infra), kirka. Felkirk, though not a township, gave its name to the parish; it stands in the centre of the parish at a crossroads.

UPPER HIENDLEY, Parua Hyndelay l. 12 Nost 149, Indelay 1316 Vill, Hendelay 1400 YD vii, Overhindley 1623 FF. v. Cold Hiendley 270, South Hiendley supra.

HODROYD HALL, Hoderode 1143–54 YCh 1664, 1154 Nost 17d et freq to 1298 YD x, Oderode 13 YD vii (p), Hodderod 1522 WillY, Hodrod(e) 1428 YD x, 1546 YChant, Hoytroyde 1548 FF, Hodroyd(e) 1597 FF, 1665 Visit, -roid 1625 FF, Hoth(royd) Hall 1817 M. ‘Hoda’s clearing’, v. rod¹. The OE pers.n. Hoda is not recorded independently, but it appears in the OE p.n. hodan hlæw BCS 899, 1121, and Hodenhoe Hrt 167, and as a strong form Hod(d) in Hoddesden Hrt 228. The ME surname Hod(d)e is fairly common in YW (WCR passim).

Field-names

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 TA 71.


(b) Cragge place 1396 YD vii (v. cragge, place), (le) Hesp(e)-, Espey(h)erd 1396, 1400 ib (v. æspe ‘aspen’, geard).

4. Shafton (103–3911)

Sceptun, -tone 1086 DB, Scafton(a), -tun 1155–70 YCh 1533–4, 1170–85 ib 1538, 13 Nost 62d, 1230 P (p), Scafton(a) 12 Brett, 1165–80 YCh 1535, 13 AD i et freq to 1379 PT, Shafton l. 13 Arm, 1345 FF, 1428 YD x et passim to 1586 WillY. ‘Farmstead marked by a pole’ or possibly ‘one made of poles’, v. sceaft, tün. Names of this
type are difficult to interpret exactly, and similar ambiguity exists with p.n.s. such as Rounton YN 217, Stapleton ii, 65 infra (cf. EPN i, 266, ii, 146, s.v. hrung, stapol, etc.).


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 TA 71.


(b) Blindewelle 12 Brett (v. blind ‘hidden’, wella), Gresilandes 12 ib (‘grassy lands’, v. gærs, -ig, land), Kyrkeker 12 ib (v. kirkja, kjarr ‘marsh’).

iv. Royston

The townships of Monk Bretton and Carlton are now part of the County Borough of Barnsley (302 infra).

1. Monk Bretton (103–3608)

Bret(t)one 1086 DB, Breton(a), -tun 12 Pont, c. 1154 Brett, Hy 2 (1230) Ch, BM, 1154–71 YCh 1671, 1155–8 ib 1451, 1180–1200 ib 1546, 1186 Brett et passim to 1428 FA, (Munk(e)-) 1225 Nost 71, 1281 Ebor, 1300 Baild et freq to 1430 Test ii, (Monk(e)-) 1300 Ebor, 1354 FF, 1371 Ch et freq to 1477 YD viii, (-Monachorum) 1317 Pat, 1351 FF et freq to 1466 YD iii, (Muncke-) 1562 FF, (Mounck-) 1651 WillY Britton 1230 Ebor, (Monk-) 1433 YD x

Monk(e)burton 1530 Test v, 1535 VE, 1565 FF, Mounkburton 1567 Dep, Munckeburton 1591 WillY Burton als. Bretton als. Muncke Bretton als. Muncke Burton als. Burton Monachorum 1607 FF
'Farmstead of the Britons', v. Brettas (gen.pl. Bretta), tūn, and cf. Burton Salmon pt. iv infra, where the metathesised form Burton has persisted, as it has done in some minor names infra. On the Britons who gave their name to these places as well as Birkby pt. iv, West Bretton ii, 99 infra, v. Introd. The affix 'Monk' (v. munuc) distinguishing it from West Bretton refers to the monks of Bretton Priory.

LUND WOOD, Lunda c. 1145–59 YCh 1666, c. 1154 Brett, Hy 2 (1230) Ch, 1154–8 YCh 1451, c. 1160 Pont, 1200 Brett, Londa 1227 ib, bosc' voc' le high lunde 1541 MinAcct. v. lūndr 'a small wood'. This was the original name of Monk Bretton Priory.

FIELD-NAMES

Spellings dated 12 are Pont, 13, 1294, 1444, 1467 Brett, 1538 AOMB, 1541 MinAct, 1581 BM, 1588 Dep, 1591 Comm.


(b) Agelay croft 1541, 1581 (v. croft), Akedene 13 (‘oak valley’, v. ác, denu), Anmeston Crymble 1541 (v. crymel ‘a small piece of land or water’, the first el. may be a surname from Anston 147 supra), Brawell sikes 1541 (possibly bráð, wella, sic), Bromcliffe 1294 (v. bróm, clif), Burton Common 1591, Burton more 1591 (v. mór), Choksthorpe 13 (v. porp), Constablebutts 1444 (v. conestable, butte), Crimble 12 (v. crymel), Dernderode 1538, 1541 (v. R. Dearne (in RNs.), rod1 ‘clearing’), Dodraweleese 1538 (v. raw, lès, the first el. is probably the ME pers.n. Dodde), Dodrodinges et aliud claus’ voc’ Dodrodasses 1541 (v. prec., rod1, eng, mæd), Esshetoftes 1538, 1541 (v. æsc, topt), Ouer-, Nethergaddyng wood(e) 1538, -inge- 1541 (v. wudu), Gamilwelrodhede 1444 (the ON pers.n. Gamall, wella, rod1, hæafod), Gertheston 13, Gerston henges 1294 (probably of the same origin as Garriston YN 269; the ON fem. pers.n. Gerðr, gen. Gerðar, suggested there, is unlikely, and both p.ns. are most probably ON gerðis-tún ‘a garden’; v. eng), the Hagg(e) 1538, 1541 (v. hogg, dial. hagg ‘a copse’), Halrenesrebella 12 Pont, Hathelwelmor 1294 (cf. Haddlesey pt. iv infra, v. wella, mór), Hesilhirst 1444 (‘hazel wood’, v. hæsel, hyrst), Hesilwelrode 1444 (v. hæsel, wella, rod3), Hokynhil 13 (v. ácen, hyll), Howlgraywes, -greives 1591 (v. höll1, græfe ‘copse’), Holgree 1541 (possibly höll ‘hollow’, ME gree ‘a step’), (le) Horsecarr 1541 (v. hors, kjarr ‘marsh’), Hungryehill 1538, Hungrye Hilles 1541 (v. hungrig, hyll), Ingle 1538, Yngle 1541 (possibly dial. ingle ‘a domestic fire’, later ‘a nook, corner’, but cf. Ingleton pt. vi infra), Jenkin Carre 1588 (the ME pers.n. or surname jenkin, kjarr ‘marsh’), Lammeroda 12 (probably lamb, rod1 ‘clearing’), Lethevetrode 1294 (probably the OE pers.n. Léofgeat or the fem. Léofgyð, rod1), Ling-, Lynghill 1444, 1538, 1541, 1684 WharnSurv 71 (v. lyng ‘heather’, hyll), Malkinyarda 1541 (the ME fem. pers.n. Malkin, geard), Meresbrok 1154-9 YCh 1665, Meeresbrooke, Mearesbroke 1591 (‘boundary stream’, v. (ge)mære, brôc), Midelon c. 1206 Bodl (Douce 60, v. middel, tûn), Okecroft 1444 (v. ác ‘oak’, croft), Peeseroede 1538, 1541 (v. pise ‘pease’, rød2 ‘rood of land’), Pighellez, pighills 1444 (v. pightel ‘enclosure’), Rauf Royde 1541 (the ME pers.n. Ralf, Rauf, rod1), le Schelegrene 1294 (v. scèla ‘a hut’, græne3), Shepeyngesike 1444 (v. sceap, eng, sic), Sighro(y)de 1467 (perhaps ON Siggi, rod1), Sikeroide 1541 (if not identical with prec., v. sic, rod1), Sixtrode 1444 (v. rod1), Smallwelflatte 1541 (v. smæl ‘narrow’, wella, flat), Snaperoade 1444 (v. snæp ‘boggy ground’ or snæp ‘poor pasture’, rod1), Staybrigge (sic) 1541 (v. steinn, brycg), Tindolles 1541 (v. tén ‘ten’, dál ‘share of common land’), Tunstall 1392 Bodl 446 (v. tün-stall), Turneng 1444 (‘round meadow’, v. trun, eng), Waterbuts 1444 (v. wæter, butte), Wellescloise 1591 (v. wella, clos).
2. Carlton (103–3610)


Athersley Wood, Hattirslay 1379 PT (p), Ethersley 1591 Comm 13, 1684 WharnSurv 71, Edersley, Tedersley 1591 Comm, probably ‘Æthered’s forest-glade’, from the OE pers.n. Æðē(l)rēð and ðēah.

New Laithes (lost), Nevelaythys 1377 Baild, (grang’ voc’) Newlaithes 1541 MinAcct, 1656 WillS, 1822 Langd, Newlathes 1665 Visit. ‘New barns’, v. niwe, hlāða. The name occurs elsewhere in YW.

St Helen’s FM, St Ellens 1817 M, named from Saynt Helene chapple 1541 MinAcct, Seynt Helyns Chappell 1544 ib (which was a house of the Prior of Monk Bretton and later a jointure house of the Wortleys, cf. Hnt ii, 395) and Sentellingewell 1591 Comm 13, St. Hellen wells 1728 YDr, which was, according to Dodsworth a place of pilgrimage; there are several wells and springs dedicated to St Helen in YW.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1845 TA 87. Spellings dated 13, 1352 are Brett, 1541, 1544 MinAcct, 1591 Comm 13, 1684 WharnSurv 71.

(a) Beckett Croft, Bedlam Close, Berkin Royd (Birkin Royd 1684, v. bircen, rod1), Far & Near Blacker (Blakcarringe), Blaker 1541, v. blæc, kjarr ‘marsh’), Black Moor, Calf Lands, Carr Furlong, Chicken Royd, Church Croft & Royd, Nearest & Upper Coldwell (Caldwelleflait c. 1200 YCh iii, 432 n, Cold Wells 1684, v. cald, wella), Crabtree Close (ib 1684, v. crabbe, tréow, perhaps as a surname, clos), Crawshaw Croft (‘crow wood’, v. cræwe, sceaga), Cross Flatt, Damstead (v. dammr, stede), Dun Close, Far Flatts (possibly leg Foure flattes 1541, v. fëower ‘four’, flat), Francis Royd, Glossop Ing (ib 1684, Glossop as a surname, eng), Hall Flatt, Hemroyd (ib 1684, Enmrode 1444 Brett, v. rod1), Horse Pools, King Croft, Lingerleys, Long Lands, Long Shutt (dia. shut ‘a division of land’), Nine Lands (Ing) (the ix landes 1541, v. nigon, land), Ouson Syke, Outgang (v. út-gang ‘exit’), Owler Close (v. alor ‘alder’, clos), Ox Close, Peter Close, Peterfoot (ib 1684, Petherwait 1466 YD iii, probably ME peddere ‘pedlar’, vað, cf. Peterfoot 286 infra), Raven Royd (ib 1684, v. hræfn ‘raven’, perhaps as a pers.n., rod1 ‘clearing’), Roystone Carr Side & Ing (v. Royston 284 infra, kjarr, eng), Rye Croft (Ricroft 13, v. rýge, croft), Salter Oak (Salter oake 1684, v. saltere, ãc), Sheep Bridge (Sheep bridges 1684, v. sceap, brycg), Simon Royd, Skid Carr (Skidd Carr 1684, probably ON skin a skid, a billet’, kjarr ‘marsh’; the first el. may be used in some such sense as ‘skid (for crossing marshy ground)’ or ‘fence’ as in the ON compound skid-gardr), Skyars (Shiers Close 1684, cf. Skier’s Hall 112 supra, here used as a surname, v. clos), Smally Flatts, Stoney Royd, Town Ing (cf. le Townefeld 1541, v. tún, feld, eng), Willow Holt, Wind Mill Field.

(b) le Barkehowse (domus tannar’) 1541 (‘the tan house’, from ME bark ‘bark (for tanning)’, hús, cf. le Tannehous infra), Birkales c. 1200 YCh 1819 (‘the town shares of common land’, v. bŷ (gen.sg. býjar), dál), Buttesclose als. Bothesclose 1541 (v. butte, bót, clos), Carleton more 1591 (v. mór), Carletonshethe, -shathe 1541, 1544 (v. sceðò ‘a boundary, a cross-roads’, cf. R. Sheaf RNs.), Charun Close 1684, Cutyeyrde 1541 (v. cut ‘a water-channel’, geard), Eilfidebrige c. 1200 YCh 1819 (the OE fem. pers.n. Ælfhild (cf. Feilitzen 175), brycg, and cf. foll.), Elwedwik close 1541 (probably the pers.n. of prec. and wic), le flatt voc’ Eshett 1541 (v. æscett ‘a clump of ash-trees’), Feliceland 1352 YD ii (the pers.n. Felix, land), Fewell flatte 1541, Garnerodemede 1541 (the surname Garner, rod1, mæd), Grassley 1541 (v. gãrs ‘grass’, láeh),
Gressecroft 1541 (v. gær, croft), Haveynge 1541 (v. eng), Hason Sykes 1684 (v. sic), Hayebutters 1541 (v. (ge)haeg 'enclosure', butte 'abutting strip of land'), Lambecroft 1541 (v. lamb, croft), le Leghe, little Legh 1541 (v. lēah 'clearing'), Lemmanrode 1532 (ME lēofman, lemman 'lover', rod'), Littlebrode 1352 (v. lytel, rod'), Midehopflat 13 (probably a surname from Midhope supra, flat), Mikillinge 1636 MinAcct 35 ('great meadow', v. micel, eng), Muck Dam 1684 (v. muk 'muck', dammr), the olde Felde Knole 1541 (v. ald, feld, cnoll), le Rode sprynge 1541 (v. rod', spring), Rugheye 1541 ('rough enclosure', v. rūh, (ge)hg), Sallow Close 1684 (v. salh 'willow', clos), Segetfeld 1541 (perhaps e.ModE sedged 'overgrown with sedge', feld), le Tannehous (domus tannar') 1544 (cf. le Barkehowse supra), Well letten Nooke 1684, sartum quod fuit Westmundi c. 1200 YCh 1819 (on the pers.n. Westmund, cf. Westnall 228 supra), le Wro 1366 YD i (v. vrá 'nook of land').

3. CHEVET (102-3415) [tjivit]

Ceve, Ceuet 1086 DB
Chi-, Chyuet, -v- 1153–60 Nost 14, 1177–1200 YCh 1516, 1714, 1190–1200 Bodl 99, 13 YD vii, c. 1210 Pont, 1230 Ebor, Pont, 1230–40 Bodl 100, 1233 BM, 1240–50 Bodl 101, 1243 Fees (p), 1251 Ass, 1252 FF, YD x, 1298 WCR (p), 1317 YD viii
Chyuit 13 YD vii
Chyvet 1233 Ebor, 1360 Brett
Schuet, Schyuet 13 YD viii, 1297 LS (p)
Chevet, -u- 1244 YI, 1305 DodsN, 1316 Vill, 1318 YD viii, 1342 FF, 1363 DodsN, Cheuete 1353 YD viii, Chevet 1534 FF
Chevet 13, 1332 YD vii, 1379 PT
Chift(e) 1291 Tax, 1348 YD viii, Cheft 1322 ib vii, Chieft 1328 WCR (p), Chyffte, Chyffet 1367 YD viii, Cheyft 1382 ib
Chete 1377 YD viii, 1402 FA, 1404 WillY, 1424 YD viii et freq to 1573 YD vii, Chet 1408 YD vii, 1467 ib viii, Chett 1530 Visit, 1540 FF
Cheytt 1529 YD viii, Cheite 1547 ib, 1547 ib x
Cheeet(e) 1530 DodsN, 1599 FF, 1641 Rates, 1658 Pick, (als. Chivet als. Chevet) 1616 FF
Chyett 1564 Visit
Chivit 1709 WMB

Apart from the DB spellings (which appear to have e by AN influence), all the early spellings down to the thirteenth century point to an early ME Chivet, and the somewhat later Chevet forms probably represent the later ME lengthening of short i to ë in the
open syllable; this form Chèveet was reduced to Chete, Cheet; the two spellings with initial Sch- for Ch- are AN (cf. IPN 113), whilst Chewet has -v- for medial -v-, as in words like newt from OE efete. The spellings Chifte, etc., have a reduced form of the suffix, whilst the latest spellings Chytt, Chivit reflect the final raising of ME ē to i in the modern period (cf. Phonol. § 17). The phonological history of the name therefore suggests that the later OE etymon was Cifet (Cyfet must be excluded because the palatalised Ch- would not have occurred before the original back-vowel implied by the i-mutated y). The name may be connected with Cheviot (Nb 44), but the latter has a different suffix, as shown by such spellings as Chiuet 1181 P, Chyvietismores 1244 Ch, Chivyet 1251 Cl, etc.; an unidentified place in Bury (La), Langschevet 13 Brett, would appear to be identical with Chevet.

There is no village of Chevet, but the dominating feature of the local landscape is the long broad ridge on which Chevet Hall stands. Goodall connects the name with Welsh cefn ‘back, ridge’ (cf. Chevin (Otley) pt. iv infra), presumably with a root *kemn- and the suffix -et which occurs in certain Brit r.ns. and p.ns. like Kennet Brk, Dent pt. iv infra, etc. Whilst this is likely enough topographically, we should have to assume, not only the lenition of -m- to -v- (which is probable in YW), but also the OWelsh raising of Brit e to i before the nasal as in OW Dimet from Brit *Demet- (cf. Jackson 278), and that Brit cemêt- is a possible reduction of cemnêt. The name would mean something like ‘the ridge’.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1848 TA 95. Spellings dated 13, 1287, 1314, 1319, 1408 are YD vii; others dated without source are YD viii.

