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# Life in the Fells:

# Names in a Nineteenth-Century

# Cumberland Landscape

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# Abstract

This thesis examines the field-names of Crosthwaite parish, Cumberland. A survey of the field-names and a corresponding glossary of elements and their localised usage(s) within the study area, some previously unattested, form a significant part of the thesis.

The field-name data is compiled chiefly from nineteenth-century Tithe Awards which records the names and descriptions of Crosthwaite's 8,626 land units, 3,351 of which are field-names (3.4.1). These 3,351 field-names, recorded in the survey (Chapter Four), contain 6,052 elements which fall into 586 element types, presented in the glossary (Chapter Five).

The work of this thesis is underpinned by the data from two key resources which were created as part of this research: a) a field-name dataset composed of all linguistic data held within the Tithe Awards for the parish (3.1); and b) an interactive digital map of all 8,626 land units, into which the field-name data is embedded (3.3). The first resource – the onomastic data – allows for the field-names to be analysed linguistically. The second – the cartographical data – allows for the field-names to be analysed spatially, enabling the evidence of the landscape to inform the interpretation and analysis of the names.

A quantitative analysis of all Crosthwaite's field-name elements (Chapter Six) highlights the close relationship between the language of the field-names and the landscape they describe. The extent to which the field-names reflect their landscape is marked and is observable both in the use of individual elements, and in the language use of townships within the parish more broadly.

The survey (Chapter Four) and glossary (Chapter Five) constitute a substantial contribution to the available field-name data for Cumberland, and for England more generally, supplementing the English Place-Name Society survey for Cumberland.

Other key findings from this research (Chapter Seven) include the discovery of metaphorical elements unattested elsewhere, as well as other elements or element usages particular to the study area. Field-names which provide evidence for lost place-names, and instances of toponomastic overlap between England and Scotland, are observable within the data of this thesis; a lack of genitival -*s* in personal names within field-names is likewise notable. This thesis advocates for the development and implementation of a new field-name terminology model.

# Acknowledgments

In memory of my mum,

Shirley Ann Warburton

8th July 1960 – 17th June 2022

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# Abbreviations

## Parish Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| B | Borrowdale |
| K | Keswick |
| OD | Over Derwent |
| SJCW | St John's, Castlerigg and Wythburn |
| U | Underskiddaw |

## Bibliographic Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| *BT* | *Bosworth Toller's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary Online* |
| *CWAAS* | *Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society* |
| *DOST* | *Dictionary of the Older Scots Tongue* |
| DSL | Dictionary of the Scots Language |
| ed. | editor |
| eds. | editors |
| *EDD* | *English Dialect Dictionary*: Markus (2019) *Innsbruck EDD Online 3.0.* |
| *EFN* | Field (1989) *English Field-Names: A Dictionary* |
| *EPNE* | Smith (1956) *English Place-Name Elements* |
| *JEPNS* | *Journal of the English Place-Name Society* |
| *LDFN* | Winchester (2017) *Lake District Field-Names: A Guide for Local Historians* |
| *LDPN* | Whaley (2006) *A Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names* |
| *NDEFN* | Cavill (2018) *A New Dictionary of English Field-Names* |
| *OED* | *Oxford English Dictionary* <http://www.oed.com> |
| *PNCu* | Armstrong, Mawer, Stenton, and Dickins (1950-52) *The Place-Names of Cumberland* |
| *PNFife* | Taylor and Markus (2012) *The Place-Names of Fife. Vol. 5, Discussions, Glossaries and Edited Texts* |

| | |
|---|---|
| *PNDb* | Cameron (1959) *The Place-Names of Derbyshire* |
| *PNWRY* | Smith (1961-1963) *The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire* |
| *SND* | *Scottish National Dictionary* |
| SNSBI | Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland |
| *TCWAAS* | *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society* |
| *VEPN* | *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names* |
| *VEPN1* | Parsons, Styles, with Hough (1997) *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names: Á–Box* |
| *VEPN2* | Parsons and Styles (2000) *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names: Brace–Cæster* |
| *VEPN3* | Parsons (2004) *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names: Ceafor–Cock-pit* |
| *VEPN 'M'* | Cullen (2011) *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names: M* |
| *TA-Cros* | Tithe Award for Crosthwaite Parish (1840) [schedule and maps] |

# Miscellaneous Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| e.g. | exempli gratia (for example) |
| etc. | et cetera (and so on) |
| dial. | dialectal |
| eModE | Early Modern English |
| EPNS | English Place-Name Society |
| i.e. | id est (that is) |
| ME | Middle English |
| ModE | Modern English |
| OE | Old English |
| ODan | Old Danish; only used when a reference work specifies ODan rather than ON |
| OFr | Old French |
| ON | Old Norse |
| OS | Ordnance Survey |
| pers.n. | personal name |
| s.v. | sub verbo (under the word) |
| TA | Tithe Award |

# Chapter One – Introduction

## 1.1 Aims and outcomes of this research

The dearth of documentary and other evidence for Cumbria, particularly in its upland areas, renders place-name evidence of particular importance. Field-name research is a rapidly-growing area within onomastics; the field-names of Cumbria, largely untapped in archives, offer a valuable opportunity for research. A field-name survey for Crosthwaite parish in Cumbria has not hitherto existed. The first aim of this thesis is to compile one. The survey will work in tandem with a substantial glossary of Crosthwaite's field-name elements; these will form a major part of this thesis. The second aim of this research is to analyse the field-name data quantitatively and examine what it reflects. The findings from this analysis will be presented in tables, charts, and discussion.