(a) Bath Close, Batty Wells, Birk Ing, Broom Close, Brown Close, Chapel Close (cf. Chapelfeld 1432, v. chapel, clos, feld), Chevet Moor, Crooks (Crok, Littel-, Schortecrok 13, le Crokes 1547, v. krókr ‘crook, bend’), Cross Close,
Deer Leys, Denton High Field, East Moor, Hall Ing (Halleynges 1382, v. Chevet Hall supra, eng), High Field, North Royds (Short Northrodis 13, v. norð, rod¹ ‘clearing’), Open Leys 1841 O.S., Ox Close, Rye Close, Sheep Close.

(b) Adamker 13, 1348, Adam Carre 1432 (the pers.n. Adam, kjarr ‘marsh’), Adamero de 13, Adamrode 1348 (v. prec., rod¹ ‘clearing’), Aylsirode 1348 (the ME pers.n. Aylsi (OE Ēfelsige, cf. Feilitzen 187), rod¹), le Balke 13 (v. balca ‘ridge’), Betonland 1382 (the surname Beton, land), Bradelaygate 13, Bradley 1348 (v. brād, lēah, gata), (Ch)ristianrode 1348, 1384, Cristeanrode 1432 (the ME pers.n. Christian, rod¹), Cuttelone croft 1317 (v. cut ‘a water-channel’, lane, croft), Deconrode 1432 (ME deken ‘deacon’, rod¹), Drahstaewel 1348 (v. drag ‘a slope, a portage, wella, -stæe- is obscure but may stand for -scaeg-, v. sceaga ‘copse’), le Drihalges 1348 (v. dtjærge dry’, halh ‘nook of land’), End furlangs 1348 (v. ende, furlang), le Estfeld 1432 (v. east, feld), Lefall 1348 (v. le, fall ‘felling of trees, clearing’), le flat 1319 (v. flat), le Grene 1317 (v. grêne²), Gryndihoteland 1382 (cf. Thomas Gryndelnote of Cheuet 1348 YD viii, v. land), Hahethornstube 13 (v. hagu-porn ‘hawthorn’, stubb ‘stump’), le Hardheng 1348, Hardying 1432 (v. heard, eng), le Heybalke 1317, le Hegbalk 1319 (v. hēah, balca ‘ridge’), le Kirkefeld 13 (v. kirkja, feld), Lanegate(clif) 1287 (v. lane, gata, clif), (le) Latheclif 13, 1287, 1348 (v. hlaoa barn’, clif), le Milnwel 1348 (v. myln, wella), le Nuhengthorne 1348 (v. niwe, eng, porn), Northwode 1428, le Greate Norwoode 1547 (v. noro, wudu), Oliue yerd 1317 (v. geard), Southfeld 1431 (v. lytel, lang, feorðung ‘a quarter’), Malinrod 1348 (the ME pers.n. Malin, rod¹), le Mere 13, Mererflat 1287, le Merflat 1342 (v. mere ‘pool’, flat), le Milnwel 1348 (v. myln, wella), le Nost 65d, -wrda 1200 Brett, le -wrd (v. munuc, place), le Greate-, Little new close 1547, le Nuwenghorne 1348 (v. niwe, eng, porn), Northwoode 1428, le Greate Norwoode 1547 (v. norð, wudu), Oliew yerde 1317 (v. geard), Oswaldmersche 13 (the OE pers.n. Oswald, merse), Southfeld 1431 (v. sīð, feld), le Stok-, Stockecroft 13, 1240–50 Bodl 101 (v. stocc, croft), Stubbes 13 (v. stubb ‘stump’), le thre grenes 1348 (v. præo, grêne²), le Westfeld 1314 (v. west, feld), Wolpitt 1348 (v. wulf, pytt).

4. CUDWORTH (103–3808)

Cutheworth(e), -wrth 12 Brett, 13 YD i, 1274 WCR, 1298 YD x, 1302 ib vii et freq to 1342 AD i, Cutheworth 1346, 1354 AD i, ii Cudeuurdia(m) 1180–90 YCh 1540, l. 12 Nost 65d, -wrd 1200 Brett, -wrth(e) 1200–14 YCh 1793, 1233, 1268 Ebor Chudeworda 1186 Brett Cuthuurdhe 1208–37 Nost 65d, -wrd 13 AD ii, -w(o)yth 1333 ib, 1418 YI Coothew(o)yth(e) 13 AD i, 1260–80 Bodl 44, 1329 FF, 1331 Ass 5, 1366 YD i et passim to 1434 AD iii, -worne 1297 YI, Cootheworth 1363 Edmunds, Couthworth 1395 Brett Cottecoworth 1259 Ass Cotworth 1346 AD ii Cudworth 1371 Brett, 1559 FF
STAINCROSS (CHEVET, CUDWORTH) 281

‘Cūda’s enclosure’, from the OE pers.n. Cūda (Redin 46), with vowel shortening in ME, and worō. The pers.n. sometimes had the form Cuda in OE (Redin 62).

LOWER CUDWORTH, Nether Cudeworth 1402 BM, Nether Cudworth 1614 FF. ‘Nether’ (v. neoōera) to distinguish it from UPPER CUDWORTH, Ower Cudworth 1451 Brett, Over Cudworth 1528 ib, 1556, 1614 FF, v. uferra ‘upper’.

Pen Hill Lane, Penihal 13 AD i, Peniale 14 ib iii, Long & Short Penhill 1845 TA, probably denoting ‘nook of land worth a penny’, v. pening, halh. In 1308 WCR ii, 86 ff, amounts are given for taking over the lord’s wasteland and the price varied from 1d. to 8d. an acre; such a name as Pen Hill might have arisen from some such payment, as well as from the payment of an annual rent of a penny.

Sid Cop, Settecoppeslay l. 12 Nost 7od, Sedecop 1350 Brett, Schortsetcop 1451 ib, (Far) Sidcop 1845 TA. v. set-copp ‘seat-shaped hill’; this p.n., Sackup Lane 318, Setcopp (Spofforth) and Set Cop (Kearby) pt. v infra are further examples of this common compound found in such p.ns. as Sidcup K 18. Here also it is the name of a hill (cf. also Cophills f.n. infra).


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1845 TA 122. Spellings dated l. 12, e. 13 are Nost 65d, 70d, 1541 MinAcct, and others dated without source are Brett.


(b) Ailsitorp 12, Aylsithrop 1350 (OE Æpelsige, þorp, cf. Aylirode 280 supra), Balderode 14 AD iii (probably an OE pers.n. Bald, as in Balsford Wo 187, Baldslow Sx 534, rod³), Barleland 1370 (v. bærlic ‘barley’, land), Clay, Schortclay 1350, (le) Long(e)clay 13 AD i, 1350 (v. cλāg ‘clayey place’), Cloghes 1350 (v. cλōn ‘a dell’), Cuthworthesy 13 (v. by, EPN i, 69), Dandecrosse, -keres 13 AD i, 1350 (v. cro, kjarr), Dunnell flat 1541, Le Fernileghs 1361 (v. fearnig, leāh), Hagle 1. 12, Hanganclyff 1350, Hyngandbank 1451
SAIN ROSS (CUrrGH, NC ICI -N.  
le Kyrketoftes 14 AD i (v. kirkja, topt 'enclosure'), le Longspyr  
le Milnestorht 13 AD vi (v. myln, stór 'plantation'), le Morlandes 13 AD i (v. mör, land), Moseleia 12 (v. mos 'marsh'), leh, cf. Moseley ii, 48 infra), le Northesikes 13 AD i, Northsyke 1350 (v. norð, sic 'stream'), Ossett closeynges 1541 (probably a surname from Ossett ii, 188 infra, clos, eng), Pyke Close 1541, Seghesyke 14 AD iii (v. secg 'sedge', sic), (le) Toftes, le Toftegate 13 AD i, 1350 (v. topt 'enclosure', gata), Ueggekastel e. 13 (this would seem to be a compound of ON veggr 'wall' (used in names of ancient works like Stanwick YN 296), and castel 'fortification', but the allusion is not known), le Westhaghe 13 AD i (v. west, haga 'enclosure').

5. NOTTON (102-3413)

Notone, Nortone 1086 DB

Notton', Notton(a) 1170-1205 YCh 1713-15, c. 1180 Bodl 98, 13 AD i, Brett, 1230 Pont, 1234 FF, 1246 Ass 30d, 1249 YI et passim to 1610 FF

Nocton 1186 P (p), 1230 Ebor, 1259 Ass

'Wether-sheep farm', v. hnoc, tūn. A similar development of -ct- to -tt- (perhaps partly due to confusion of c and t in medieval writing) occurs in Brotton YN 142.

APPLEHAIGH, Adbalde(s)hage 1180-90 Bodl 98, 1195-1217 YCh 1649, Adbaldehac 13 Brett, Adboldhagh 1444 ib, Hablyllehaghe 1557 WillY, Appleday 1560 FF, 1822 Langd, 1843 TA, Apyllhaeght 1582 WillY, Aboldhaghe 1610 FF, Applehaigh 1841 O.S. 'Adbald's enclosure', v. haga. The pers.n. is OE Æadbald.

BUSHCLIFF HO, Burreslf 13 YD vii (p), Bursclive 1258 Ch, Boresclive l. 13 BM, Busclif(f) 1409 Test i, 1414 YI, Burghescliff 1424 Rent, Bushcliff Wood 1841 O.S. The identification is not altogether certain, but seems probable. There are f.ns. Burrs in the neighbouring townships of Havercroft (270 supra) and Woolley (288 infra), which are probably dial. burr 'a rabbit burrow' (v. burg). The first el. of Bushcliff is probably the same. 'Rabbit-burrow's bank', v. clif. For reduction of -rs- to -s-, cf. Royston 284 infra; Bush- is a late analogical substitution for Bus-.

West Riding of Yorkshire


Field-Names

The principal forms in (a) are 1843 TA 306. Spellings dated 1444 are Brett.


(b) Cram[t]ona a. 1200 YCh 1714, Hullerode l. 12 Pont (v. hyll, rod1 ‘clearing’), Kymancroft 1444 (possibly ‘cows’ man enclosure’ from cy plur. of cû, mann, croft), Lawdogrode 1444 (v. rod1), Ravensacre c. 1190 Bodl 98, c. 1200 YCh 1649 (the OE pers.n. Hrafn or ON Hrafn, æcer), Segerstan thinge 1544 MinAcct (v. secrestein ‘sacristan’, ping ‘property’), Spetill crosse 1444 (v. spitel ‘hospital’, cros).

6. Royston (102–3511) [roiston]

Rorestun(e), -ton(e), 1086 DB, 1154 Brett, 1155–9 YCh 1668, 1159–71 ib 1678, 1161 Pont, 1172–81 YCh 1679, 1200, e. 13 Brett, 13 YD x, 1233 BM et passim to 1300 Ebor, 1366 YD i, 1428 FA, Roristun 1186 Brett, 13 YD vii
STAINCROSS (NOTTON, ROYSTON)

Roston
1268 Ebor, 1316 Vill, 1334 FF, 1342, 1349 Brett, 1357 YD i, 1363 FF, 1379 PT et freq to 1466 YD iii
Ruston
1409 DiocV, 1422 YD vii, 1435 Brett et passim to 1531
Test iv
Rois-, Royston(e)
1411 Brett, 1417 YD iii, 1552 WillY, 1557 FF, 1579 Dep et passim to 1662 PRThl
Ruyston
1539, 1565 FF
Roustone
1579 Dep, Roistone als. Rowestone 1608 FF

Royston has been derived, like Ruston YE 94, from the ON pers.n. Hróarr (Goodall, Moorman s.n.); this assumes the simplification of Hróarr to Rór-, as in late OE Rold (BCS 1052, DB) from ON Hróaldr; since, however, the latter pers.n. usually appears in ME as Roald (cf. Björkman, NP 69, ZEN 69) and Hróarr might therefore be presumed to become Roar, Royston and Ruston should be derived from an OE Hrör (from hrör ‘active, strong’) which Ekwall proposes also for Rorrington Sa. On the later dial. form Royston cf. Phonol. § 28. ‘Hrór’s farmstead’, v. tún.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1845 TA 340. Spellings dated 1541 are MinAcct, 1635 Comm 64, 1650 ParlSurv 40, 1684, 1689 Glebe, and others Brett.

(a) Apple Haigh Syke (Appledosyk (sic) 1635, v. Applehaigh 283 supra, sic ‘stream’), Barnet Royd (v. bærnet, rod1 ‘clearing made by burning’), Brambles (v. brëmel), Broad Ing (v. brád, eng), Far & Near Carrs (v. kjarr ‘marsh’), Coldwell (v. cald, wella), Cross Gate Nook, Cusworth Croft,
Dooles (v. dāl ‘share of the common land’), Dove Hills, Dyat Ings, Goodly Croft, Grass Carrs (v. geers, kjarr), Grimble (Grimball 1684), Hallfield, Harper Hill, Humple, Kilbuck Close & Field (Little Kill-buck 1684), Lee Close, Low Croft, Low Moor 1772 EnclA 143, Lunns, Millgate Close (Milnegate 13, v. myln, gata), Monk Dam (Munche Damme 1650, v. munuc, dammr, named from the monks of Monk Bretton Priory, which had land here), Peterfoot (Pedyrwath 1409, Petterfoote 1635, this doubtless refers to the same feature as Peterfoot in the neighbouring township of Carlton 277 supra, from ME peddere ‘pedlar’ and vað ‘ford’), Pick Hill, Pinfold Croft (v. pynd-fald, croft), Pit Close, Rail Close, Robin Hood, Round Ing, Rye Croft, Skiers (cf. Skier’s Hall 112 supra), Smith Close, Stack Garth (‘stack yard’, v. garôr), Thief Hole (v. ðeof, holh), Town End Croft, Great West Field 1841 O.S., West Moor 1772 EnclA, Wheat Butts, Willow Garth Close.

(b) Aydworth 1573 WillY, Farneley thinge 1541 (Farneley is probably a surname, ping ‘property’), Milnehous 1200 (v. myln, hüs), Mote croft 1684 (v. mote ‘moat’, croft), the Nethermore 1635 (v. neðera, mór), the Northe More 1635 (v. nord, mór), Peronelyng 1417 YD iii (the ME fem. pers.n. Pernel, or e.ModE pernel ‘a loose woman’, eng), Schoole lands 1689, Sinedahalis (sic for Smed-) 1200 (v. smēðe ‘smooth’, halh ‘nook of land’), the Tythedole 1650 (v. dāl ‘share of the common land’), le Wetehyng 1341 YD vii, Whete enges 1541 (wēt ‘wet’ or hwēte ‘wheat’, eng ‘meadow’).

7. Woolley (102–3113)

Wiluelai 1086 DB
Usinople (sic) 1100–14 YCh 1419, Wulxenelya 1201 OblR, Wluineleys 1200–18 YCh 1297, Wolfi-, Wolfsely 1348 YD vii
Wlve-, Whue(y), -lay 12 Riev, 1193–1211 YCh 1252, 1194 BM, 1195–1210 YCh 1788, 13 YD vii, viii, 1232–40 BM, 1274 WCR, 1350 YD ii, Whievelea a. 1194 YCh vi (p), Whweley 13 YD viii
Wilfeia, -ley, -lay c. 1190 Nost 36, 1233 BM, 1347 YD viii
Wulueleia, -legh, -ley John Kirkst, 1202 FF (p), 1303 Ebor, Vluueley a. 1298 BM
Wolflay 1292 BM, 1293, 1343, 1345 YD viii, 1342 Thn 21, Wolfsely 1316 Vill
Wulue-, Wolvelay, -ley 1296 LacyComp, 1297 YI, 1366 FF, 1367 DodsN et freq to 1487 WillY
Wollay, -ley 1330 YD viii, 1375 Pat, 1379 PT, 1402 FA et passim to 1541 FF
Wulley 14 DodsN
Woollay, -ley 1381 ib, 1430 Test ii
‘Forest-glade frequented by wolves’, v. wulf (gen.plur. wulfa), leah; cf. Woolley 311, iii, 80 infra. Hunter notes two references to pits
for trapping wolves on Woolley Bank c. 1257, “foveam in Wlvealai-clf” and “Wlfpit . . . suuer colles de Wlvelei” (Hnt ii, 383). In the earlier spellings there is some hesitation between the sg. form wulf (in Wl-, Wolflay) and the gen.plur. wulfa (in W(u)lue-, Wohuelay). The spellings with Wluine-, Wolfi-, and the curious Ulsinople (perhaps for Ulfine-) probably reflect an alternative form from the OE fem. wylfen ‘she-wolf’, as does the DB Wilue-.

Moor Ho, Mor(e)huses 1193–1211 YCh 1525, (Wlweley-) 13 YD viii, Morehoses 13 Brett, (le, les) Morehous(e) 1326, 1366, 1387 YD viii, 1657 WillS, (Wollay-, -lay-) 1330, 1480 YD viii, (Wuluelay-) 1350 ib, Whuelaymorehuse 1341 ib, Mor(e)houses 1342 ib, (Wulfelay-) 1344 ib, (Woluelay-) 1364 et freq ib, Wolley Morhous(e) 1467 YD vii, 1637 Willy. Named from Woolley Moor infra, v. hüs.

Wheatley Hall & Wood, Wetelay 1343 YD viii, Whetelay 1344 ib (p). ‘Wheat clearing’, v. hwâete, lêah. It is not always easy to distinguish the spellings of this name from those of Wheatley (in Cudworth) 281 supra.