The research questions this thesis will answer are as follows:

1) Are there differences observable in the field-name data across the parish of Crosthwaite?

2) What is reflected in the field-name data?

This thesis takes a holistic approach to field-name study, considering the names in their full context as part of the landscape they inhabit. Throughout, the field-name data is considered both linguistically and spatially through use of two resources – one linguistic, one cartographical – which were created as part of and for the purpose of this research.

### 1.1.1 Structure and content of the thesis

Chapter One will provide an overview of the study area's landscape and language, and a discussion of the field-name terminology employed in this work. Chapter Two will comprise a review of the state of the art at the time of writing and will situate this thesis within the context of the literature which has informed it. Details of the methodologies employed in conducting this research are presented in Chapter Three. The chapter is divided into five sections corresponding to the two underlying datasets for the research (linguistic and cartographical), the two main outcomes (survey and glossary), and the quantitative analysis of the data.

Chapter Four comprises a field-name survey for Crosthwaite parish, the first to exist for the study area. The survey comprises 3,351 names, collated from the Tithe Award maps for the area (*TA-Cros*) alongside their constituent elements and information relating to their nature and placement

in the landscape, gleaned chiefly from the data contained in the digital maps which have been produced as part of this research.

The majority of Chapter Five is taken up by the element glossary, comprising 6,052 elements categorised into 586 element types[1], together with their source language(s), the number of times they appear in the survey, details of their particular usage within the study area, and a comprehensive list of the field-names (and corresponding Field ID numbers) which contain each element. The glossary is succeeded by a list of personal names contained within *TA-Cros* that appear, or may appear, within the field-names of the area. Chapters Four and Five are to be used in tandem. The elements in bold typeface in the survey correspond to entries within the glossary, and the field-names in the glossary entries correspond to entries within the survey where the details of a field's nature and location relevant to its meaning can be found.

A quantitative analysis of all the field-name elements, categorised according to township, is contained within Chapter Six. Chapter Seven provides a summary of the findings of this thesis, and a discussion of potential areas for future research arising from it.

# 1.2 Study area

## 1.2.1 Location and landscape of the study area

The pre-1974 county of Cumberland is the north-westernmost county in England, bordering the Scottish counties of Dumfriesshire and Roxburghshire to the north, Northumberland and County Durham to the east, and Westmorland and Lancashire to the south, with its coastline meeting the Irish Sea to the west. Today, Cumberland forms part of the county of Cumbria which also encompasses the former county of Westmorland and the part of historic Lancashire known as Lancashire North-of-the Sands, as well as a small area which was formerly part of Yorkshire.

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[1] 'Types', in this work, refers to individual element forms, non-inclusive of duplicates. Duplicate element forms are referred to as 'tokens' (see 3.6.2).

**Fig 1.1** Crosthwaite parish, divided into townships, within Cumberland and its surrounding counties

Cumbria as a whole has a diverse landscape. Much of the county is taken up by the mountainous terrain of the Lake District National Park which occupies the centre of the modern county. The eastern part of the county is taken up by the Eden Valley, bordered by the Pennines to the east, the Carlisle plain to the north, and the Yorkshire Dales to the south. To the west of the Lake District National Park lies the coastal strip, running from the Solway plain in the north and the Sands to the south. The boundaries of this research lie within the former county of Cumberland, in the north of present-day Cumbria. The majority of both the local historical and onomastic reference texts used in this research use the pre-1974 county demarcation system; this thesis will follow this convention.
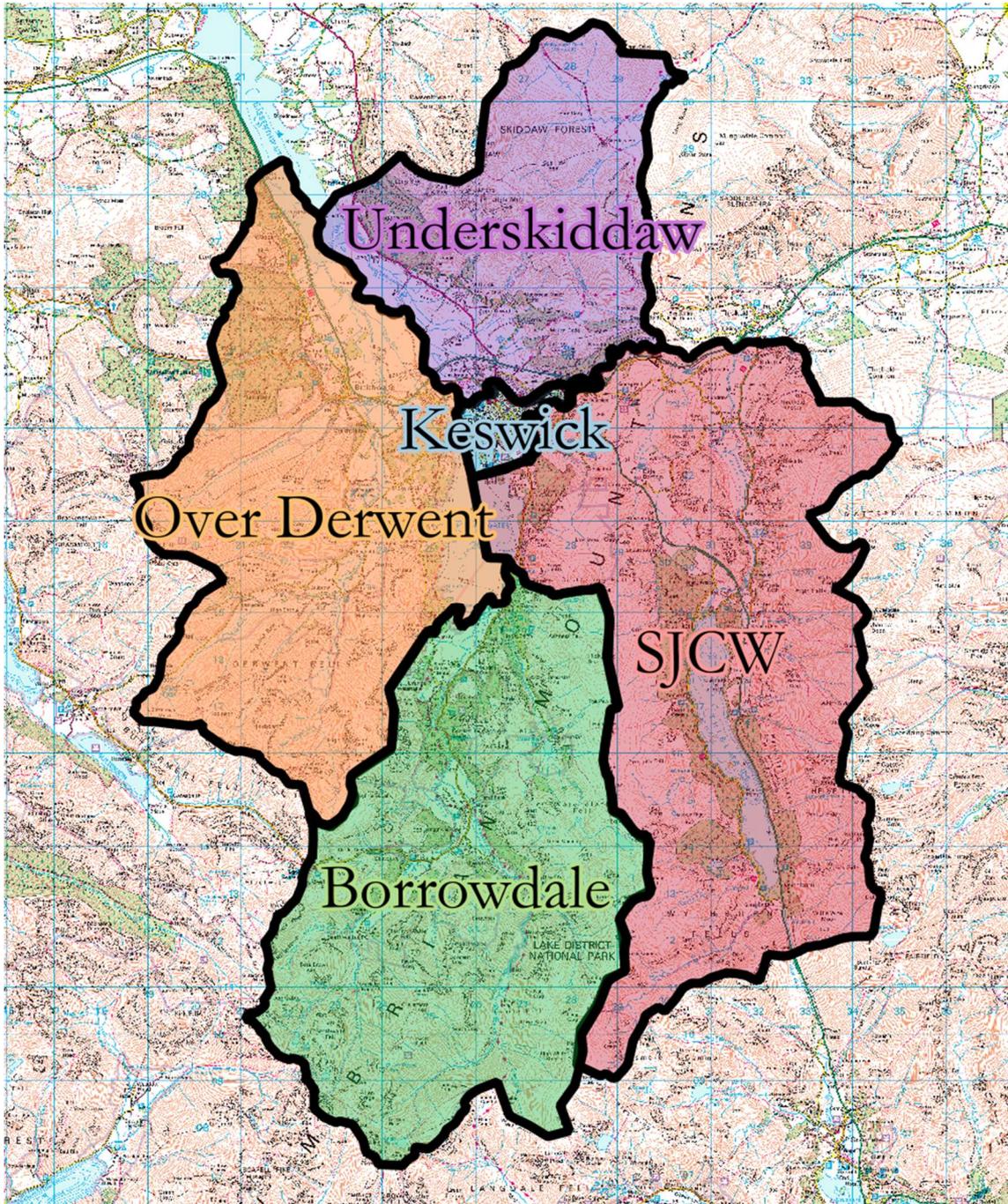
**Fig 1.2** The five townships of Crosthwaite parish