Windhill Gate & Wood, Wi-, Wyndhil(l) 1193–1211 YCh 1525, 13 YD vi, viii, Hy 3 BM, 1247 Ch, 14 DodsN, (-Gate) 1822 Langd, (-Wood) 1841 O.S., Windle Gate 1771 M. ‘Wind-swept hill’, v. wind, hyll, cf. Windhill 258 supra. In some cases this p.n. might be more precisely translated ‘hill suitable for a windmill’; a local windmill is referred to in the f.ns. (Wyndmilnestigh) infra; cf. also Windmill Fm and Windy Hill ii, 140, Windmill Hill ii, 220 infra.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1843 TA 442. Spellings dated 1194–1298 are BM, 13, 1319–1366 YD viii, 1383 YD vi, 1393 YD i, 1402 YD viii, 1415 AD i, 1424 Rent.

(a) (Lower) Abbot, Little Bailey, Bauble Close, Birch Ing, Bogg Close, Bridlesty (v. stig ‘path’), Broad Ing, Broom Close & Croft, Far & Near Burrs (cf. Bushcliff 283 supra), Butter Ing (v. butere, eng), Calf Croft, Carker, Clay Closes & Croft, Coal Pit Close, Cockshoils (v. cocc, hol), Cook Ing (cf. le Kookhoxgang 1342 Thl 21, from the surname or byname Cook, eng, ox-gang), Cow Car, Dick Royd, Dobbe Royd (Dobrode 1345, 1349, the ME pers.n. Dobbe, rodd ‘clearing’), Dove Royd Spring, Folderholme (v. faldere ‘folder’, holmr ‘water-meadow’), Foot Gate Close, Frostley, Ganger Lane Close, Goagherd Close (cf. Godardekerr f.n. infra), Hall Close, Hanging Close (v. hangende ‘steep’, clos), Harrow Ing, High Greaves (v. grefe ‘copse’), Horse Park, Kiln Croft (le Kelne-, le Kylnecroft 1349, 1415, v. cyln, croft), Ley Close, Moody Bank, Morton (v. mör, tün), Nor Cross (v. norö, cros), North Moor Close, Parson Ing, Pit Close, Priestley Croft, Quarry Close, Riding Closes (Rydynes 1393, v. rydding ‘clearing’), Saintfoin, Sale Ing (v. salh ‘willow’, eng), Simpson’s Croft (cf. Symcroft 1346, the ME pers.n. Simme, croft), Small Syke, Smithy Croft, Spinker Bank, Spout Croft (v. spoute, croft), Stony Royds (Stony-, Stonerodes 1342, 1344, v. stänig, rodd), Walk Croft (v. walc ‘fulling’, croft), Waterside, Well Croft, Woodhouse Croft & Spring, Wood Ing & Royd, Wool Royd, Woolley Common, Woolley Nab (v. nabbi ‘hillock’).

(b) Achardoxgange 1424 (the ME pers.n. Achar, OG Akihard, ox-gang), Alaynrode 1366 (the ME pers.n. Alain, rodd, a contemporary note reads,
"they called it Alaynrode, sometimes Hicdunrode and now Breryrode", YD viii, p. 169), les Bentes 1342 (v. beonet ‘bent-grass’), Bernardflat(tes) 1351 (the ME pers.n. Bernard, flat), Byggeden 1426 BM (v. bygg ‘barley’, denu), Birkynwell 1342 (v. bircen, wella), le Brek 13, 1344 (v. bræc), le Clerkelon’ 1344 Thn 25 (v. clerc, lane), Coherode 1319 (the surname Cook as in Cook Ing f.n. supra, rod1), Cristcroft 1347 (v. Crist, croft), le Engeacre 1344, Eyngeaker 1349 (v. eng, æcer), Faldeworthye 1342 (‘enclosure used as a fold’, v. fald, wördign, but it may be an error for the common compound falding-worth, as in Fallingworth iii, 54 infra), le Faregate 1345 (v. gata, Fare-may be OE fær ‘passage’ or ON fár ‘sheep’), Frereyn 1503 Bretton (v. frene ‘frere’, eng), Godardekerr 1314 Thn 20, Goderker 1349, Goddardkarre, Godderkeringe, Goddirdrodeynge 1415 (the ME pers.n. Godard, OG Godhard, kjarr ‘marsh’, rod, eng), le Hadeland 1348 (v. heafod-land ‘headland in the common field’), Hallestedes 13 Brett, 1250–60, 1342 (v. hall, stede), Hamelis 13 Brett (probably e.ModE hamell from OFr hamel ‘hamlet’, first recorded c. 1514 NED), Ineoxgange 1424 (v. in, ox-gang), Kylneflat 1342 (v. cylin, flat), Malsard (assarted land) 1307 Thn 19, 1348, Malford (sic) 1415 (a Fr. p.n. ‘bad clearing’, v. mal, assart, cf. Kirkby Malzeard pt. v infra), Malincroft 1333 (a ME pers.n. Malin, croft), Merschaw c. 1200 YCh 1255, 1298, Merkhage (sic) 1194 (probably ‘boundary wood’, v. (ge)mære, sceaga), Mokocland 1346 (v. land), Morecroft 1366, le Mor(e)fled 1331, 1349, More oxgange 1424 (v. Woolley Moor supra, crof, feld, ox-gang), Nobilcroft 1402 (ME noble as a surname, rod?), Old(e)fled 13, 1366, Holder(fled 1345, 1415 (v. ald, feld), Robberode 13 (the ME pers.n. Robbe, rod1, perhaps a variant of Dob Royd f.n. supra), Santone, Sacton 1086 DB (once linked with Woolley and in Staincross in the DB recapitulation, v. sand, tun), Sacroft 1393 (v. croft), Schep(e)layhenge, -oxgang 1345, 1347 (probably a surname from Shepley ii, 250 infra, eng, ox-gang), Sentoxgange 1424 (v. ox-gang), Sissecroft 1342 (a ME pers.n. Sisse, croft), Snethfeld 1348 (v. smēðe ‘smooth’, feld), Spyticroft 1393 (v. spitel ‘hospital’, croft), Staynclyf 1383 (perhaps identical with Steincliff Hy 2 (1230) Ch, Staincliff 12 YCh, 1665, v. steinn, clif), le Stubbyng 1402 (v. stubbing ‘clearing’), Thorncroft 1346 (v. porn, croft), le Walkeryerd 1347 (v. wal cere ‘fuller’, geard), le Westecliff 1346 (v. west, clif), le Wett(er)rod(e) 1349, 1415 (v. wæfts ‘wheat’ or wēt ‘wet’, rod, le Wyndmilnestigh 1366 (v. wind, myln, stig ‘path’, cf. Windhill Gate supra), Wingerwode Hy 3 (a pers.n. Winger (OE Winegār), wudu), Wipponrode Hy 3, Wyppowerod 1348 (v. rod), Withakres c. 1200 YCh 1525, Wythacris 1194, Witacres 1298, Whytacres 1293 QW (v. hwit, æcer).
**v. Darfield**

Ardsley township is now part of the County Borough of Barnsley (302 *infra*). This is a detached part of Darfield parish (94 *supra*).

1. **ARDSLEY (102–3805)**

   *Erdeslaia super Dirnam* 1156–66 YCh vii, *Erdeslei(a), -lai(a), -leg(h), -lay, -ley(e)* 1186 Brett, 1196 P, l. 12 BM, 1202 FF, 13 YD xii, 260, Hy 3 BM, 1245 Brett, 1269 Yl *et passim* to 1442 BM, *Erdisley* 1352, 1385 Brett

   *Herdislaia, -leia* John, c. 1212 BM, *Herdeslei(e), -lay Ed 1 BM, 1316* Vill, *Herdeleia* John BM

   *Ardeslay, -ley* 1381 Ch, 1400 YD vi, 1402 FA *et freq* to 1624 FF, *Ardislay* 1380 Brett, 1529 WillY

   *Long Ardsley* 1828 Hnt ii, 278

The first el. may be the OE pers.n. *Eard*, which is not recorded, but which appears in several p.ns. such as Earsdon Nb 69, with the weak form *Earda* in such p.ns. as Ardeley Hrt 151, Ardingly Sx 251, Arthington pt. iv *infra*. It is a short form of OE pers.ns. like *Eamrēd*. Normally in Y, however, such a pers.n. would produce more early unbroken *Ard-* forms, as in Arthington pt. iv *infra* (cf. also Armley iii, 210, Arncliffe pt. vi *infra* from *earn*, Barnby Dun 17 *supra*). In view of the long persistence of spellings with *Erdes-* , much is therefore to be said for Ekwall’s suggestion that this p.n. is from the OE pers.n. *Eorēd.*

v. *leah ‘glade, forest-clearing’. In ME spellings with *Herd-* (as in Arthington, etc.) initial *H-* is inorganic. East Ardsley ii, 174 *infra* with a similar run of forms is doubtless from the same pers.n.

**Cliff Ho**, cf. *Crinocclyf* 14 Brett, v. clif. The first el. in the early spelling is a pers.n. *Crinoc* (recorded in LVD), which FörsterKW 175 derives from an OIr *Crínoc*, a pers.n. formed from OIr *crin* ‘dry, withered’; the latter has given the name *Crin*, which is that of a tenant TRE in YN, and another derivative *Crinan*, also in English usage (Feilitzen 219).

**HUNNINGLEY, 1839 TA, Hundigleie 14 Brett, probably ‘Hund’s forest-clearing’, from an OE pers.n. *Hund* (cf. Hunsworth iii, 26 *infra*), v. *-ing*, *leah*.**

**Measborough Dike, Measbrough 1774 Fairb, Measbro Dyke 1839 TA**; this stream, as it runs down to the Dearne, forms the boundary
between Ardsley and Barnsley; the name therefore probably represents an OE (ge)mēres-burh ‘fort on the boundary’; its meaning is paralleled by that of Masborough 186 supra; for the form cf. Maze Brook (RNs.).


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1839 TA 15. Spellings dated 13, 1251, 1337, 1457 are Hnt ii, 280, 1344 Linds, 1541 MinAcct, and others dated without source are Brett.


(b) Ardesleywood 1441 (v. wudu), Le Brom Lande 1332, Bromeroide 1541 (v. brūm, land, rod), Cadrodes 1344, Coboklande 1541, Crumlandes 14 (v. crumb ‘crooked’, land), Dadderodes 1346, Dolfinewellsich Hy 3 BM (ME Dolfin as a surname, wella, sic), Grisecroft 1541 (v. griss ‘young pig’, croft), Henryse landes 1541, Hill feld 1541, messuag’ voc’ Quaintres 1541 (probably e.ModE queynterye ‘finery’, or possibly e.ModE quoin (also with the form 19-2
quain) ‘the corner of a house’ and tree, hence ‘corner posts’), Slogrode 1342 (probably slōh ‘slough, mire’, rod1), Smythcroft 1541 (v. smio, croft), Stokwellcyng 1344, Stoc Welle c. 1392 (v. stocc, wella, cf. Stockwell passim), Thomas Royde 1541 (v. rod1), Westall 1541, Westroyd (sic) 1251 (v. west, rod1), Woodcarreacre 1541 (v. wudu, kjarr).

2. WORSBOROUGH (102–3603)

Wirceburg 1086 DB
Wircesburg 1148 YCh 179 Wyrcaburc 1156 YCh 186
Wirkeburg, -burg(a) Hy 2 Riev, 1172–81 YCh 1680, 1173 ib 197, 1196 P, 1219 Ass 8, 1260–80 Bodl 44
Wirsburg(h), -burg 1170–84 YCh 1689–90, 1175–85 ib 1735, 1180–90 Bodl 43, 1194, 1196 P, 13 Brett, YD i, 1249 Ch et passim to 1382 YD iii
Wirksiburg 1196 Riev, l. 12 YCh vii
Werkesburg(h) 1219 FF, 1381 Ch, 1433, 1435 Hall
Wyrseburgh 1363 Edmunds, Wirsburgh 1366 Test
Workseburgh(h-e) 1449 Hall, 1474, 1491 Brett, 1524 Edmunds
Worsborough 1458 Brett, 1519 FF et freg to 1612 YD i, -burght 1522 Test v, -borghe 1537 Edmunds, -brough 1570 WillY
Worsseburgh 1489 Brett, Worseborghe 1550 WillY
Wursbrughe 1559 Edmunds, Woursbroughhe 1575 Dep
Worspur 1556 Will Y, 1695 M, Wosper 1669 PRCnt, 1796 PRFrick

‘Wirc’s fortification’, v. burh and on the relation of this to other burh-names in the Don—Dearne valleys, v. Introd. The pers.n. Wirc or Wyrc is not recorded, but is assumed for several p.ns., Wirksworth Db 413, Worsall YN 173, Worksop Nt 105, and a weak form Wirca for Wortley iii, 212 infra; it may well be a variant of Weorc which probably occurs in OE Weorcesmere BCS 1282, and a fem. form Verca, Werca is found in Bede (Searle s.n.), with a change of eo to y after the labial, as in OE -byrht for -beorht (cf. Feilitzen 62). The latest reduced forms Worspur, Wosper are dialectal, as with Worsborough Dale infra.

BLACKER, Blakeker 12 Riev, 1199 YCh 1755, Blacker 13 Brett (p), 1344 MinAcct 86, 1594 FF, Blakker 1335 YD i, 1476 ib xvi, 98, 1583 FF, Blaker 1561 Will Y, the Blackar 1729 YDr. ‘Black marsh’, v. blēc, kjarr, a freq. p.n. in YW. On the family of Blacker, who took their name from this place and from whom one or two of these p.ns. are named, cf. J. W. Walker in YAJ xxxv, 235 ff, Blacker ii, 102, iii, 97.
Staincross (Ardsley, Worsborough)

Darley Hall, Darley Cliff, Derley 13 Brett, (-clyff) 1386 ib, Darlay, -ley 1377 Linds, 1608 FF, (-clif) 1400 Edmunds, (-clyff(e)) 1400 ib, 1512 Brett, 1575 Dep. ‘Glade frequented by deer’ or ‘animal clearing’, v. dœð, lēah, and clif.


Rockley Abbey, Rokkelei, -lay 1185–1215 YCh vi (p), 1366 YD i, 1368 Edmunds, Rokel’, -lay 1195–1207 YCh 1649, 13, 1335 YD i, Rockeley, -lay 13 Brett, 1250 Ebor (p) 1314 Pat, 1344 MinAcct 86, Rockley, -lay 1302 YD i, 1344 MinAcct 86, 1594 FF, Roklay, -ley 1357 YD i, 1379 PT (p) et freq to 1546 YChant, Rockley-Abbey 1822 Langd. ‘Forest-glade or clearing frequented by rooks’, v. hrōc, lēah, cf. Rockley W 304. There was early shortening of hrōca (gen.plur.) to ME Rök(k)e- in the compound.

Swaithe, Swatha 1180–1200 YCh 1691, Swathe 13 Brett, c. 1258 Hnt ii, 283, 14 Brett, 1588 FF, 1642 Edmunds, Swath 1368 ib (p), 1379 PT (p) et freq to 1647 YDr, Swayth 1542 FF, 1607 Edmunds, Nether Swaithe 1550 WillY. Formally this could be from OE swæð, swaðu ‘track, pathway’, ME swathe ‘strip of grassland’, but it could also be from ON svæð ‘a slippery place’, used in Norw p.ns. particularly of ‘land laid bare of earth’, ‘rocky ground where the surface has been carried away by landside’ (cf. NGIndl 8o, NG i, 117). There is a very steep declivity in and about Swaithe Wood, where some such event could have happened.

Wigfield FM, Wigefall 13 Brett, Wiggefall 1330 ib, Wig-, Wygfall 1379 PT (p), 1407 Brett, (-als. Hilsland) 1594 FF, (-als. Hillesland) 1611 FF. The first el. is OE Wicga or the rare OE wig ‘a horse’, ME wig, later widge ‘a beast of burden’ (cf. NED s.v. widge) or the cognate ON poetic vigg ‘steed’, but OE wigga ‘beetle’ is also possible. The second el. is (ge)fall ‘place where trees have been felled’; the name is similar in meaning to Horsefall iii, 182 infra. The change of -fall to -field occurs also in Waterfield ii, 40 infra.

Worsburghdale 1624 FF, Wospurdall 1564 WillY, Wosberdale 1727 YDr, Woosperdale 1752 PRFrick. The valley is that of the R. Dove. v. Worsborough supra, dæl ‘valley’.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 TA 443. Spellings dated 1. 13 are Hnt ii, 284, 13, 14, 1326, 1330, 1343, 1386, 1413, 1423 are Brett, 1382, 1392 YD iii; others dated without source are Edmunds. 