The study area of this thesis is centred around the town of Keswick in the northern part of the Lake District. The boundaries of the study area correspond to those of the parish of Crosthwaite as it appears on the 1840 Tithe Award maps. It encompasses three lakes – Bassenthwaite, Derwentwater, and Thirlmere – within a landscape of valleys and fells, incorporating parts of the Skiddaw Massif and the Derwent Fells. The historical Crosthwaite parish is made up of five townships (administrative units): Borrowdale; Keswick; Over Derwent; St John's, Castlerigg, and Wythburn; and Underskiddaw (3.1.3). Over Derwent comprises the two chapelries or divisions of

Coledale or Portinscale, and Thornthwaite. The parish boundaries have undergone numerous alterations since the mid-nineteenth century; and, as a result, the present-day Crosthwaite parish is much smaller.

Crosthwaite parish is split between two main groups of rock: the Borrowdale Volcanic Group, on which lies the steep, rugged land to the south and east of Keswick; and the Skiddaw Group, sedimentary rock which extends across the smoother topography of the north-western part of the parish, including the town of Keswick and two of the parish's three lakes (Smith 2004, 3). The geological landscape of Borrowdale and the southernmost part of SJCW is made up of a mixture of volcanic rock, resulting in a distinctive landscape of slate screes, large crags, steep fellsides, sheer cliff faces, and extremely large boulders in the valley bottom (Smith 2004, 5). Most of Over Derwent, Keswick, Underskiddaw, and the northernmost half of SJCW occupies land made up of rock from the Skiddaw Group. Erosion of this sedimentary rock has resulted in smooth, steep fellsides which are often covered in grass or heather, and are rarely craggy (Smith 2004, 4).

## 1.2.2 Language and nomenclature of the study area

Evidence of nine languages can be found in the place-names of Cumbria: Brittonic, French, Gaelic, Latin, Middle English, Modern English, Old English, 'Old European', and Old Norse (*LDPN* xix-xxiv). As with much of England, Old English (OE) is found in much of the county's namestock. More particularly characteristic of the county, however, is the significant influence of Old Norse (ON), and, to a lesser extent, two branches of Celtic: Brittonic and Gaelic.

OE was introduced to Cumbria in the seventh century during the expansion of the kingdom of Northumbria. The greatest OE influence is found in the place-names of the more lowland, arable areas, such as the borders of the Lake District National Park, and the Eden Valley. ON was spoken from the ninth until the eleventh or twelfth century in Cumbria. Its impact on the place-names of the area was profound and has lasted through to the present day. ON is particularly prevalent in the remote, upland areas of the Lake District, such as the study area of this thesis (*LDPN* xxii).

The predominance of ON in Cumbria's major names is well-evidenced (*PNCu* esp. xxii-xxv; Fellows-Jensen (1985a; 1985b); Higham (1985); *LDPN* esp. xxii). This would seem to be the case within the field-names also; ON influence is well-evidenced in the glossary of common Lake District field-name elements in *LDFN*, and within the glossary within Chapter Five of this thesis. It is possible that while some of the ON language and pronunciation within the field-names may have been preserved from the medieval period, much of it is likely to have entered the namestock

through the heavily-Norse-influenced Cumbrian dialect (Ellis 1985) in which many of, if not all, the names were coined.

Gaelic elements (and a few purely Gaelic names) are found across the Lake District, and are generally believed to have arisen during the tenth century through a Norse-Gaelic context – that is, through the language of the Scandinavian populations who came to Cumbria via Ireland and the Isle of Man (*PNCu* xxii-xxiii), or via Galloway and the Hebrides (Bailey 1985, 58-9; Fellows-Jensen 1985b, 306, 412; Grant 2002, 65-75) – rather than directly from the Gaelic-speaking inhabitants of what is now Scotland (*LDPN* xxiii).[2]  Gaelic influence is most observable in the major names of the study area in the proliferation of *crag* names (which often occur in conjunction with ON elements), and the presence of inversion compounds (place-names where OE or ON elements are combined with Gaelic word order, i.e. primary + determiner (generic + specific (see 1.3.2)).

The other Celtic strain found within Britain and Ireland is Brittonic, which was spoken throughout England, southern Scotland (south of the Forth), and Wales from the first millennium BC through to the middle of the first millennium AD (*LDPN* xix; James 2016, 4). The language evolved into Cornish, Welsh, and (through migration) Breton, and was probably spoken in Cumbria through to the eleventh century in a form known as 'Cumbric' (*LDPN* xix; James 2016, 4).  The chief evidence for this form of Brittonic is toponomastic (James 2016, 4).  Brittonic influence in Cumbrian place-names occurs mainly in the northern part of the Lake District and to the north of the National Park boundary (*LDPN* xx-xxi); the names themselves are likely to date from late in the Brittonic period (*LDPN* xx). There are no examples, to my knowledge, of Brittonic elements within the major names of this thesis' study area. There are, however, elements in later names referring to the numerous remains of Iron Age hillforts of the Britons still visible in the area, e.g. ON *borg* in the name Borrowdale and Middle/Modern English *castle* which appears in numerous major names and field-names in the study area.  OE *\*burgæsn* (**borrans**) may refer to Iron Age cairns (*LDPN* xx).

# 1.3 Field-name study

## 1.3.1 Introduction

Field-names provide evidence on localised areas of land; they record a range of information such as land quality, local inhabitants, field size, and the presence of man-made features. Field-names

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[2] Parsons (2011) put forward the alternative suggestion that these influences, especially the inversion compound forms, arose in the late 12th/early 13th centuries when the Kingdom of Strathclyde expanded south into Cumbria.

record information about the landscape on a micro level. In contrast to major names, like those of settlements or rivers, field-names are (and were) known and used by only a small number of people.

## 1.3.2 Field-name terminology

Understandings and usages of the term 'field-names' are inconsistent across scholarship. Field-names are sometimes considered a subset of minor names, while at other times the terms are used largely synonymously. A description of how the term is used and understood in this work is therefore necessary.

Kuhn explored the concept of 'rural names', the names of uninhabited places within rural areas. She holds that the term can be understood more narrowly as referring to the names of small landscape features like fields and lone trees (microtoponyms), or more broadly as referring to larger places or features such as hills watercourses and areas of shoreline (macrotoponyms) (Kuhn 2015, 135). The onomastic data for this thesis, which is presented within the field-name survey (Chapter Four), comprises the names of all the pieces of land in the study area that are recorded in TA-Cros (3.4.1). Owing to the nature of the landscape of the study area, and to the purpose for which the TA maps were made, *TA-Cros* records the names of both smaller and larger areas of land and landscape features – small fields and woodlands as well as large expanses of common fell (sometimes whole mountains). 'Field-names' in this work, then, refers to any piece of uninhabited land no matter the size, and whatever the state of cultivation (woodland, forest, and areas of shoreline are included in the definition as well as arable or pastureland).

For the accurate analysis of field-names, it is crucial to establish a consistent and precise terminology. The linguistic structure of field-names, with its 'nuanced and often highly precise use of elements' (Gregory 2016, 203), differs from that of major place-names (Field 1993, 3) and thus a different methodology is required (Gregory 2016, 203). Major names are usually analysed using the terms 'generic element' and 'specific element', or sometimes 'classifier' (or 'denominative') and 'qualifier' (Field 1993, 3; Gregory 2016, 203). Additional elements are generally labelled 'affixes' (Cameron, 102), and these are often subcategorised by the terms 'prefix' and 'suffix'. Some terminology models use different, often more precise, terms in major name analysis, e.g. 'suffixing' and 'article preposing' (Van Langendonck and Van de Velde 2016, 34; Van Langendonck 1998), but these are used less commonly. 'Simplex' is the term generally used for names with a single element.

A standard terminology model for minor name analysis has not yet been established in the way that the generic/specific model for major name elements has. From her compilation of a field-

name corpus in her doctoral research, Burns (2015, 186) concludes that the established element groupings of generic and specific are not adequate for the analysis of field-names and highlights the need for a new classification system. In her doctoral thesis, Gregory (2016) addresses this need by employing a terminology model adapted from that described in Fellows-Jensen's (1964) article 'English Field-Names and the Danish Settlement' (which was, in turn, developed from that of Weise and Sørensen 1964).

Gregory's model follows closely that of Fellows-Jensen, but with the abbreviations altered to correspond to the element terms in English. The model consists of five elements: the prefixed peripheral element (PPE), the central determinative element (CDE), the central primary element (CPE), the suffixed peripheral element (SPE), and the final element (FE). Together the CDE and CPE form a 'root name' (Gregory 2016, 203), and correspond to the traditional terms specific and generic element, respectively. The PPE, SPE, and FE all fall under the description of affixes.