(a) Annis Field (Annotfieldes 1642, the ME fem. pers.n. Annot, perhaps as a surname, feld), Ash Close, Barker Wood, Bailey Close & Royd (Barly-rodès 1598, v. bælric, rod¹), Bear Close, Bell Ing (cf. Bell Cross 66 supra, eng), Birken cliff (v. bircen, cliff), Bracken Close, Briery Field, Broad Ing (Brodehighe (sic) l. 13, v. brād, eng), Broom Close, Broomy Bank, Bumper, Calker, Cawker Bottom, Cawwood Close, Clay Butts & Royd, the Closes 1729 YDr, Coal Pit Close (Colepit Close 1614, v. col¹, pytt, clos), Coat Close (cf. Cotescroft 1386, v. cot, croft), Cock Shutt (v. cocc-sciecete 'cock shoot'), Common Piece (the Commonpiece 1642, v. pece), Corn Croft (Corncrofe 1599, 1615, v. corn, croft; Kolnecroft 13 Brett may be identical, in which case corn is a substitution; Kolne- is here obscure), Cow Ing, Crabtree Close, Crawshawe Ings, Creswick Ing, Crookes Close (cf. Crokrode 13, v. krókr, rod¹), Cross Lands, Day House Ing (v. dey 'dairy'), Delf Field (v. (ge)delf 'quarry'), Dicken Royd, Dob Syke, Dog Pit Close, Dusting Royd, Elm Ing, Fallace Ing & Hill (cf. foll.), Fall Fit (Falthwayte alias Rockley 1624 FF, v. (ge)fall, pweit), Flash Close (v. flashe 'swamp'), Footgate Close, Fork Royd, Furnace Hills, Gate Close, Glewhouse 1708 WYEnr 12 (Gluhowse 1642 WillY, Gluehouse 1654 WillS, 'house where glue was made', ME glu, hûs), Hack Royd, Half Ings, Hanging Bank (v. hangende 'steep'), Haw Royd, Hay Shoe, Holmes (v. holmr 'water-meadow'), Hunger Hill (v. hunger, hyll), Joan Royd (cf. jhonker 1343, v. rod¹, kjarr), Jonas Green, Kiln Ing, Lady Ings, Laith Close (v. hlaoa'barn'), Little Earth, Long Lands, Long Row, Mapple Tree Close, Marl Croft Ing, Middle Earth, Mill Hill Nook, Mill Ing, Mosforth Close, Moss Ing, Nan Royd, New Stead, Osmund Croft, Owlers (cf. Owler Close 1817 EnclA 44, v. alor, ‘alder’), Ox Close, Parkin Croft & Spring, Pickles (v. pightel ‘enclosure’), Pingle (v. pingel ‘enclosure’), Pit Hills & Hole, Pitt Lands (Pytt lond 1536, v. pytt, land), Platts Common, Pond Field & Yard, Race Common, Raff Yard, Rebel Close, Riddings (v. rydding ‘clearing’), Sheep Cot, Snape Syke (v. snap), Steward Ing & Royd, Stone Hill, Stone Style, Stony Royd, Storr Close (v. storð ‘plantation’), Stubbing(s) (Littelstubbings 1330, v. stubbing), Stub Wood (v. stubb), Templing Lane, Tenter Croft & Yard (places for tenting cloth), Thicket Lane, Thistle Ing, Thornhill, Turnshaw ('round wood', v. trun, sceaga), Urchin Royd (ME urchon ‘hedgehog’, rod¹), West Gate Close, Windmill Close, Witch Croft, Wood Ing & Royd, Yew Bank.

(b) Ayrode 1343 (v. rod¹), Aluayhyng(es) 1382, 1392 (v. eng), Asspeker 1382 (v. æspe 'aspen', kjarr), Bec Rode 1199 YCh 1755 (v. bekkr, rod¹),

Bright 638, View(s) 1771, 1817 M, 1822 Langd, ‘the Views which is the local pronunciation of the Yews’ 1828 Hnt ii, 290, v. pe, ïw 'yew-tree', cf. The Yews 241 supra, Glehouse f.n. infra.
Blabirland, -toft 13 (ME blabery ‘bilberry,’ v. land, topt), Chapmancroft 1400 (ME chapman ‘merchant’, perhaps as a surname, croft), Darley Edge 1608 FF (v. Darley supra, egc), Darneclif 1575 Dep (perhaps an error for Darley Cliff supra, otherwise v. derne ‘hidden’, clif), Dunleis c. 1190 YCh 1691, Dinlees (sic for Dune-) 13 (probably dun ‘hill’ or the OE pers.n. Dun(n)a, leah), Grymehyng 1386, Gryme Enge 1541 Min.Acct, Grynewell 1413 (perhaps the ON pers.n. Grímur or OE gríma ‘goblin’, eng, wella), the Kirk-, Kyrkbutts 1532 (v. kirkja, butte ‘abutting strip of land’), Ladyderdes, -rode 13 (v. geard ‘yard’, rod’), Miln(e)thorpe 13 Brett, 1.13 (v. myln, ßorp), Rossuillande 1400, le Seckerrode 1326, Sekkeroyde 1413 (perhaps a surname from ME secker ‘sack-maker’ (v. Fransson 94), connected with Seckar Dike 284, Seckar Lane 288 supra, v. ßod), Sethwat-, Sethwetflatt 1386, 1400 (v. ßveit, flat), Smaleby 13 (v. smäel, ß), Spynkeshouse 1413 (the surname Spink, ßus), Swathker 1386 (v. Swaithe supra, kjarr), Thirnethueit 14 (‘thorn clearing’, v. pyrne, ßveit), Thorprode 13 (v. ßod, rod’).

vi. Tankersley

1. Tankersley (102–3499)

Tankreslei(a), -ley 1086 DB, 1185–1215 YCh vi, Tancrislei I. 12 ib vii (p)

Tancrellei (sic for Tancres-) 12 YD ii (p)

Thankerleia c. 1150 Crawf (p)

Tancredslay 1194, 1196 P

Tankerle(y), -lay 1225 Ebor, 1246 Ass 11, 1251 Ass (p), 1289, 1301 Ebor et freq to 1428 FA

Thancrislay 1228 Hall (p)

Tankersley, -lay 13 YD i, 14 Sawl 193d, 1336, 1354, 1372 FF, 1409 DiocV et passim to 1564 NCWills

Tankeresley 1316 Vill, Tankirslay 1428 AD vi

‘Thancred’s glade or clearing’, v. ßeah. The OE pers.n. ßancrœd is recorded (Searle). Initial T- for Th- is due to AN influence (IPN 108–9), and the loss of the gen. inflection is a common northern feature. v. Addenda.

Pilley, Pillei(a) 1086 DB, 12 Riev, 1150–7, 1185–1215 YCh vi, Ric i (1252) Ch, 1196 Riev, Pi-, Pyllay, -ley 1194, 1196 P, 1379 PT et freq to 1593 WillÝ, Pille 1522 Test v. ‘Wood or glade from which shafts were obtained’, v. pil, ßeah.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1841 TA 393, and include some from Wortley 301 infra. Spellings dated 1662, 1764 are Glebe, 1684 WharnSurv 72, 1772 Fairb 212.


(b) Broylle 1572 WillY, Mould Inglands 1684 (v. molde ‘earth’, eng, land), Smithy Croft 1684 (v. smiðdē, croft).

2. WORTLEY (102–3099)

**Wirtleie, W(i)rlei(a) 1086 DB**

**Wrtley, -lay 1185–1215 YCh vi (p), 1303 Aid**

**Wrtelay, -ley 1190–1210 YCh vii, a. 1218 ib viii, 1251 FF**

**Wrthele, -lay a. 1218 YCh viii, 1228 Hall (p)**

**Wortelai, -ley(e), -lay 1293 QW, 1307 Abbr (p), Ch, 1316 Vill et passim to 1564 NCWills**

**Wreley 1303 KF**

**Wortley, -lay 1428 FA, 1448 Test ii, 1526 FF et freq to 1741 Hall**
'Clearing used for growing vegetables', v. wyrt, lēah. Wortley iii, 212 infra has a different origin.

**Bromley**, 1841 O.S., Bromelye 1557 WillY, Broomly Thornes 1684 WharnSurv 72, Brumley 1771 M. 'Clearing amongst the broom', v. brōm, lēah. The spellings suggest that the name is a later formation, as this compound when old normally becomes Bramley in YW (cf. Phonol. § 29).

**Cob Castles**, 1841 O.S., referring to loose rocks and stones at the highest point above Wharncliffe Rocks. The name, which occurs elsewhere, may contain OE cobbe 'a round lump', possibly 'a hill, the peak of a hill', and castel, but in YW usage a cob-castle is 'a building overtopping those near it' and also 'a flimsy building' (v. EDD s.v. cobb sb.1). These definitions may originate as descriptive interpretations of the names of such places which are in lofty situations or merely ruinous remains of old structures. The word thus came to be used of a heap of loose rocks.

**Finkle Street**, Finkel street 1657, 1659 WillS, Finkill Street 1817 M, Finkley-Street 1822 Langd. This is a rural example of the common NCy st.n., as in Finkle St. passim; cf. also Fink Hill iii, 60, Finkle Edge 341, Finkle Lane iii, 223, Finkle Holme (Moor Monkton) pt. iv, etc. infra. Here it is now the name of a farm, but doubtless once referred to Finkle Street Lane. It probably means 'road with a bend in it', v. fenkel², stræt. The lane (no. B.6088) has bends in it (grid 102–305990), but since street is not normally used of a minor lane of this kind the name may have been transferred from some urban example.

**Howbrook**, Holbroke 1575 WillY, Howbrook(e) 1651 WillS, Haw Brook 1817 M. 'Brook in the hollow', v. hōl², broc.

**Northorpe**, Northorp(p)e 1406 YD vi, 1424 ib viii, 1572 WillY, Northethorpe 1586 FF. 'North outlying farmstead', v. norð, porp.

**Shipmanthorpe**, 1558 WillY, 1817 M. v. porp 'outlying farmstead'. The first el. is either OE scip-man 'shipman, sailor', here used as a surname, or ME schepman 'shepherd', also used as a surname (v. Thuresson 63, 83).

**Wharncliffe (Chase)**, Querncliffe 1406 Cust, Wharnecliffe 1598 SessnR, -Clyffe 1606 SheffMan, -clif 1734 YDr, Wharncliffe-chase
1828 Hnt ii, 314, ‘cliff where querns or millstones were obtained’, v. cweorn, clif. It refers to a long steep cliff and rocky edge overlooking the Don valley. On initial Wh- cf. Phonol. § 39.


FIELD-NAMES

Some modern f.ns. are included in Tankersley 298 supra. The principal forms in (b) are 1684 WharnSurv 72.

(a) Dragon’s Den 1822 Langd (named from the Dragon of Wortley of the ballad), Mouse Park 1774 Fairb, Paw Car Park 1774 ib, Walker House 1817 M.

(b) Berk feild (v. beorc, feld), Brackin Hill (v. brakni, hyll), Bully-tree feild (ME bolas ‘bullace, wild plum’), Chirm Ing (probably OE cirm ‘noise’, later ‘chatter of birds’, eng ‘meadow’), Great and Little Coppie Ing (‘meadow held by copyhold’, that is at the lord’s will by a copy of the manorial roll), Coppie Knoolls (v. prec., cnoll ‘hill’), Cuckoo Leas, Dial Ing (v. dial ‘sundial cut in the turf’, eng), Dutchman Croft (v. croft), Fatt Pasture (fat ‘rich’), Foxfield, Foxhole (v. fox, feld, hol), Hellen Cliff, Hettebroke 1431 SheffMisc (v. hetta ‘a hood, a hill’, brôc), Little Hunterpitt Leas (v. huntere, pytt, lêah), Huthit Close, Ing Spott (v. eng, spot ‘piece of ground’), Long Tongue (v. tunge ‘tongue of land’), Ludge Leas, Silkcock Ing (the surname Silcock, eng), Sourre Dock Field (v. súr, docce, feld), Swillingtub Hill (e.ModE swilling-tub ‘a swill-tub’, hyll), Nether & Rough Vshers (cf. Uskers 334 infra), Woodcock Ing.
vii. Silkstone

The townships of Barnsley with Monk Bretton and Carlton (from Royston parish 273 supra) and Ardsley (from Darfield parish 290 supra) form the County Borough of Barnsley. Hoyland Swaine township is now in Penistone Urban District (326 infra).

I. BARNESLEY (102-3406)

Berneslai(a), -lei(a), -le, -lay(a), -ley 1086 DB, 1090-1249 Pont (freq, YCh 1475, 1485, etc.), Hy 2 (1230) Ch, 1155-8 YCh 1451, 1250 Baild, Ed 1 BM, 1284 Ebor, 1296 WCR et passim to 1413 Baild, 1514 Ch, Bernislay Ed 2 BM, Bernysley 1455 Hall Barneslai(a), -ley(a), -lay c. 1120-1160 Pont (freq, YCh 1468, 1504, etc.), 1230 P, 1381 Ch, 1400 YD vi, 1415 AD i et passim to 1597 SessnR, Barnsley 1460, 1467 Brett Barneslay 1311 AD i Barnsley 1460 Hall, 1508 FF et freq to 1822 Langd, (Black-) 1675 Og 'Beorn's glade or forest-clearing', from the OE pers.n. Beorn, lēah. The same man doubtless gave his name to the lost Barnscliff (infra). The spellings with Barn- down to 1230 are due to AN influence (cf. Barnby Dun 17 supra); from 1381 they reflect the normal e.ModE development of -er to -ar- (cf. Phonol. § 14).

BARNESLEY STREET-NAMES


BARNSCIFF (lost), Barnesclif, -cliff(e) 13 Pont, Hnt ii, 254, 1441 YD x, Barnscliffe 1726 WYEnr 233. ‘Beorn’s bank’, v. Barnsley supra, clif. From YD x it appears to have been near the west field of Barnsley.

KERESFORTH HALL & HILL

CREUESFORD 1086 DB Kefresforth 1155-86 YCh vii (p) KEU-, KEVERFORD 12 Pont, Hy 3 BM
An OE pers.n. Ceafor (derived from ceafor ‘beetle’ on the etymological parallel of OE Wifel from wifel ‘weevil’, cf. Wilsill (Bishopside) pt. v infra) has been suggested for Keresforth and other p.ns. including Keverstone Du 126 and Charingworth Gl (Chevringavrede 1086 DB). The DB pers.n. Chevre (TRW) has been adduced to illustrate its independent use, but, as Tengvik 36o shows, this is from OFr chievre ‘goat’ and is therefore not relevant. Chaver- would be the normal form of OE Ceafor, which we must have as the base of Charingworth, but if it is the pers.n. in Keresforth and Keverstone we have also to assume the replacement of ME Ch- by ON K-, a common enough feature in Danelaw p.ns. like Dunkeswick pt iv, or Keswick pt. v, Kildwick pt. vi infra (cf. Phonol. § 35). Ekwall derives the two northern p.ns. from OE Cenfrith, with loss of -n- before the labial as in p.ns. like Stoborough Do 13o (Stanberge 1086 DB, Stoburgh 1315) or Stafford Do 159 (Stan-, Stafford 1086 DB). This particular change does not appear to be a northern feature, though Stow Bridge Lane 169 supra and Hubberholme (Buckden) pt. vi infra (from Hünburg) might provide parallels. ‘Cenfrith’s ford’, v. ford, here the crossing of Dodworth Dike by the Barnsley–Stainbrough road. The p.n. became the surname of the Keresforth family from whom Keresforth Hall was named. The early occurrence of the form -forth is to be noted.

OLD TOWN, formerly OLD BARNESLEY

veteris Berneslaye 12 Pont, Old(e) Barnesley, -lay 1536 FF, 1545 WillY, 1597 SessnR, 1619 FF, Old Barnsley 1822 Langd veteri villa 12 Pont, Old(e)ton(a) c. 128o Hnt ii, 253, Ed 2 BM, (-de Berneslay, -ley) 1379 Hnt ii, 254, 1467 YD x, Oldtown 1407 Hnt ii, 242, Holdton 1433 Hall, Olde towe 1539 WillY Old Barnesley als. Oldtowne Barnesley 1611 FF
v. ald, tūn; cf. Mickletown ii, 127 infra for this use of ME town. The district called Old Town lies half a mile north-west of the ancient centre of the modern borough, and not far from the lost Barnscliff; it may have been the site of the original pre-Conquest settlement.

Pog Moor, Poggemor(e) 13 Pont, 1379 PT (p), Pogmore 1379 ib, 1472 YD x, 1537 Baild, 1625 FF, -moor 1618 PRSheff. Several YW p.ns. contain the el. pog, Poggs 238 supra, Pog Hall 315, Pogg Myres iii, 29, Pog Fm ii, 224, f.ns. Long Pogs 97, Poggy Close 125, etc. These are all from YW dial. pog ‘a bog’, also ‘a shallow trial pit for a coal shaft’ and the adj. poggy ‘boggy, sloppy’ (EDD s.v.). The origin and connexions of this word are unknown, but it might be a local variant of ME bog ‘a bog’, or possibly of dial. podge ‘a miry pit, a pit, a cesspool’, which has been associated with pudge ‘a puddle’ and OE pudd ‘a furrow’ (NED s.v.). The material generally is too late and restricted to lead to any conclusion. The main fact is that the word pog ‘bog, shallow pit’ is carried back to the thirteenth century by this p.n. It belongs to the southern part of YW.

Swinehill (lost), Suimhil (sic) 12 Pont, Swithin-hill 13 Hnt ii, 254, le Swythenhyl 1472 YAS 129, 4 (YD x), Swinehillfields 1726 WYEnr 233, Swinnel Field 1777 EnclA. v. sviðinn ‘land cleared by burning’, hyll; the dial. word swithen ‘moorland cleared by burning’ appears in other YW p.ns.


STAINCROSS (BARNSDY) 305


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1778 Fairb 198. Spellings dated 12, c. 1200 are Pont, 1441, 1472 YD x, 1541-1626 MinAcct, 1661 WharnSurv 123, 1708, 1726 WYEnr 35, 233, 1777 EnclA 137; others dated without source are Hnt ii, 253-4, 268.

(a) Allen Close 1726, Amos Close (Upper or Nor Amias Close 1633, the ME surname Amyas, cf. Reaney 8), Barber Field, Beast Fair Shutt (dial. shut 'division of land'), Beechfield 1841 O.S., Blind Marie Close, Chessymary Flatt, Church Field 1726, 1777, 'Coalepitt close with the colemine therein' 1726 (v. col1, pytt), Cockpit Close (Cockpitt close, the Cockpitt house 1661, a cock-fighting pit), Dark Royd 1841 O.S., Dial Close (v. dial 'a sundial cut in the turf'), Dodge Car (the pers.n. or surname Dodge, kjarr), Dull Yard (Dulverd 1441, -yards 1708, ME dul 'dull, stupid' as a byname, geard), Dungworth Croft (a surname from Dungworth 223 supra, croft), Flesh Hall Close, Folly Hall Shutt (v. folie), Galley Royd (cf. Gallow hill 1727 YDr, v. galga 'gallows', rod1, hyll), Heeby Close, Horse Fair Shutt, Lousy Thorn Shutt (v. lus-born, cf. Lousy Bush 121 supra), Old Mill Field 1777 (Milnefield 1441, v. myln, feld), Mouse Croft (Mousecroft 1455 Hall, the ON byname Músí, croft), Nicholas close, Pellet Croft (v. pil-áte 'pill-oats', croft), Pepper Lands, Pye Croft (v. pie2 'magpie'), Schoole Crofts 1726 (Scholecroft 1617 Bretton), Sill Royd, Stoned Horse Paddock, Windlepit Bank Shutt, Woodboice Field (Hood Boyse 1777, the ME pers.n. Hudde, bois 'wood'), Wormstalls (cf. Wormstalles ii, 136 infra).

(b) Aldefeld 12 (v. ald, feld), Barnesley birkes 1633 WillY (v. birki 'birch-tree'), Brererode 1541, le Breributtes 1441 (v. brér(ig) 'briar', rod1, butte 'abutting strip'), Le Causey 1467 (v. causic 'causeway'), Clailandes c. 1220 (v. clæg, land), cuniculus voc. le Conyberries 1624, 1626 ('rabbit warren', v. coni, burg 'burrow'), Crimbel 13 (v. crymel 'a small plot of land'), Dobrode 1541 (the ME pers.n. Dobbe, rod1), Gresroda c. 1200 (v. gærs 'grass', rod1), Gryndelstone close 1541, Grineston close 1661 (ME grindelstone 'a grind-stone', clos), Hewetthirste 1541 (the surname Hewett, hyrst 'wood'), Hollerodys 1472 ('clearings in the hollow', v. hol1, rod1), Lagelay 12 (v. lægr 'low', lēah), the Laythes 1661 (v. hlāda 'barn'), Milnegate 13, -holm, -her 12 (v. myln, gata, holmr, kjarr), More 1467 (v. mōr), Mustardhouses 1370 (ME mustard 'mustard' or the ON byname Mustardr 'Mustard', hús), Newcroft 12 (v.
niwe, croft), le Northfeld de Barnesley 1541 (v. norō, feld), Pesehill 13, Pease-hill 1594 FF (v. pise ‘pease’, hyll), Round Inge 1594 DonCt 178 (v. rond, eng), Skyes more 1559 (cf. Skier’s Hall 112 supra, mör), Tunbruch l. 13 BM (‘town stream’, v. tun, brōc), Waldefrode 12 (the OE pers.n. Walōf, rod’), Wheteclose 1472 YAS 129, 4 (v. hwēte, clos), Wdalcroft 13 Pont (probably wudu, hall (perhaps as a surname), croft).

2. Dodworth (102–3205)

Dodesuu(o)rde 1086 DB, -worth 1300 Baild, Dodsworth 1523, 1527 FF
Dodewrd(a-m) c. 1090–c. 1170 Pont (freq, YCh 1477–1499), -worth
1303 DodsN, 1316 Vill, 1323 Ass 10, -worth 1343 YD i
Doddeord(am) c. 1090–c. 1232 Pont (freq, YCh 1468–9, 1478, 1504), -worth 1240 FF, 1290 YD i, -worth 1301 Ch, 1307 Pat, 1414 YD v
Dudewurd a 1170 P
Dodworth 1349 YD i, -worth 1379 PT, 1528 FF

The single Dude- spelling might suggest OE Duda as the first el. but all others, including later ones, point to the OE pers.n. Dod(d) (gen. Dod(d)es) or the weak form Dod(d)a (gen. Dod(d)an). The strong form Dod(d) is preferable in view of the DB and other occasional spellings with -es-; the others would represent the common NCy uninflected genitive. ‘Dod’s enclosure’, v. worō.

Hugset Wood, Huggesside c. 1110, 12 Pont (YCh 1485), Huggeside,
-sida 1122, c. 1232 Pont, Hugettes springe(s) 1578, 1597 MinAcct 62, 82. v. side ‘hillside’. The first el. is probably the rare ODan byname Hugger, which may occur also as OSwed Hugge in the Swed. p.n. Huggenæs (Lundgren–Brate 112).


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1848 TA 132.  Spellings dated 1090–13 are Pont, 1578–1614 MinAcct, 1731 YDr.


3. Hoyland Swaine (102–2605)

_Holan(de) 1086 DB, Holande(e) 12 YD ii (p), c. 1154 Brett (p), 1297 LS, (-Swayn(e)) 13 Linds, 1265 YI, 1342 YD iii et freq to 1486 YD ix, (Swayn-)- Hy BM, (Swaines-) 1280 Ass _Hoi-, Hoyland 1189–1201 YCh 1411, 1200 Cur, (-swayne, -Swaine) 1580, 1586 FF, 1597 SessnR et passim to 1822 Langd _Holanswayne 1316 Vill, 1390 YD ix _Hulandswayne 1451 Pat _Hollandsuayn 1548 FF, -swayne 1578 FF, 1585 WillY _Howl(l)and Swayne 1549 Hall, -Swaine 1579 YD iii
‘Land on the end of a ridge’, _v. hōh, land_ and Nether Hoyland _supra_ for an explanation of the forms. The affix _Swaine_ is the ON pers.n. _Sveinn_, a name borne by one or two local tenants, _Swein_ son of Ailric who died 1129, and _Swane de Holand_ who witnessed a deed 1189–1200 YCh 1411; cf. also 12 YD ii, 1200 Cur i, 218 for other references to these men.

**HIGH LEE, formerly HEALEY HILL**

_Helileiam 1108–14 YCh 1485, Elileiam 1122 Pont, Helileg’ in Silkeston’ 1246 Ass 5d _Heghlegh’ 1379 PT (p) _Heley, -lay 1397, 1489 Hnt ii, 334, (-by Sylkeston) 1465 Pat _Heelye 1619 Comm, -ley 1684 WharnSurv 71, Healey Hill 1841 O.S._

The original form of the name appears to be a compound of OE _hælig_ ‘holy’ and _lēah_ (and doubtless refers to the monks of Pontefract), but it was later adjusted to the form of the common YW p.n. Healey (from _hēah, lēah_); cf. High Lee iii, 137 _infra_.

**WESTHORPE, Westethorp(p) 1362 YD ix, 1592 WillY, Westthorp(e) 1362 YD ix, 1549 Hall, Westhorpe 1534 WillY, 1817 M. ‘West outlying farmstead’, _v. west, porp._

**ACRE LANE. BOULDER BRIDGE WOOD, Buldirbrig 1495 Test iv, ME _bulder_, brycg, probably a small rough bridge made of boulders across the R. Don; cf. Boulder Bridge 276 _supra_. Bray Wood, 1840 _TA_.**

**BROAD HALL. CARR HEAD, 1771 M, Carhead 1591 WillY, named from _rivulum voc’ le Carre Sike als. le Carre Cloughe_ 1614 Wharn 22, _v. kjarr_ ‘marsh’, sic, clōh._

**CAT HILL, 1605 FF, 1614 Wharn 22, Cothill 1588 FF, (-greene) 1684 WharnSurv 73, Cattill 1589 WillY, Catlinghill 1666 Visit, -Hall 1828 Hnt ii, 271, probably ‘cat hill’,**
S'lA
INCROSS HOYLAND SWAINZ) 309
FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1840 T.A. Spellings dated 1362, 1486 are YD ix, 1535 VE, 1540 MonRent, 1614 Wharn 22, 1684 WharnSurv 71.

(a) Birks, Far & Near Carr (v. kjarr), Clay Platt, Cliff 1817 M (Cliffemoor 1684, v. clif, mör), Clough Wood (le Clowghie 1614, v. clōh ‘a dell’), Cobler Ing, East Croft, Green Meadow, How Broom (Holbrone 1540, v. hol¹ ‘hollow, hole’, brōm), Laith Croft (v. hlaða, croft), Lep yard, Leys, Little Ings (v. eng), Lovet Ings, Mare Lands, New House 1771 M, Ox Close, South Croft, Vicar Wood (cf. Vicarcote 1535, v. cot ‘cottage’).

(b) Byredoleynges 1362 (‘town shares of the common land’, v. bý (gen.sg. byjar), dāl, eng ‘meadow’), Brekes 1362 (v. brekka ‘slope’ or dial. breck ‘uncultivated strip’), Brelas 1362, le Burnefield 1614 (v. burna, feld), le Castlehill 1614 (v. castel, hyll), Crawshawfeild 1614 (‘crow wood’, v. crāwe, sceaga, feld), Deepcloughe 1614 (‘deep dell’, v. dēop, clōh), Elmroyd Moor 1684 (v. elm, rod¹, mör), Eventreacre 1535 (v. æcer), Fowle acre 1684 (v. fūl ‘foul’, æcer), Hamnerodesyke 1362 (the ME pers.n. Hanne, rod¹, sic), Hellerhirst 1614 (v. elri ‘alder’, hyrst ‘wood’), Incheburnsyke 1362 (v. burna, sic), Longfurlonges (v. lang, furlang), Seynt Mary Woodd 1614, le doole called Shulbrede 1540 (v. dāl ‘share’, scofi ‘shovel’, brādu ‘breadth’), Smethyrodes 1486 (v. smiðde, rod¹), Sowrelandes 1362 (v. sūr, land), Tryster-landes 1362 (ME trystor (OFr tristre) ‘a hunting station or position’, land), the hill of Wodwall 1362 (ME wodewale ‘a singing bird, a woodpecker’).

4. SILKESTONE (102–2805)

Silches-, Silcston(e) 1086 DB, Si-, Sylkestun(a), -ton(a) c. 1090 et freq Pont (YCh 1485, 1663, etc.), Hy 2 (1230) Ch, 1155–8 YCh 1451, 1185–1215 ib vi, 1196 FF, 1196 P, 1229 Ebor et passim to 1572 YD v

Silkistuna, -ton(a) 1154–9, 1238 Pont, 1552 Hall

Selkestona 1155 Pont

Silechest’ 1166 P, Silceston’ 1167 P

Silketon’ 1196 FF

Sylxton 1440 YD v

Silksworth Du 180 (Sylceswurðe c. 1050) has a similar first el., which is probably a shortened form of OE Sigelāc; v. tūn ‘farmstead’. This is preferable to a supposed strong form of the ON byname Silki, which is merely a variant of Selki (ON selki ‘a seal’).

BULL HAW HALL, Bolhalch 12 Pont, Bolehal(a) 12 ib, -halt 1240 ib, Bulhall 1379 PT (p), Bullow Carre, -Hall 1614 Wharn 22, 1817 M, Bullahall 1645 WillY. ‘Bull nook’, v. bula, halh, hall.
STAINCROSS (HOYLAND SWAINE, SILKSTONE) 311

Noblethorpe, 1647 YDr, 1771, 1817 M. v. porp ‘outlying farmstead’. The first el. is ME nobil ‘noble’, probably used as a surname and affix.

Woolley, Ulvelay 1259 Ass, cf. luporum fovea 1108-14 YCh 1485, which is certainly in this township and not Woolley 286 supra. ‘Wolves’ forest-glade’, v. wulf, lēah.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1846 TA 355 and include some Thurgoland f.ns. Spellings dated 1516 Surv, 1535 VE, 1541-1641 MinAcct, 1662, 1764 Glebe, 1822 Langd.

(a) Aiken Royd, Bailey Close, Banks 1780 Arm, Barefoot Ing, Barn Close & Ing, Battye Royd (Baterode 1516 Surv, the ME pers.n. Bate cf. Royd

(b) Bursedge 1647 YDr, Cokeshot close 1535, The Cockshutts 1662 (v. cocc-sciete), Jenkinsoneland 1554, Jenkinsons landes 1587, Spitelflatt 1535 (v. spitel, flat), Weneynes 1541, -ings 1631, 1641 (v. eng), Wheatecroft 1641 (v. hwæt, croft).

5. STAINBOROUGH (102–3102) [ste:nbra]

Stanburg 1086 DB
Stanburght 1522 Test v
Staniburgh -burgh(a), -burgh(e) 1086 DB, 1090 Pont, 12 Riev (freg), 1150–7 YCh vi, 1150–60 YCh 1726, c. 1160 Pont, 1172–81 YCh 1680, 1740, 1235 FF, 1333 Pat, -burx 1108–14 YCh 1485, Staynburgh(e) 1348 FF, 1357 YD i et passim to 1545 WillY, Stayneburgh 1316 Vill, Staineburgh 1619 Comm, Sleinburch Hy 2, 1160 Riev, -burg 1173–85 YCh 1737, Ric i (1252) Ch, c. 1230 YD i, l. 13 Riev, -burgh 12 ib, Steynburge 1225 Nost 71

‘Stone fortification’ v. stān, replaced by ON steinn, burh. The site of the burh was doubtless the Castle Mound or Stainborough Castle (infra); cf. Introd. The 1235 FF spelling Stainburg has been
STAINCROSS (SILKESTONE, STAINBOROUGH) 313

identified with Stanbury Hill (Bingley) pt. iv *infra* (which is not to be confused with Stanbury near Haworth iii, 269 *infra*), as it occurs in a fine relating to lands near Bingley, but there is no reason to doubt its identification with Stainborough since it is associated in the fine with Falthwaite *infra*, as it is in 1230 YD i.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1844 TA 371. Spellings dated 1613, 1614, 1642 are Edmunds.

(a) Bath Farm (cf. Cold Bath Fm supra), Brays Bank, Bridge Close, Hall Ing, Laith Close (v. hlæða ‘barn’), Long Ing, Long Lands (Longe Lands 1613, v. lang, land), New Leys, Old Mill, Quarry Close.

(b) Cisse Feild 1613, Sisfielde 1642 (the fem. pers.n. Sisse, feld), les dames 1613 (v. dammr), the Goyte, a watercourse 1614 (v. gota ‘channel’), le Hut(c)henfeild end 1614 (the surname Hutchin, feld), Ludcrofte 1642 (v. croft), le Nether towne feild 1614, Norlees Bridge 1613 (v. norð, lēah), Roads Inge Springe, a wood 1614 (v. rod ‘clearing’, eng, spring), les Stiles 1613, le Style 1614 (v. stigel ‘stile’), Webster Inge 1613 (the surname Webster, eng).

6. THURGOLAND (102–2800)

Turgesland 1086 DB
Turgarland(amb) 1090, c. 1112, 1122 Pont, 1202 FF
Thurg’lond 1259 Ass
Thurkerland 1316 Vill
Thurgerland(e) 1321 YD ii, 1323 MinAcct 45, 1334 BM, 1348 AD i et passim to 1565 Edmunds
Thurgarlande 1402 FA, 1420 Edmunds
Thurgurland 1528 FF
Thurgoland 1549 YD vi, 70, 1569, 1623 FF
Thurguland 1577 WillY, 1614, 1619 Comm
Thorgoland 1578 WillY

‘Thurgar’s expanse of land’, v. land. The first el. is the ON pers.n. Porgeirr, ODan Thurger, anglicised to Turgar, and (with AN influence) Turgar (cf. NP 156, Feilitzen 393).


STAINCROSS (STAINBOROUGH, THURGOLAND) 315

FIELD-NAMES

Some f.n.s. from this township are included in Silkstone 311 supra.  Spellings dated 13, 1476 are YD ix, 1420, 1422 Edmunds, 1516 Surv, 1764 PRHrb.

(a) the Great Holme 1764 (v. holmr 'water-meadow'), the Jeproyds 1764 Glebe (Jep-, Gepperode 1516, the ME pers.n. Jeppe (from Geoffrey), rod¹), The Pingle 1764 (v. pingel 'enclosure'), the Ryeholme 1764 (v. rýge, holmr).
316 WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

(b) Brodrode 1476 (v. brād, roā), Goleyflatt 1516 (v. hall, clif), the Hall clyff 1516 (v. hall, clif), Henrerode 13 (the pers.n. Henry, roā), Hyngyng Rode 1516 (v. hengjande ‘steep’, roā), Jak intak 1516 (the ME pers.n. Jakke, intak), le Longintake 1358 AD ii (v. lang, intak), Magotcroft 1476 (the ME fam. pers.n. Magot (from Margaret), croft), Masseclyff 1516 (v. clif), le North(eth)shagh(e) (sic) 1420, 1422 (v. norō, sceaga ‘copse’), Perkyn Intak 1516 (the ME pers.n. Perkin, intak), le Southcroft 1422 (v. sūō, croft), le Stable Feld 1516 (ME stabil ‘stable, stall’, feld), Stagard 1516 (probably ‘stack yard’), le Wellgrieve 1422 (v. wella, grāfe ‘copse’).

viii. Darton

The three townships of this parish now form Darton Urban District.

1. Barugh (102–3108) [ˈbɑːrʌ]
   Berg 1086 DB
   Berc(am) 1090 Pont, 12 Hnt ii, 260, 1108–14 YCh 1485
   Berig 1243 Fees
   Bergh(e) 1297 YI, 1304 Ebor, 1316 Vill, 1333 FF et passim to 1459 BM
   Bargh(e) 14 Brett, 1379 PT, 1430 Brett, 1449 Pat et passim to 1617 FF
   Little Barugh 1656 WillS


Gawber & Gawber Hall, Galbergh 1304 YI, Galbergh 1379 PT (p), 1415 YD xvi, 94, -barre 1526 FF, -ber 1607 Edmunds, (-Hauill) 1550 Test vi, Gawberdhall 1550 FF, Gawberhall 1590 WillY, Gober Hall 1771 M. ‘Gallows hill’, v. galga, beorg.