Gregory (2016, 204) illustrates this model with field-name examples from her research. One such is *Lamley dalefeld*, Nottinghamshire, with the elements labelled thus*: Lamley-* (CDE), *-dale-* (CPE), and *-feld* (FE). *Litilgreswong* is a further example which deconstructs to *Litil-* (PPE), *-gres-* (CDE), *-wong* (CPE). *Ryddyngwong iuxta Swynhow* is another; the elements are labelled *Ryddyng-* (CDE), *-wong* (CPE), and *iuxta Swynhow* (SPE).

| Major name terminology | affix (or prefix) | specific element | generic element | affix (or suffix) | affix (or suffix) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gregory's (2016) terminology** developed from Fellows-Jensen (1964) | prefixed peripheral element | central determinative element | central primary element | suffixed peripheral element | final element |
| **Gregory's (2016) acronyms** | PPE | CDE | CPE | SPE | FE |
| **Terminology used in this thesis** | prefix | determiner | primary | suffix | final |

**Fig 1.3** Comparison of terminology models for field-name analysis

Minor names, including field-names, generally have a greater number of elements than do major names. The complexity of field-name structure and its difference from the structure of major names renders it necessary that a terminology model for discussing field-name data is established. The precision Gregory's (2016) detailed labels provide allows for greater accuracy in labelling elements in field-name analysis and appears promising as a fundamental model for general use. The model is also highly useful in terms of recognizing the chronology of field-names. It allows for the observation and description of the changes a name might undergo over time. This model also allows for a fuller analysis of a field-name's longevity. Should the root of a name be outlasted by its peripheral elements, this system allows for the recognition of that name continuing as a derivative of the original and thus extending the history of the name. Derivatives of original names are thus connected back in time to their source names, whilst historical names are connected to their longer-lasting derivatives (Gregory 2016, 203).

Some minor emendations may be required but the detailed nature of the model renders it better suited to the discussion of field-name data than the traditional generic/specific model. The main barrier to usage of the model employed by Gregory is its acronym-heavy nature. Within this work, then, I will employ the model used by Gregory (2016) but with a simplified terminology. The five element labels I will use, developed from those used by Gregory, are: prefix, determiner, primary, suffix, and final (see fig. 1.1; 7.2). I will also maintain the use of 'simplex' as the term for a field-name consisting of a single linguistic item, e.g. Mudge (OD734) or Castles (SJCW356, SJCW498).

# 1.4 Conclusion

This chapter has outlined the aims and content of this thesis and provided an introduction to the aspects of landscape and language of the study area which are pertinent to the focus of this research. The next chapter will situate the thesis within its academic context, presenting a review of the existing literature in the field. It will include publications on local history and dialect as well as previous work on place-names and field-names in particular.

# Chapter Two – Literature Review

## 2.1 Introduction

This research has three key outcomes: 1) the creation of a field-name survey for the historic parish of Crosthwaite, Cumbria; 2) an accompanying element glossary, tailored to the local usage and meanings of the field-name elements; 3) a quantitative analysis of the elements within Crosthwaite's five townships. A holistic approach to field-name study underpins the thesis: a field-name dataset compiled from Tithe Award data, and digital maps created by combining historical and contemporary cartographic data with the linguistic data from the Tithe Awards were created as part of this research, allowing for the linguistic and spatial analysis of the field-names throughout.

This chapter will situate this research within the context of the existing literature, focusing particularly on works which relate to this present study either geographically or methodologically, and will be structured according to four key aspects of the thesis:

    a)   the database and field-name survey (2.2)

Place-name surveys have been produced for most counties in England,[3] including Cumberland, and there is a growing body of field-name surveys also being produced, either as part of the place-name surveys or as separate works (2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.4). Cumbria-specific place-name surveys are also available, including some on field-names: for Glassonby (Utteley 2012), for the Rusland valley (Rusland Horizons 2016-2019), and now, with the writing of this thesis, for Crosthwaite Parish (2.2.3).

    b)   the element glossary (2.3)

Dictionaries of place-names' constituent elements have been compiled to aid interpretation, the most up-to-date of which, *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names* (*VEPN*), is currently in progress, and encompasses field-name element usage (2.3.2). Lexical dictionaries are often helpful in interpreting field-name elements not recorded in onomastic works (2.3.3). Dictionaries focusing on field-names as whole units are likewise available (2.3.1), as well as glossaries of field-name elements which are common to particular areas. Winchester's (2018) *Lake District Field-Names* contains a glossary of common Cumbrian field-name elements with forms, meanings, and usages

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[3] A smaller, but growing, number of comparable surveys have been produced for other parts of the UK; those for Scotland are discussed below (2.2.2).

particular to the Lake District.[4] This thesis' glossary (5.2) builds on this work, providing a substantial glossary of all field-name elements in the study area and including data on their local meaning and usage (2.3.4).

c) the holistic, landscape-focused approach to field-name study and use of digital mapping (2.4)

Studying field-names within their full context is fundamental to the work of this research. A discussion of research with similarly holistic approaches which highlight the relationship between language, environment, and society is given here. Studies have been selected for their geographical or methodological relevance to this present research (2.4).

d) the quantitative analysis of the data (2.5)

Such a large dataset as that of this thesis offers ample opportunity for quantitative as well as qualitative analysis of the field-name data. My own quantitative analysis (Chapter Six) has been informed by that conducted by others; an examination of these approaches is presented here (2.5).

## 2.2 Place-name surveys

County-by-county place-name surveys are available for much of England (and other parts of Britain), and for Cumbria specifically, but the coverage of field-names in these surveys is inconsistent and patchy. Whilst detailed field-name surveys are not yet available for much of the country, a growing number for select parts of various counties are being published, notably within *JEPNS* and individuals' doctoral theses. The survey contained in this thesis will offer such a field-name survey for this part of Cumbria (Chapter Four), supplementing the small amount of field-name information for the area in *PNCu*. The methodology behind and format of my survey has been informed by those of existing field-name surveys; a discussion around where and why particular aspects of these surveys have been replicated, altered, or deviated from can be found within the methodology (3.4).

### 2.2.1 English Place-Name Society

#### 2.2.1.1 The Survey of English Place-Names

The Survey of English Place-Names, the principal work of the EPNS, is a systematic and detailed survey of the place-names of all counties in England. Work on the survey, still ongoing, began in the 1920s. Ninety-six volumes of the survey have been published to date, the latest being *The Place-*

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[4] These forms and meanings were gleaned from sources pertaining to the Rusland valley in the southern part of the Lake District as part of the work of the Rusland Horizons Mapped Histories Project (2016-2019).

*Names of Shropshire, Part Nine: Chirbury Hundred and the Bishop's Castle Division of Purslow Hundred* (Cavill 2020), and they remain the authoritative sources on English place-names.

A growing interest in and understanding of the value of field-names within place-name studies is reflected in the changes in format and content of the survey volumes over time. Earlier survey volumes, like *The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire* (Mawer and Stenton 1925) and *The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire* (Smith 1928)*,* dealt primarily with major names, with only a few pages devoted to a select number of field-names. The general attitude of the time towards field-names can be seen in the field- and minor name section of the latter, which claims, '[i]t is impossible to deal with field- and other minor names] exhaustively because they are too numerous and many are without interest' (*Ibid.,* 324). This contrasts sharply with the approach of the more recent volumes, which do indeed attempt an exhaustive treatment of field-names. The aim of including an exhaustive list of available field-name data for Lancashire has meant that the task of compiling data for such a volume has expanded into a decades-long project for the Lancashire Place-Name Society, mirroring the efforts of the similarly field-name-committed team who worked on the Shropshire volumes (Carroll 2016).

Significant changes occurred in the tenth volume of the survey, *The Place-Names of Northamptonshire* (Gover and Stenton 1933), with field-names being given a much 'fuller treatment', listed, ordered according to parish, and a summary provided of field-names which are only to be found in later sources (*Ibid.,* vi). This practice was generally adhered to until the 1960s. *The Place-Names of Cumberland* (Armstrong et al. 1950-2) (hereafter *PNCu*) – a landmark publication within the survey – is of particular import in this thesis; it comprises the survey volumes which cover the study area. These volumes were the first to list both obsolete and modern field-names according to their parish, dividing the lists for each parish into those found in post-1800 documents, and those with earlier attestations. *PNCu* was also the first to include field-names in the index; although this was limited to a selection of 'field-names of interest' for which no criteria are stated (v). The most recent volume, volume nine of *The Place-Names of Shropshire*, by contrast, indexes all major and minor names discussed in the introduction and main body of the publication, as well as field-names which are given 'especial treatment' (Cavill with Beach 2020, 353). All remaining field-names, recorded in lists (a) and (b) within the survey, are not included in the index (*Ibid.*, 353).

The volumes for both Northamptonshire and Cumberland credit the inclusion of such a relatively high number of field-names for their time in large part to the systematic involvement of volunteers, particularly to the involvement of schools (Gover and Stenton 1933, vi; *PNCu* vi-ix).

Across the decades, the treatment of field-names in the EPNS Survey volumes has gradually become more detailed; *The Place-Names of Cheshire* (Dodgson 1970-81) contains substantial lists of field-names as well as a dedicated section for the analysis of field-name types in Part 5.ii. Recent volumes, like *The Place-Names of Leicestershire* (Cox 1998-2016) and *The Place-Names of Shropshire* (1990-2020)*,* have moved towards near-complete surveys of field-names and other minor names. They are divided into two lists according to whether the latest attestation of the name is (a) post-1800, and (b) pre-1800 (Cavill with Beach 2020, xxiv).

## 2.2.1.2 Other EPNS Publications

Like the survey, the EPNS's journal, the *Journal of the English Place-Name Society*, has also undergone significant development since its inception in 1969. The earliest volume of the journal published only Addenda and Corrigenda to the survey; as time went on, more and more articles were included, including some on field-names. The journal now also features a number of articles providing corpora and analyses of field-names for parishes for which only a limited number of field-names are given in the EPNS Survey volumes. Prominent among these are six articles by Jean Cameron (four of which were co-authored), containing surveys of field-names and minor names within Thurgarton wapentake, Nottinghamshire (Cameron 2005; Cameron 2006; Cameron with Cavill 2007; Cameron with Cavill and Jones 2008; Cameron with Cavill 2009; Cameron and Cavill 2012). The articles supplement the small amount of field-name evidence in *The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire* (Gover, Mawer and Stenton 1940), and comprise a brief summary of the parish in question and a survey of some major names, and one of field-names and minor names in the style of the later EPNS Survey volumes.

The gradual increase in the inclusion of field-names in the survey volumes and in *JEPNS* is a) symptomatic of a growing appreciation of the value of field-names, and b) a means of enabling further research into field-names by making field-name evidence more easily available.