Higham, 1623 TN(F) 7, Heyham Hy 3, Ed 1 BM, Hegham 1271 Ebor, Heghome 1375 Arm, Hegham 1379 PT (p), 1535 VE, Hi-, Hyghame 1546 YChant, 1601 FF, Beighhigham (sic for Bergh-) 1604 FF, Heigham 1617 FF, 1727 YDr. ‘High homestead’, v. hēah, hām.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1845 TA 33, and 1717, 1762 Bretton 72.

(a) Birch Field, Bridge Field, Broad Ing, Calf Croft, Cutlers Ing, Dam Ing, Dob Wood, Four Lands, Glass House Green, Ingle Fit, Jackmeres, Nether Carr, The Nook 1841 O.S. (v. nök, distinct from The Nooking supra), Overshutt (dial. shut ‘a division of land’), Ox Close, Robin Close, Small Drink, Sum Field.

(b) Okyn-, Hokythorp(e) 13 DodsN, Ed 1 BM (v. äcen, porp).

2. DARTON (102-3110)

Dertun(e), -tone, -ton(a) 1086 DB, c. 1154 Bret (p), 1190-1210 YCh 1716, 1234 Ebor, 1259-66 Brett, 1265 YI et passim to 1433 Hall, 1479 Brett, Darton 1333 FF, 1391 YD iii, 1409 DiocV, 1435 Pat et passim to 1544 Test vi. ‘The deer park or enclosure’, v. deor-tun.

Maplewell, Mapelwell(a), -welle 1190-1210 YCh 1716, 13 Brett, 1316 AD i, ii, Map(p)ul(l)well 1418 YD vi, 1488 Ipm, Mapplewell 1579 YD iii. ‘Well near the maple-tree’, v. mapel, wella.

Staincross, Stainecrosse 1589 WillY, Staincross 1636 ib. ‘Stone cross’, v. steinn, cros. The cross marked the site of the wapentake meeting-place, v. 261 supra.

Swallow Hill, Swal(e)uehil, -we- 1190-1205, 1194-1211 YCh 1686-7 (Brett), e. 13 YD iv, Swaluhill(e), -lo- 1297 YI, 1382 YD vi (p), Swalwell 1471 Brett, Swalwell 1537 WillY, 1557 FF, Swalowhill als. Swalwell 1617 FF. ‘Swallow hill’, v. swalwe1, hyll.

Belle Vue, 1841 O.S. Belmont Ho. Bence Lane, 1841 O.S., the Bense 1608 Bretton 34, Bence (close) 1844 TA, probably NCy dial. bense ‘cow-stall’ from Flem bens (cognate with OE bōs ‘cow-boose’). Blacker, 1822 Langd, named from YW Blacker family (cf. YAJ xxxv, 235 and Blacker 292 supra) or an independent formation from

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1844 TA 126. Spellings dated without source are Bretton 27.

(a) Barrow Close & Ing (cf. Barracliffe 1608, v. Barugh 316 supra, clif, eng), Breaks Corner (v. bræc), Briery Close, Broom Field, Castcliffe Bank, Chapel Croft, Clay Pit Close, Coal Cliffe, Cowlishaw, Half Royds, Hazard Croft, High Royd, Hudroyds (the ME pers.n. Hudde, rod), Kirk Ing 1730 (-ings 1670, the Churcheynge 1616, v. kirkja, eng), Laith Croft (v. hlâda ‘barn’, croft), Little Ings, Long Cross, Mean Close (v. (ge)mene ‘common’), New Lathes 1771 M, New Royd, Pond Close, Priest Royd, Seacliffe, Smithy Croft, Tongue (v. tunge), Wells Croft, Woolgreave (v. wulf, græfe ‘copse’).

(b) the Calfe House 1611, Neyther-, Overclough 1566, Clough Ing 1613 (v. clôh), Faugh Knowle Hill 1670 (v. falh ‘fallow land’, cnoll), the Fourlands 1603, Goosebrigge 1541 MinAcct (v. gös, brycg), Narhucking 1566 (cf. Lane Hackens ii, 217 infra), Ovenhouse 1611 (v. ofen ‘oven, furnace’), The Parsonage 1655 WillS.

3. Kexbrough (102–3009)

Ceze-, Chizeburg 1086 DB
Kesceburg(h) 1159–1181 YCh 1681, 1325 BM, Kessceburgh 1383 YD vi
Keseburc 1194 P, -burne 1196 P, -burgh 1316 Will, 1434 YD vi
Keceburg 13 YD vi (p)
Kesteburg 13 YD iii
STAINCROSS (DARTON, KEXBOURGH) 319

Kesseburgh 1316 AD i, ii, 1327, 1355, 1370 YD iii, 1347 ib viii
Kessbesburgh 1375 Arm 324
Kessburgh 1376 FF, 1415 AD i, 1545 FF, -borowh 1430 Brett
Kexburgh(e) 1402 FA, 1523 YD iii et freq to 1581 YD viii, -brough 1540 MonRent

In the earlier spellings -ze-, -sce- and -ce- represent the sounds -ts-, -ds- or -ds- (cf. EPN ii, 92, s.v. -s²), these combinations usually arising with the ON gen.sg. in -s, but the origin of the first el. is obscure. Ekwall has suggested the ON byname Kepr (gen. Kepts); this pers.n. would certainly seem to enter into Kexby L (Cheftes-, Chestesbi 1086 DB, Chez-, Chetesbi 1115 Ekwall, Keftesby 1202, Kestesbi 1212 ib), which has had a development similar to Kexbrough. ‘Kept’s fortification’, v. burh, and cf. Introd. for this and other burh- names in the district. In this p.n., as in Flaxby pt. v infra, Roxby, Throxenby (YN xxxii), the later form with -x- is an inverted spelling for -s- which arose in the dialect from x, ks as well as from ts. Hunter notes that “the name... is usually pronounced Kesborough or rather Kesper” (1828 Hnt ii, 373); cf. the later spellings of Worsborough 292 supra.

Birthwaite Hall, Birket(h)wait, -tweyt, -thait, -th(w)eit 12 Riev, 1180–1202 YCh viii (p), 1228 Hall, 1234 Ebor, 1241 FF, 1304 Ebor, Brictwait 1180–5 YCh viii (p), Byretweyt 1243 Fees (p), -whayt 1568 Willy, Byrthwayth 1249 Ebor, Bir-, Byrthwayt, -thwait(e) 1319–32 YD vi, 62, 1331 Brett, 1336 Ch et passim to 1822 Langd, Burthwait 1579, 1604 FF. ‘Birch clearing’, v. birki, þveit.

& Upper Swithin, Swythyn 1566 Bretton 27, Swithings 1771 M, Swithen 1817 M, v. svioinn 'land cleared by burning'. UPLANDS.
Walk Royd. West Royd Wood.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (b) are 1691 Bretton 88; other spellings dated without source are also Bretton 89–91.

(a) The Belts 1766.

(b) Bight (v. byht 'curve in a stream or road'), Bobyard (the pers.n. Bob, geard), Brearebursett 1632 (v. brēr 'briar'), Great Buckstones 1632 (v. bucc, stān, cf. Deer Stones iii, 147 infra), Cobcroft 1671, the Cow Closes 1602, Hoyle Ing (v. hol1, eng), Kexborough Bridge Close 1602, Lamb platt (v. lamb, plat2 'plot'), Oxclose, Parsons Springs (v. spring 'plantation'), Stone Pit Close.

ix. High Hoyland

The two townships in this parish are now in Denby Dale Urban District (326 infra).

1. Clayton West (102–2610)

Clac-, Claitone 1086 DB
Cleitun, -ton 12 YD i (p), 1204–9 ib iv, Cleyton 1284 Abbr, 1526 FF
Clai-, Claytun, -ton(e) 1193–1211 YCh 1525, 1194 BM, a. 1230 et freq YD iv, 1243 Fees, 1296 LacyComp et passim to 1549 YD vi, (-West) 1822 Langd
Claton 1297 LS, 1323 MinAcct 45
Cleeton 1444 YD xii, 235

'Clay farmstead', v. clāg, tūn. 'West' in relation to Clayton 89 supra.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1842 TA. Spellings dated without source are YD iv.

(a) Ashes Royd (v. æsc, rõd), Bell Croft (cf. Bell Cross 66 supra), Birch Row, Brans Croft, Bridge Ing (v. brycg, eng), Brook Lands, Broom Close, Cat Wood, Chapel Field, Clarke Pit Head, Clerk Pits (The Clarke Pits 1684 Glebe, v. cleric, probably because it was glebe land, pytt), Clough Close, Coal Pit Close, Cold Well Ing, Cow Close, Dam Lands (v. dammr), Deffer Ing, Doles (v. dāl), Ellen Yard, Gate Close, The Green, Green Ing, Hand Ing, Hard Ings, Horse Close, Horse Ing, Howroyd Pits, Lady Croft, Long Holt (v. holt 'wood'), Middle Royd, Middle Shutt (dial. shut 'a division of land'), Moor Gap close, Nun Ings, Oven Top, Ox Close, Patway Close, Pease Close, Pellet, Pit-hill, The Pound, Reap Ing, Rister, Robin Royd, Round Spring 1841 O.S., Rye Royd, Sciss Flat & Royd (cf. Scissett ii, 223 infra, just over the R. Dearne), Slade Ing (v. slæd, eng), Smithy Croft, Stoney Lands, Swain Royd, Three Lands, Tom Field 1841 O.S., Town End 1841 O.S., Turmull (Steap), Upper Leys, Well Close & Croft, Wheat Close, Whinny Close, White Field.

(b) Edmondrode 1525 YD viii, Edmundroyde 1530 ib (the OE pers.n. Æadmund, rõd), Eilrikebirge, Ailrichebrige 13 (named from Ailric (from OE Æþelric), grandfather of Adam who founded Monk Bretton priory, v. brycg; the metathesised form -birge is very rare in NCy), Festall Croft 1525 YD viii (v. fore-stall, croft), Gosserode 13 (probably 'goose clearing', v. gōs, rõd), Laisingkerode 13 (v. leysingi 'freedman', also as a pers.n., rõd), the Ley Intacks 1587 Bretton 60 (v. léah, intak), Neuton 14 (v. niwe, tūn), Stones-, Stanes-, Stani-, Stainford(e) 13 (v. stān(ig), steinn, ford), Thornetelay 13 (v. þorniht 'thorny', léah), Tunstal 13, 1204–9 (v. tūn-stall).

2. High Hoyland (102–2710)

Holant 1086 DB, Holand(e) 1086 DB, e. 13 YD iv, 1267, 1290 Ebor, 1549 YD vi, (Hey-) 1283, 1303 Ebor, (Hy-) 1303 ib, (Hegh-) 1304 YD iv, 1307 Abbr, 1328 Banco et passim to 1444
YD xii, 235, Hégholand 1304 Ebor, 1369 FF, Higholand 1304 Ebor, 1374 DodsN, Highholand 1481 Test iii, 1526 FF, 1535 VE Héland (sic) 1194 P, 1316 Vill, Helland 1196 P Hoi-, Hoyland(e) 1201 Cur (p), 1251 Ass (p), 1599 Edmunds, (High(e)-) 1638 SessnR, 1641 Rates, Hoyland on the Hill als. High Hoyland 1561 FF Hyghohelund (sic) 1433 Hall Huland (by Calthorn) 1449, 1471 Brett, High Hulland 1585 WillY Hooland 1550 YD vi Highehowland 1585 FF ‘Stretch of land on the hillside’, v. hōh, land, and Nether Hoyland 111 supra. The village stands high on the side of a ridge; the church is at the end of this ridge. For the affix v. hēah ‘high’.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1845 TA 224. Spellings dated without source are Bretton 39.

(a) Alice Royd (Allis Royd 1670, the fem. pers.n. Alicia, rod¹), Bate Royds (Narr Bate Royd 1670, the ME pers.n. Bate, a short form of Bartholomew, rod¹), Bramleys (Branleys 1670, v. brōm, lēah), Bretton Dykes 1822 Langd (v. West Bretton ii, 99 infra, dic), Briery Close, Broad Ing, Church Close (ib 1670), Cloverlands (ib 1670, Clouer- 1684 Glebe, v. clāfre ‘clover’, land), Cote Close (v. cot ‘cottage’), Deffer Foot (Defferth Foot 1670, probably, as in Deffer Hill (327 infra), ‘deep ford’, v. déop, ford; they may refer to the same ford), Delf (v. (ge)delf), Gilling Carr, Greaves Royd, Green Acres, Holt Ings (v. holt, eng), Iron Stone Wood, Lamb Close, Pig Cotes, High & Low Pighill (v. pightel ‘enclosure’), The Pound, Round Croft, Rye Close, Scammond Hill, Spink Yard (the surname Spink, geard), Sym Royd, Thornhill (v. porn, hyll), Well Croft & Royd.

(b) Beacon Close 1684 Glebe (v. (ge)beacon), the Upper Bight 1670 (v. byht ‘bend, curve’), Break backe closes 1684 Glebe (‘closes hard to till’),
Dycongreve, -stubyng 1441 YD vi (the ME pers.n. Dikkon, græfe ‘copse’, stubbing ‘clearing’), Longlands 1670, the Nether Field 1670, Noble Ing 1670 (the surname Noble, eng), Stone Delf close 1670 (v. stān, (ge)delf), Young Beast pastures 1670.

x. Cawthorne

Cawthorne (102–2808)

Calturn(e) 1086 DB, 1122, 1155 Pont, 1142–86 Reg.Alb i, 71, 1180–5 YCh viii (p), 1194 P, Calturn’ 1173 YCh 197
Calthorn(a), -(e) 1090 Pont, 1120–30 YCh 1663, 1148 ib 179, 1154 Pont, Hy 2 (1230) Ch, 1190–1231 YCh 1683, 13 YD ix, 1254 ib iv, 1279 Ch et passim to 1486 YD ix
Caldorn 1156 YCh 186
Calethorn 1246 Ass 4
Cawolthorne 1426 Ramsd, 1561 FF
Cawthorn(e) 1546 Hall, 1556, 1593 FF et passim to 1641 Rates, -thawrne 1557 WillY, -thron 1647 YDr

This has probably the same origin as Cawthorn YN 78, ‘cold, exposed thorn-tree’, v. cald, porn, which is indicated by the spelling Caldorn. Although the single Cale- spelling might support Ekwall’s proposal to derive the name from OE calu ‘bare’, we should normally expect that el. to produce ME calwe. On the later spellings Cav(l)- cf. Phonol. § 6.

Barnby Hall, Barnebi 1086 DB, Barneby 1090, 12 (freq) Pont (YCh 1485), 13 Brett, 1298 Abbr, 1357 FF et freq to 1557 FF, Bernby 1433 Hall, Barnbye 1554 ib, Barnby hall 1729 YDr. ‘Bjarni’s farmstead’, from the ON pers.n. Bjarni and bý; cf. Barnby Dun 17 supra.

Cannon Hall, Canonhall 1449 Brett, 1569 WillY, Cannon Hall 1658 WillS, 1771 M, cf. also Canongreve 1344 Hnt ii, 229n. Hunter supposes that this took its name from Gilbert de Bosville who was called ‘Canun’ (Hnt ii, 231), but it may in fact be simply ME canoun ‘canon’, in allusion to the monks of Monk Bretton, whose messuage it was; there is a late tradition that the place was anciently called Camel-Hall (1775 Watson 180).

Elmhirst, Elmehirst 1486 YD ix, (or Croft) 1614 Comm, (-or Gresham house) 1619 ib, le Elmhirst 1614 Wharn 22. ‘Elm wood’, v. elm, hyrst.
STAINCROSS (CAWTHORNE)


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1851 TA 92. Spellings dated 13, 1344 are Hnt ii, 229, 1554 Hall, 1596–1608, 1633–1676, 1714 Bretton 51–7, 1614, 1619 Comm 246, 1684 Glebe.

(a) Broad Bank Close, Browncer meadow, Butt Ing 1714 (v. butte, eng), Calf Croft, Cat Close, Delf (v. (ge)delf), Gawthropp House 1714 (cf. Gawthorpe ii, 102 infra), Griffe 1714 (v. grýfja ‘hole, pit’), Hattersley Wood, Highfield, Hob Royd (the ME pers.n. Hobbe, rod¹), Hop Croft (v. hoppe, croft), Great & Little Ing, Lamb Croft, Leyes 1714 (v. leah), Nooks (v. nok), Rabbit Garth, Rowley (ib 1596, -lees 1614, 1619, ‘rough clearings’, v. rüh, leah), Stable Croft, Steward Royd (Stiwardrood 1535 VE, v. stigweard ‘steward’, rod¹), Well Bank & Close (cf. Welcroft 1614, v. wella, croft).