Also emblematic of the growing interest in field-names, are the three volumes published as part of the EPNS Field-Name Studies Series: Keene (1976), Standing (1984), and Schneider (1997). These are slim volumes, ranging from 37 to 92 pages, covering parts of London, West Sussex, and Bedfordshire, respectively. They contain some background information of the landscape and other aspects of their study areas, and all contain maps of the areas covered.

## 2.2.2 Scotland

Sharing a border with Scotland has meant that Cumberland's culture and language throughout history has spanned and been influenced by both sides of the present-day English-Scottish border; Cumberland's place-names must be considered in the light of the continuation of northern-English/southern-Scots language. The localised meanings of elements in Cumberland have commonality with their meanings in both Scotland and England, and so an understanding of both the Scottish and English usage of these elements is useful in their interpretation.[5]

The Scottish Place-Name Survey, begun in 1951 with the purpose of collecting place-names from documentary and oral sources, is a younger and far less comprehensive work than its English counterpart. The Scottish Field-Name Survey, part of the Scottish Place-Name Survey, is the most comprehensive extant work on Scottish field-names, but its coverage across Scotland is patchy. The documents of the survey are housed with the School of Scottish Studies at the University of Edinburgh, and work on the study is no longer active.

The Scottish Place-Name Society was founded in 1996 with the aim of working to produce published volumes as part of the Survey of Scottish Place-Names. Several detailed publications on place-names in various Scottish counties have been published in recent years as part of this work towards an extensive survey of place-names across Scotland: *The Place-Names of Fife* (5 vols.) (Taylor with Márkus 2006-2012); *The Place-Names of Bute* (Márkus 2012); *The Place-Names of Kinross-shire* (Taylor with McNiven and Williamson 2017); *The Place-Names of Clackmannanshire* (Taylor with Clancy, McNiven, and Williamson 2020). Some field-name data has been included in these volumes; of particular note are the field-name elements list contained in volume five of *The Place-Names of Fife*, and a short section on field-names in *The Place-Names of Kinross-shire* which cross-refers to introductions to parishes elsewhere in the book where some field-names are discussed in detail (Taylor with McNiven and Williamson 2017, 68-69). Early works on Scottish place-names have likewise included some field-name data (Williamson 1942; Watson and Allan 1984).

The treatment of field-names in these volumes is welcome and valuable, though it is not comprehensive or systematic. Documentary evidence for Scottish field-names is far more scant than in England – Scotland lacks, for instance, the Tithe Award data that is widely available across English counties – and so oral data is paramount. A more structured, systematic approach to the collection of this valuable oral data for Scotland's rapidly-vanishing field-names would be

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[5] Considerable linguistic overlap is observable within Winchester's (2017) glossary of common elements in Lake District field-names; half (113 of the 226) elements recorded are shared with Scots (Colla 2017).

beneficial. Such an approach is called for by Burns (2015, 17-18), who, to this end, develops a replicable methodology for Scottish field-name collection, combining approaches from onomastics and socio-linguistics.

## 2.2.3 Cumbria-specific place-name surveys

### 2.2.3.1 Scholarly volumes

*PNCu* constitutes the most comprehensive published place-name source for the county, serving as the key primary source for information on Cumberland's major place-names. *PNCu* consists of three volumes and contains authoritative derivations of the county's major names as well as a select number of the minor names. The names are divided into administrative units called 'wards' (Latin: *balli(v)æ*, the equivalent of hundreds in the south of England, and wapentakes in the Danelaw), and then ordered according to their parish as it appears on the six-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. Cumberland's wards, first recorded in Cumberland Assize Rolls 132 and 135 during the reign of Edward I (1272-1307), are: Eskdale, Cumberland, Leath, Allerdale below Derwent, and Allerdale above Derwent. The study area for this thesis spans part of these last two wards (3.1.3).

*PNCu* (459-457) provides a list of all elements which appear in Cumberland place-names, excluding personal names. Names with attestations later than 1500 AD are omitted, unless they are of 'special interest' (459). Each entry, usually consisting of one or two sentences, gives an uncompounded element, the source language it derives from, its meaning, and names in which it occurs. Occasionally, additional linguistic information is provided, or details on the element's usage in field-names. The list is supplemented by a discussion on the distribution of the place-name elements in the county including their appearance in field-names, as well as a section (504-508) on the personal names found compounded with other elements in Cumberland place-names; names are divided according to source language(s) and are given alongside early attestations and present-day place-names in which they appear.

*A Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names* (Whaley 2006), hereafter *LDPN,* was published by EPNS as part of its Regional Series and is the only authoritative volume on the place-names of the Lake District National Park. Although entitled a dictionary, *LDPN* is not only an edited selection of already published data, but includes evidence gained from primary research as well. Covering major names within the National Park boundaries, *LDPN* reproduces and builds on the relevant information from the respective EPNS Survey volumes for Cumberland (Armstrong et al., 1950-

52) and Westmorland (Smith, 1967), and from *Place Names of Lancashire* (Ekwall, 1922). Lancashire is one of the few remaining English counties for which an EPNS county survey has not yet been published.[6]

*LDPN* contains additions to many of the place-name derivations published in the previous surveys with evidence gathered from fieldwork, conversations with local farmers and other inhabitants, and use of archived data. The dictionary deals with major names printed on the one-inch OS map (1994 edition), and so does not cover many historical names, nor the major names which appear on the more detailed OS 1:25,000 map.