(b) Beaneffurs 1659 (v. bëan, furh), the Bottom of the feild, a close 1619, the Bowleing Alley 1684, Bridgeclose 1660, Broadflats 1633, Broadeyates 1614, 1619 (v. brâd, geat ‘gate’), Chauntry house 1619, Coperonker 1344 (from the rare ME coperoun, OFr couperon, ‘hill-top, summit’, kjarr ‘marsh’), Dasie close 1650, Dykensawe 1279 Ch, Dykongreve 1344 (the ME pers.n. Dikkon, sceaga, græfe ‘copse’), Dikrode 1344 (v. dic, rod¹), Gill(l)roid, -royd 1633, 1650 (the ME pers.n. Gille, rod¹), Le Greve 13 (v. græfe), le Halker 1344 (v. hall, kjarr), Horsfall House 1619 (the surname Horsfall), Horse Ing 1676 (v. hors, eng), Huerod 13 YD ix (the ME pers.n. Hew, Hugh, rod¹), Huntroyd(e) 1614, 1619 (v. hunta, rod¹), Intake 1633 (v. intak), Jhesup Crofte 1554 (the surname Jessop, croft), Kauche-, Kanchcroft 1614, 1619, Ketterroyd, -roide 1619, 1636 WillY (the ME pers.n. Ketel, ON Ketil, rod¹), Kesburgh ynge 1554 (v. Kexbrough 318 supra, eng), the Kilnehouse 1656, Malkincroft 1344 (the ME fem. pers.n. Malkin, croft), Medrode 1545 (v. med ‘meadow’, rod¹), the Minister Crofte 1684, Morris Ing 1633, the Newclose 1554, New
xi. Penistone

The township of Denby (together with Clayton West and High Hoyland supra) is now Denby Dale Urban District, Gunthwaite and Ingbirchworth are united and form a civil parish, Penistone is united with Hoyland Swaine (from Silkstone parish supra) and part of Thurlstone (infra) to form the Urban District of Penistone, and the rest of Thurlstone township now forms the civil parish of Dunford (infra).

I. DENBY (102-2408), DENBY DALE (102-2308)

Denebi, -by(e) 1086 DB, 12 YD i (p), 13 Linds (p), a. 1230 YD ii, 1261 YD iv, 1307 Abbr et freq to 1611 FF
Denby(e) 1304 YD iv, 1381 Ch, 1402 FA et passim to 1581 YD viii, (-Dale) 1851 TA
Denbye 1562 Hall, Dembey 1659 PRTh1

LOWER DENBY, Netherden(e)by(e) 1261 YD iv (p), 1588 FF, Neyther Denbye 1573 SheffCh, Low Denby 1822 Langd, v. neoðera. Nether Denby is now actually called Nether End (infra).

UPPER DENBY, Overdeneby 1261 YD iv, Over Denbe 1564 WillY, -by(e) 1573 SheffCh, 1588 FF, 1633 PRTh1, High Denby 1822 Langd. v. uferra.

BAGDEN, Bygden 1563 WillY, Bagden als. Bigden 1591 ib, Bagden 1611 FF, (Over-) 1619 Hnt ii, 251, (Lower-, Upper-) 1817 M, Baggden 1659 PREm. Probably a compound of OE bagga in the sense ‘bag-like’ or possibly ‘badger’, and denu ‘valley’. But the relation of this to the earliest form Byg- is obscure.

STAINCROSS (CAWTHORNE, DENBY) 327

FIELD-NAMES

(a) Papish Hill 1817 M, Stocks Hall 1771 M.

(b) Butcroft 1556 Hnt ii, 352 (v. butte, croft), Gledeholt 1556 ib, Gleade-holt 1602 Cause 286 (v. gleoda ‘kite’, holt), Nethering 1556 ib (v. neoðera, eng), North Wellesicke 1556 ib ‘a running broke or lytell water’ (v. wella, sic ‘stream’), Southcroft 1556 ib (v. süd, croft).

2. GUNTHWAITE (102–2206)

Gunultwayt 12 Dugd v, Gunhullewayth 1379 PT
Gunnild(e)thwayt, -yld(e)-, -thweyt 13 Linds (p), 1257 Abbr, 1320, 1342 YD iii, 1348 AD i, 1381 Ch, Gonnild- 1334 BM
Gunylthwayth(e) 1284 WCR (p), Gunilde- l. 13 Nost 124
Gunnithuayt, -yll-, -thwayt(e) 13 Nost 106d, 1318 YD iii, 1433 Hall, 1435 DodsN
Gomuldthwayth, -ey- 1549, 1550 Hall, Gumuldthwaite 1559 FF, Gu-, Gomblethwayt, -thwaite 1578, 1595 FF, 1591 WillY
Gunnethwat 1354 YD ii (p), Gunnthwayt(e) 1402 FA, 1449 Hall, -thwet 1614 Wharn 22

‘Gunhild’s clearing’, from the ON fem. pers.n. Gunnhildr, ODan Gunilid, and pveit.


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1851 TA 185. Spellings dated 1320 are YD iii, 1556 Hnt ii, 352.

(a) Adam Royd (ib 1614 Wharn 22, the pers.n. Adam, rod1), Dam Close, Hand Royd, Great & Little Hollins (v. holegn ‘holly’), Jack Royd, Knot Royd, Mill Close, Spa Close, Tollifoot Hall 1817 M, Town Croft.

(b) Bridde Rode 1320 (v. bridd, rod1), le Collemanclyve 1259–72 YD i, Colmanclyff 1550 Hall, 1556 (the ME pers.n. Colman (OIr Colman), clif),
3. HUNSHELF (102–2600)

Hunescelf 1086 DB, *-selue* 1190–1210 YCh vii, *-self* 1227 BM

Hunschelf(e), *-(f)* 13 AD i, 1413 YD x, 1431 Hall, 1558 DodsN, *-self* 1333 YD i, *-shelf* 1369 YD i, 1402 FA, 1513 FF

Hundeschelf(f) 1365 YD i, 1358 AD ii, 1379 PT

Howenchelf(e) 1440 Pat

‘Hún’s shelving terrain’, *v.* scelf. The pers.n. is OE Hūn (as in Hunslet iii, 220 *infra*). Hunshelf Hall is on the side of a ridge.


FIELD-NAMES

Spellings dated 1541 are MinAcct, 1684 WharnSurv 71.

(a) Briery-busk 1822 Langd (v. brērig, buskr), Dunning House 1741 Hall, France Hall 1817 M.

(b) Bryery feild 1684 (v. brērig, feld), Crimbles 1684 (v. crymel ‘small piece of land’), Deepcar Milne 1561 Wheat (v. dēop, kjarr ‘marsh’), Edish Close 1684 (v. edisc ‘enclosure’), le Grene thinge 1541 (probably the surname Green and ping ‘property’), Nipping Acre 1684, Round about 1684, Rowrode 13 Hnt ii, 356 (‘rough clearing’), v. rūh, rod¹), Smithy feild, -Myers 1684 (v. smiððe, feld, myrr), Smith Wise's Ing 1684 (v. eng), Wainwrights thinges 1541 (‘properties of Richard Waynewright’ (l.c.), v. ping), Wortley Forge 1659 WillS.

4. INGBIRCHWORTH (102–2206)

Berceuorde 1086 DB

Bi-, Byrchewrd, -w(o)rth 13 AD i, 1246 Ass, e. 14 YD ii, 1313 WCR, 1434 AD iii, (Hing-) 1326 YD xiii, 61, (Yng(e)-) 1424 YD vi, 1449 Hall, (Ing-) 1435 DodsN

Ing-, Yngbirchworth(e), -byrch- 1433 Hall, 1535, 1542 FF, 1641 Rates, Ling- 1529 FF

Ing-, Yngburch(e)worth(e) 1552 YD viii, 1584 FF, 1591 WillY, 1608 FF, Eng- 1589 WillY

Ingburtchworth 1617 FF, -birtch- 1633 WB 177

‘Birch enclosure’, v. birce, worð; the affix Ing- (from eng ‘meadow’) to distinguish it from Roughbirchworth 335 infra.

STAINCROSS (INGBIRCHWORTH, LANGSETT) 331

Ho, Spicey House 1817 M, Spicer-Hill House 1822 Langd, the surname Spicer, hyll, hüs. Summer Ford Hill, v. sumor, ford. Tanyard Brook.

FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1780 Fairb 207.

(a) Arking Royd, Birting Croft, Basket Royd, Coit Ing (v. cot ‘cottage’, eng ‘meadow’), Espen Ing (v. æspen, eng), Firth Ing (v. fyrhōe ‘wood’, eng), Folly (v. folie), Iberish (cf. Iveridge Hall ii, 146 infra), Mothers Ing, Pill Hill, Renny Croft, Swinnercliff, Thanet House 1817 M, War Royd Top.

(b) Byrchworth Ledzatt Hy 8 Hnt ii, 361 (v. hlid-geat ‘swing-gate’), the Weet’s Yate 1647 YDr (v. geat).

5. LANGSETT (102–2100)

Langeside, -syde 12 Brett, c. 1190–1214 YCh 1793, 1802, 1806, 1241, 1255 FF, 1290 Ch, 1328 Banco et freq to 1375 YD xvi, 89, Langesid’ 1208 YCh 1798

Langside, -syde 1208–22 YCh 1805, 1358 YD xii, 301, 1367 Hall, 1379 PT et freq to 1608 FF, (-als. Langsett) 1586 FF

Lanside 1516 Vill

Langsett 1540 FF, 1553 Hall, 1597 SessnR

Longside 1554 Hall

‘The long hillside’, v. lang, side, referring to the long steep slope on the north side of the Little Don valley.

BELLE CLIVE, Billeclif 13 YD ii, -clive 13 ib, 1208–11 YCh 1799, 1226, 1241, 1255 FF, l. 13 YD ii, Bil-, Bylclif(f) 1358 YD xii, 301, 1367 ib v, 74, 1379 PT (p) et freq to 1817 M, Billeclyffe, -cliffe 1625 SheffMan, 1647 YDr. ‘Billa’s bank’, from the OE pers.n. Billa (cf. Bilham 86 supra), and clif.

Brook Ho, Browkhous 1392 Brett, Brokehous 1393 ib, 1551 SheffMan, Le Brokehous 1471 Brett, Brokhous(e) 1503 YD vii, 1547 Cust, Brook(e)house 1597 SessnR, 1647 YDr. ‘House by the brook’, v. brōc, hüs.

HORDRON, Horderne 1208–11 YCh 1798, 1801, 1290 Ch, Hordryn 1367 Hall, Horderon 1379 PT (p), 1647 YDr, Hordron als. Hourdron 1691, 1704 Hall. v. hord-ærn ‘a store-house’.

LADY CROSS, Lauedicros Hy 3 For, 1290 Ch, La-, Leuedycroft (sic) 1285 For, Lady(e) Cross(e) Hy 8, 1695 Hnt ii, 360–1, 1771 M. v.
hlæfdige, cros. The remains of the cross are near the Sheffield-Manchester road a mile from the county boundary.

**Penisall (lost)**


*Pening(g)eshalhe* c. 1190–1208 YCh 1806, -hald’ 1200–8 ib 1800, -halg(e) 1208–11 ib 1799, 1210 (1252) Ch, -hal 1252 Ch, -ale 1290, 1307 Ch

*Penighalch*, -halg 1208–11 YCh 1802–4

*Peuihishal* (sic for Peni-) 1241 FF, *Peiveshal* (sic for Penies-) 1255 FF

*Peningsale*, -ynge- 1301 BM, Linds, 1302 YD xii, 301, 1307 YD xiii, 68

*Penesale* (-Mere) 1358, 1402 YD xii, 301, *Penesall* 1402 ib 113

*Peneale* 1346 AD ii

*Penysalem(e)r* 1375 YD xvi, 89, 1419 ib xii, 114

The court of the ancient manor of *Penisall* was held under a giant yew-tree at Alderman’s Head near the Little Don River (cf. SheffMan ii, 213). This is about 2 miles south-west of Penistone (grid 102–225006 approx.) and there can be no doubt that both names have the same first el. *v.* Penistone 336 *infra*, halh ‘nook of land, hollow in a hillside’, (ge)mære ‘boundary, border’.

**Swinden**

*Suindene* c. 1190–1208 YCh 1806, *(Hol-)* 1208–11 ib 1801

*Swineden(e)* 1208–11 YCh 1798, 1802, *Suinneden(a)* 1208–22 ib 1805

*Swin-, Swynden(e)* 1241, 1255 FF, 1301 Linds, 1307 YD xiii, 68

*et passim* to 1691 Hall, (-house) 1632 SheffMan

*Swyndone* 1302 YD xii, 301, *Swindon* 1822 Langd

‘Swine valley’, *v.* swin, denu; for the early affix Hol-, *v.* hol† ‘hole, hollow’.

**Alderman’s Head, Aldermanhead** 1581 FF, -mans- 1585 WillY, 1647 YDr, -hedd 1608 FF, *v.* aldormann ‘alderman, chief officer of a shire’, probably used here and in Alderman’s Hill ii, 312 *infra* as a surname, hēafod ‘projecting headland’. **Barelands Lane.** **Barmings**, 1843 O.S., *v.* eng ‘meadow’. **Bordhill Lodge, Board Hill**
FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are 1806 Fairb 207 and modern (J. Hanson Green, 1930). Spellings dated 13-1358 are YD xii, 68, 113, 301, Hy 8-1753 Hnt ii, 360-1, 1806 Fairb.

(a) Ben Ing, Bleak-Royd 1822 Langd (Blaike Royds 1695, Blakeroyds 1753, doubtless the surname Blake, rodʰ), Calhom Ings, Dunstones, Elklands, Gamble Royd, Gib Field, Greyhound Stone 1753 (ib Hy 8, Gray- 1695), Hunter Busks (v. huntere, buskr), Hand Grave (cf. Hand Bank supra, græfe ‘copse’), The Heald (v. helde ‘slope’), Joan Field, James Royd, Jennet Bank, Kerston Intack 1930 (v. intak), Much Bank, Rush Top Croft 1930, Size Holm, Standing Stone 1753 (ib 1695, ye standing stone Hy 8), Tenters.

(b) Alaynfeld 13 (the ME pers.n. Alain (OFr), feld), Breriker(r) 1302, 1307 (v. brērig, kjarr ‘marsh’), Clyff tonge 1554 Hall (v. cliff, tunge), Danddker 1346 AD ii (v. kjarr), Odège 13 (v. gata), Pese croft sike l. 13 YD ii (v. pise ‘pease’, croft, sic), Sandyfore 1695, -ford 1753 (v. sandig, ford), le Shoterfeld, -sike 13 (v. sceotere ‘shooter, archer’, feld, sic), Schrevyn haigh 1358 (v. Unsliven Bridge 329, haga ‘enclosure’), le Stribrigge 13 (ME strie ‘hag’, v. brycg), Sunnlolclif 1252 Ch (the ON pers.n. Sunnulfr, clif).

6. OXSPRING (102-2602)

Oxpring, -inc 1086 DB, Oxspring 1305 YI, 1316 Vill

Oxspring, -yng 1154-9 YCh 1665, 1310 Brett, 1328 Banco, 1371 Brett, 1371 FF, 1374 AD vi, 1402 FA et freq to 1588 FF

Oxspring, -yng(e) 13 YD ix, 1348 AD i, 1365 YD i, 1378 PT, 1434 AD iii

Oxpring' 1259 Ass (p)

There can be little doubt in view of the persistence of Ox- spellings that Oxspring is of different origin from Ospringe K (with which it
has been associated), and simply means ‘ox spring’, v. oxa, spring. The three spellings with Os- are due to AN influence, cf. IPN 114 (12).

Roughbirchworth

_Bercewrde, -uuorde_ 1086 DB
_Bi-, Byrchewurth, -worth(e)_ 1246 FF, _Roygh-_) 1299 AD vi,
(Ruth-) 1365 YD i, (Routh-) 1402 FA, (Rughe-) 1547 FF
_Rughtburcheworth_ 1549 Hall, _Rough- 1577 WillyY
_Rough(e) Birchworth(e)_ 1575 Hall, 1586 FF, _Ruff- 1741 Hall,
_Rough- 1822 Langd_

‘Birch enclosure’, v. birce, worð. The affix Rough- (to distinguish it from Ingbirchworth 330 supra) appears to be from OE rūh ‘rough’, but the spellings _R(o)uth-, Rught-_ rather suggest that (as with Ingbirchworth) the affix is a noun, OE rūhet ‘piece of rough ground’, or an OE *rūð ‘clearing’, though generally replaced by the adj. 

Wraith Ho, Wreathwose 1665 Wheat, Wrath house 1666 Visit, Wreath-House 1822 Langd, Raith House 1841 O.S., probably e.ModE wreath ‘a spectre, wraith’, doubtless denoting ‘a haunted house’, or the surname Wraith, Wrath; dial. wreath ‘wattle, brushwood’, etc., which might also be thought of, belongs to the extreme south-west and is not known in the north; cf. also Wraythland (Drax) pt. iv infra. Wood Bank Ho.

FIELD-NAMES

Spellings dated 13, 1342 are YD ix, 1310, 1359 Brett, 1549–1741 Hall, 1590 Wharn 20, 1.
(a) Millcliff 1741 (v. myln, clif).

(b) Barherse 1342 (probably an early example of the common f.n. Barearse, v. baer1, ears), Ballyclyfyfe 1549, the Bellam Clife closes 1590 (v. clif), Beeton-crofte 1310 (the surname Beighton, cf. Beeton Fm 231 supra, croft), Clogh 1304 Hnt ii, 355 (v. clōh ‘dell’), Clowegraines 13 AD vi (v. clōh, grein ‘fork of a river’), the Dawarecrofte 1590 (ME daw ‘jackdaw’, croft), Hathylng 1549, Heeley green 1645, le Heyefeld 13, Hightfeld 1342 (v. hēah, feld), le Holmes 1549 (v. holmr ‘water-meadows’), the Lathecrofte 1590 (v. hlaða ‘barn’, croft), the Lawecrofte, -ynge 1590 (v. lágr ‘low’, croft, eng), Lyn(d)ley 1549, 1590 (v. lind ‘lime-tree’, lēah), Lobanks 1342 (v. banke), Longgelay 13, Longlews 1590 (v. lang, lēah), Lonynes 1310, 1359 (v. laning), Molgerode 13 (v. rod1), the Moorecloses 1590, Moore Feild 1645 (v. mōr, feld), the North yng 1590 (v. norð, eng), le Overfeild 1618, le Rye feild 1618, le Smythes 1575 (v. smiððe), le Stonirode 13 (v. stānig, rod1), Stonyknoll 1359 (v. stānig, cnoll ‘hillock’), le Tentercrofte 1549 (ME tentour ‘frame for stretching cloth’, croft), le Westfylde 1549, Westfeild 1590 (v. west, feld), West Wod 1575 (v. wudu).

7. Penistone (102–2403)

Pengeston(e), Pangeston 1086 DB
Peningestun, -ton, -ynges- 12 Brett, 1199 P (p), 1204–9 YD iv (p), 1208–11 YCh 1801, 1230 P, 1232 Ebor, 1328 Banco, 1428 FA, Peningston, -yng- 1298 Abbr, 1301 AD i
Penig(g)estun, -ton 1208 YCh 1798, 1233 Ebor, Penigston 13 YD ii, Peneg(h)eston(a) 1208–11 YCh 1802, 1225 Nost 71, Penegelston (sic) 1228 Ebor, Penigston(e), -yg- 1259–72 YD i, 1282 Ebor, 1291 Tax
Penegston 1243 Fees
Penyeston 1283 Ch
Staincross (Oxspring, Penistone)

Penyston, -is- 1295 Ebor, 1298 Abbr, 14 Sawl 193d, YD ii, 1301 Ebor, 1316 Vill, 1329, 1346 FF, 1332 AD i et passim to 1509 DodsN

Penyston 1524 Wheat, 1531 Test iv, 1539 ib vi

The first el. of Penistone is repeated in certain other names in the immediate vicinity, Penisall (in Langsett) 332 supra, Peningeherst 1227 Pat (which is probably an older name for the lost Hyste f.n. infra), and possibly an unidentified stream Pensyke 1422 AD i, 472. The original form of the first el. was Peninges- and this was reduced to Pengers- by the common change of -ning- to -ng- in words like king from OE cyning and certain p.ns. like Finghall YN 247 from an earlier Fininghall. In ME the forms with Penig-, Peni- have clearly followed the development of OE pening to peni ‘penny’. The use of the gen.sg. -es in both Penistone and Penisall might suggest that Pening is an OE pers.n., which could be identical with the rare OE byname of Dunstan Peoning (Tengvik 144), but more likely to be an assimilated variety of an OE Pending, a patronymic formed from the name of Penda, king of Mercia, or from a hypocoristic form of OE Pendhere, Pendwulf, etc.; the ON byname Peningr, which Lind BN thinks may be foreign, is possibly this OE Pen(d)ing, but it could also be the OE word pen(d)ing ‘penny’ (according to Dickins, LSE i, 20–1, also derived from the name of king Penda). In view of the difficulties involved in these personal names, Ekwall makes the alternative suggestion (DEPN s.n.) that we have here an old hill-name Pen(n)ing; it has much to commend it. This would be an OE p.n. formed from Brit penno-, OWelsh penn ‘hill, height’, with the OE suffix -ing² (cf. EPN i, 289 (ii) for parallels, and 288 § 5 for the use of formations of this kind as first els. with the gen.sg. inflexion in -es). Ekwall notes a possible parallel in a lost hill-name Penningstein hoeve in Kirkby Lonsdale (We). The name Penning presumably denoted the great ridge lying between the Don and the Little Don; at the foot of the northern side is Penistone, ‘the farmstead by Penning’ (v. tūn), and on the southern slopes was Penisall, ‘the hollow on the side of Penning’ (v. halh); Pensyke and Peningeherst cannot be precisely located.

Cubley, Coubelay 1379 PT (p), Cublay, -ley 1408 Brett, 1503 YD vii, 1656 WillS, Coblay 1451 Brett. ‘Cubba’s clearing’ from an OE pers.n. Cubba, as suggested for Cubbington Wa 169, and leah. The dial. word cub ‘a cattle crib, a cattle stall or shed’, first evidenced

PNYI

22
1546 (NED), is also possible, but its provenance seems to be rather south midland (EDD).

Schole Hill, 1747 Hall, Scafeld 1208–11 YCh 1801, (le) Scoles 1422 AD i, 1614 FF, Scollhill 1592 WillY. v. skáli ‘shieling’, hyll.


FIELD-NAMES

The forms in (a) are modern 1930 (J. Hanson Green), 1780 Hnt ii, 338. Spellings dated c. 1260 are YD i, 13 Hnt ii, 334, e. 14 YD ii.

(a) Four-acres 1780, Longlands 1780, Scout Closes 1764 Glebe (v. skūti ‘overhanging rock or cliff’), Swan Field (mod), Winney Field (mod) (v. hvin ‘gorse’).

(b) Donnyghowes 1477 YD x (v. haugr, the first el. possibly the OE pers.n. Dunning), Elysrode 13 (the ME pers.n. or surname Ellis, rod¹), Greenherste 13 (v. grēne¹, hyrst ‘wood’), Has-, Hoslostoft e. 14 (v. topt ‘enclosure’), Hyrste, Hyrstebroc 1208–11 YCh 1801 (v. hyrst ‘wood’ and Penistone supra), Iggramrode e. 14 (probably the ME pers.n. Ingram (OG Engelram), rod¹), le Kyrkeflatte c. 1260 (v. kirkja, flat), terram del Leye 13

8. THURLSTONE (102–2303)

Turulfestune, Turolueston 1086 DB
Thurueleston 1246 Ass 47d
Thurleston(e) 13 AD i, ii, 1259–72 YD i, 1286 YI, l. 13 BM, 1301 AD i, 1316 Vill et passim to 1504 FF
Thurleston 1301 YD xiii, 61, Thurliston 14 AD ii, 1326 YD xiii, 61
Dhurleston’ 1379 PT
Thurston 1569 Wheat

‘Thurulf’s farmstead’, v. tūn. The pers.n. is ODan Thurulf.

BULLHOUSE HALL, BULLACE GRANGE

Bule-, Bolehuses 13 YD ii
Boleholes 13 AD ii
Bullous 1574 Wheat, Bullos 1647 YDr, Bollowes 1598, 1611 FF
Bullhouse 1647 YDr, 1771 M

‘Bull houses’, v. bula, hūs; for -holes (if not an error) v. hol†.

CARLECOTES, Carlecotes 13 AD ii, 1277, 1286 WCR, 1285 Ch, 1293 QW, 1307 WCR, 1529, 1614 FF, -coytes 1379 YD ii, 1647 YDr, -coittes 1557 Wheat, -cootes 1588 FF, -coates 1645 Hall, Carlcotes 1372 YD xii, 233, -coates 1741 Hall. ‘The churls’ cottages’, v. karl (doubtless replacing OE ceorl ‘churl, freeman, peasant’, as in Carleton ii, 71 infra), cot.


ECKLANDS, 1817 M, Eckelholes 13 AD ii, Eclulis 14 ib, Eckelholis 14 AD vi, Ekkleholes 1334 AD ii, Ecklishull 1358 Grant, Eckilholshouses 1370 Hnt ii, 254, Eklonges 1529 FF, Ecl(c)land(e) 1569 WillY, 1607, 1620 FF, Eclans 1647 YDr. The first el. of this difficult name is obscure; it could be the ON pers.n. Ekkill (cf. Inkle Moors 3 supra) or the rare ON ekla ‘want’, with hol† ‘hollow’ (later replaced by land), denoting poor unproductive land.
HARTCLIFF HILL, Hertecliue l. 13 Hall (p), Hertclif, -cliff 1379 PT, (-Cros) Hy 8 Hnt ii, 360, Hartcliff(e) Rocher 1399 Cust, -hill 1753 Hnt, -Clump 1771 M, Hercliffe Royd 1417 Cust, Hart(e)ley Rocher(d), -Roche 1560, 1565, 1567 SheffMan. ‘Hart cliff’, v. heorot, clif. On Rocher(d), from OFr rocher ‘rock’, v. Rocher 226 supra and cf. Rocher infra; v. also rod1 ‘clearing’.

HAZLEHEAD, Heselheued 13 WB 61, Hnt ii, 360, 1342 Ass 1d, 1369 WB 62 (p), Hesil- 1372 YD xii, 233, Hesilhede 1408 Brett (p), Hasselheued 1591 WillY, Haslehead 1647 YDr. ‘Hazel headland’, v. hasel, hesli, hēafod, referring to the upper part of the Don valley or to the steep hillside which abuts on the river.

HORNTHWAITE, Ornethweyt 13 AD i, Orntwayt 1301 ib, Hornetweyt 1548 FF, -thwayte 1647 YDr. ‘Boar clearing’, v. orne (OEScand), pveit, cf. Lindkvist 118.

RANAH STONES, (Henr’ de) Ravenhowe 13 WB x, 61 (p), Ranaw 1379 PT (p), Ranall 1571 WillY, -ell 1771 M, Reynoe 1645 Hall, Raynow (Stones), yr Raynoh feilds 1647 YDr, Renold stones 1741 Hall, Ranah 1817 M. ‘Raven mound or hill’, v. hrafn, haugr. The ‘stones’ are a great number of boulders on the hillside.

REDDISHAW KNOLL, Redischagebroc 1208–11 YCh 1801, Redyshaw knoll 1647 YDr, Redishaw Knowl 1695 Hnt ii, 360. ‘Reedy copse’, v. hrēodig, sceaga, and cnoll ‘a hill, knoll’.

ROCHER, the Rocher 1647 YDr, from OFr rocher ‘rock’, v. Rocher 226, and Hartcliff Hill supra. The various references in YDr are interesting; Adam Eyre, the diarist, relates that on going fishing “I fastned my hook in the rocher-pit where I left it till morning” (p. 27); he laid stones “wayre-wise [i.e. in the manner of a weir] under the Rocher to turn the water” (p. 49); and further “wee stayed all day at the Rocher and got great stones out of the quarry there” (p. 52). The latter is a significant allusion to the rocks which the name describes. This place is distinct from the Rocher at Hartcliff Hill supra.

SMALLSHAW, Smalschaw(h)e 13 AD ii, WB 61, Smal(e)shagh(e) 1322 YD iv, 1327 FF, 1328 Banco (p), -shay 1558, 1611 FF, -shaw 1588 WillY, Smallshaie 1598 FF, -shaw(e) 1647 YDr, 1658 WillS. ‘Narrow copse’, v. smael, sceaga.
STAINCROSS (THURLSTONE) 341


LEY CARR, Grimble Carr farm 1647 YDr, Grinley Car 1843 O.S.,
possibly ‘Grimbal’s march’, from the ME, OG pers.n. Grimbal,
kJarr. GRIP HILL. LONG & SHORT GROUGH; the el. grough
occurs in several minor names in the moorlands of YW and is doubt-
less ON gróf ‘a stream, the hollow which a stream makes’. HARDEN,
Hy 8 Hnt ii, 361, v. hara ‘hare’, denu. HARDEN LUMB, v. lumm
‘pool’. HEALD COMMON, le Helde 1600 WCR ii, v. helde ‘slope’.
HILL SIDE, 1771 M, v. hyll, side. HOLME WOOD. HORSEGATE.
ILLIONS, 1822 Langd, Ilyons 1565 SheffCh. KILN HILL. THE
KNOLL. KNUCKLE OF THE HILL. THE LANES. LEE LANE DIKE,
le Leye 1301 AD i, 14 AD vi, le Leghland 1393 Edmunds, the Lee-
loyns 1647 YDr, v. lēah, lane. LILEY HO, 1771 M, cf. Lillyeholme
1556 SheffMan, the fem. pers.n. Lilly or possibly ‘flax clearing’,
hlāða ‘barn’. LOW MOOR, 18 Hnt ii, 361, the Low More 1647
‘pool’. MIDDLE CLIFF, 1665 Hall, 1771 M, Mi-, Myddelclive, -clyff
13 WB 61, 1565 SheffMan, v. middel, cli. MILLHOUSE GREEN,
Mill House 1817 M, v. myln, hūs. MIREFIELD. MOOR ROYD,
neôðera, feld. NORWOOD LANE, v. norð, wudu. NUBBUCK END,
1843 O.S., YW dial. nubbock ‘a lump’, here with a topographical
PARKIN HO, Parkin 1843 O.S., from the surname Perkin, Parkin.
PLUMPTON. RED HOLE, 1843 O.S. ROLLY HOLME, Bolley Laith
(sic) 1843 O.S. ROYD, 1648 YDr, Le(5) Rodes 1328, 1408 Brett,
del Roydes 1393 Edmunds (p), Rode 1598 FF, v. rod1 ‘clearing’.
ROYD MOOR, 1822 Langd, Rodmore yate 1647 YDr, Royds Moor 1771
M, v. prec., mōr. SALTER’S BROOK, Salterbroke Hy 8 Hnt ii, 361,
-Brook 1695, 1753 ib, Salter Brook Ho. 1771 M, v. saltere, brōc;
the hamlet is on the main Cheshire—Stocksbridge road which crosses
the brook at the county boundary; this road was no doubt an old
saltway. SAND RIDGE, 1843 O.S., v. sand, hrycg. SAVILE HO,
1771 M, named from the important YW Savile family. SCHOOL
WELLS, cf. School Hill 1817 M. SCOT HO. SCOUT BRIDGE,
Old Scout Bridge 1843 O.S., v. skūti ‘overhanging cliff or bank’.
SCOUT DAM, 1843 O.S., v. prec., dammr. SHAW BANK, le Schawe
STAINCROSS (THURLSTONE) 343


FIELD-NAMES

The principal forms in (a) are modern (1935), and those in (b) are 1647–8 YDr. Spellings dated 13 are AD ii, Hy 8, 1695 Hnt ii, 360–1, 1755 Fairb 212. (a) Allin House Ings, Annold Royd Close 1755, Ash Field, Ban Royd, Big & Little Berry, Brand Rodwoods, Burken Clew (v. bircen, clôh), Carr Flat & Holme (v. Carr Ho supra, flat, holmr), Cow Gapps (v. cû, gap), Croft (the Croft 1647 YDr, v. croft), Crosslands, Flag Field (v. flagge 'reed'), Grinsel Field, Harry Royd 1755, Ing, Intake (the Intack 1648 YDr, v. intak), Knott Field 1755 (v. cnotta 'a hillock'), Lathe Flat (v. hlâða 'barn'), Leppings, Mare Field, Middle Field, Moor-Hallows (v. mûr, halh), Nether Field, Out-Lane Intake, Paper House 1822 Langd, Pig Butts, Pith Hill, Puddle Hill, River Green, Rodmer 1771 M, Secter, Sniccups, Stoned Horse Field 1775, Stones, Top Croft, Tup Field, Wash Pit, West Acre, West Ing (Leys).
(b) the Bothoms (v. botm), 'the watercourse in the Broad fore' (v. brād, ford), the Broad Ing (v. brād, eng), the Brodstone Hy 8 (v. brād, stān), the Calfe Close (v. calf, clos), the Coyl royd (v. col¹, rod¹), the Coney woyles (v. coni 'rabbit'), the Cowcloseleys (v. cū, clos, lēah), the Crofthead, Deadman's-fore (v. dēad, mann, ford), Eclands Townfield 1695 (v. Ecklands supra, tún, feld), Feildheads (v. feld), the Hag-coyt (v. hōgg, cot), Haya 13 (v. (ge)hāg), Horre-, Horys-Lawe Hy 8 (v. hlāw, the first el. may be hār 'boundary'), Knyghtesbothum 13 (v. cniht, botm), the Lad 1695 (probably a rock, cf. Lad Stone iii, 54 infra), Ladybowre (v. būr 'dwelling, bower', cf. Lady Cross supra), the Newfeild, the Oxclose (v. oxa, clos), the Second Royd (v. rod¹), Thieveschawebrock 13 ('thieves' copse', v. þēof, sceaga, brōc), Thurstestone Meare 1598, 1605 FF (v. (ge)māre, cf. Friar Mere ii, 311 infra), the Wayres, the Wayre bridge (v. wer 'a weir', cf. Rocher supra), the Wheat holme (v. hwēte, holmr).
# INDEX OF TOWNSHIPS IN PART I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adwick upon Dearne</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adwick le Street</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anston, North</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardsley</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armthorpe</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aston</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auckley</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austerfield</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balby</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnburgh</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnby Dun</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnsley</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barugh</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bawtry</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentley</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilham</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billington</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaxton</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolton upon Dearne</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradfield</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braithwell</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bramley</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brampton Bierlow</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brampton en le Morthen</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bretton, Monk</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brierley</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brinsworth</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brodsworth</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadeby</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantley</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlton</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catcliffe</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cawthorne</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chevet</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clayton</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clayton West</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conisbrough</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cudworth</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalton</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darfield</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darton</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denaby</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denby</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinnington</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodworth</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doncaster</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesall</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesfield</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edlington</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firbeck</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishlake</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gildingwells</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greasbrough</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunthwaite</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampole</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handsworth</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harthill</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatfield</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haverscroft</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemsworth</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickleton</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiendley, South</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooton Levitt</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooton Pagnell</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooton Roberts</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houghton, Great</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houghton, Little</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoyland, High</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoyland, Nether</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoyland Swaine</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunshelf</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingbridon</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kexbrough</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langsett</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laughton en le Morthen</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letwell</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loversall</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maltby</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marr</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melton, High</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melton, West</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexborough</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottin</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orgreave</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxspring</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penistone</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravenfield</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawmarsh</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossington</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotherham</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royston</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryhill</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St John's</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandal, Kirk</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shafton</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silkestone</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprotbrough</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stainborough</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stainforth</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stainton</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocksbridge</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stotfold</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swinton</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sykehouse</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tankersley</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorne</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorpe in Balne</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorpe Salvin</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrybergh</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurgoland</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurnscoe</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tickhill</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinsley</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todwick</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treeton</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulley</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadsworth</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warmsworth</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wath upon Dearne</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wentworth</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheatley</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiston</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wickersley</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wintersett</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wombwell</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodsetts</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolley</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worsborough</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wortley</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>