Although the scope of *LDPN* excludes most field-names, the selection criteria for names (those found on *Ordnance Survey Touring Map and Guide 3, Lake District* (1994)) have led to the inclusion of some field- and minor names, e.g. those of individual buildings which appear on maps owing to their cultural or historic significance; Skiddaw House is considered within the Skiddaw entry, and indeed, Hill Top Farm (SJCW, and elsewhere) is given its own entry as it shares its name with Beatrix Potter's Hill Top Farm in Hawkshead.

*LDPN* (385-423) offers a list of the most common elements found in Lake District place-names, with descriptions specific to their use in the area. It is far more selective in the range of elements it includes, but gives more detailed information than *PNCu*, providing information on origins, pattern of usage, and profile of use, as well as specialised local meaning and usage.

## 2.2.3.2 Popular volumes

There are three non-scholarly dictionary-style publications which cover place-names of the Lake District National Park: *Lake District Place Names* (Brearley 1974), *Lake District Place-Names* (Gambles, 1985), and *The Place Names of Cumbria* (Lee 1998). All are slim, selective volumes.

Brearley's (1974) dictionary is intended for general readers rather than specialists, and prioritises names the author considers to be of particular interest. Early spellings are only given in entries where there has been a considerable change in the place-name, although the sources for these early spellings are unclear.[7] A glossary of common elements at the start of the book lists the source

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[6] Work on the survey is ongoing: http://www.lancspns.weebly.com.

[7] For example, the first entry for which an early form is provided is: 'Alby, Aldby *C[umberland]* (Aldeby 1202): Alda's farm, or the old farm, probably the latter. See by in Gloss.' (author's italicisation retained) (Brearley 1974, 11). The head forms given are confusing; *PNCu* records two places named Aldby, one in Cleator and one in Dacre. No entry is given for Alby, though *Alby* c. 1545 is an early attestation of the Dacre Aldby (*PNCu,* 186). Entries do exist for an Albyfield (in Cumrew), which mentions a lost settlement

language for each element and a direct translation, and comments on usage are included for some entries. The entries for the place-names themselves specify the county the settlement or feature is located in, alongside a translation of all or part of the name. Some entries contain additional historical or linguistic information.

Deliberately simplistic, Gambles' (1985) dictionary considers four hundred of the Lake District's nearly eight thousand major names, chosen for their familiarity to the area's visitors. Gambles varies the structure and type of content for each entry, with some providing extended details of the locality or history of the place in question.

Lee's (1998) dictionary comprises mainly brief entries, some shorter than a single line, consisting of a meaning or translation of the place-name, and the source languages of its elements. Some entries include historical information, field observations, or references to similar place-names elsewhere.

These non-academic works do not offer rigorous scholarly treatment of the place-name evidence of the Lake District, but their existence does testify to the level of local (and visitor) interest in the place-names of the area, providing further impetus for my research. *LDPN* offers a similarly accessible format, but is far more comprehensive, detailed, up-to-date, and authoritative in the scope of names included and of derivations provided.

The issue of popular place-names dictionaries being generally under-researched and poorly executed has been demonstrated extensively by Coates. Coates has produced several reviews of four popular onomastic dictionaries for English counties (2012; 2013), alongside an article detailing the 'spectacularly inadequate' nature of five publications by a particular prolific popular dictionary writer (2017, 155).

In order to meet the demand for place-name dictionaries which are accessible and user-friendly for a non-academic readership, whilst retaining reliable, authoritative information, the EPNS has produced several volumes as part of its Popular Series. Publications are now available for Lincolnshire (Cameron 1998), County Durham (Watts 2002), Leicestershire and Rutland (Cox 2005), the Isle of Man (Broderick 2006), The Wirral (Cavill, Harding, and Jesch 2000, reprinted 2015), and Suffolk (Briggs and Kilpatrick 2016).

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named *Aldby* (78), and for an Alby Lodge (in Wetheral parish) with the old form *Aldbye in the lordship of Cumwhington* (161).

## 2.2.4 Field-name surveys within recent doctoral theses

Some recent doctoral theses contain field-name surveys comparable to those within EPNS publications. Gregory's (2016) doctoral thesis examines the minor and field-name evidence for the linguistic and agricultural history of the twenty-two parishes of Thurgarton wapentake, Nottinghamshire. Gregory incorporates a substantial survey of the minor and field-names of the area. This serves as a supplementary corpus to the limited amount of field-name data available in the EPNS volume for Nottinghamshire, responding, as is the case with my own thesis, to the lack of published field-name data for the area.

For each name, Gregory records the township (or equivalent) in which it lies, its associated open or common field, and some interpretative glossing, and all available attestations of the name (2016, 45). For each of these attestations, the following are recorded: the spelling, date, sources in which appears (and any related phrases from the surrounding text). Gregory also notes the title or description, date, current location, and reference number for each source used, and each is assigned a unique reference number (2016, 45-6).

As with my own, for reasons of usability and avoidance of repetition, not all this information is presented in Gregory's survey itself. Gregory's data is recorded in full in a database, whilst select information is included in the survey – a method also employed in my own work (3.2). The kinds of data recorded by Gregory differ from those recorded in my own research. As my data a) comes from a single source, and b) covers a single parish, and is categorised by township within the survey, many of the kinds of data recorded by Gregory are not appropriate for my own survey or database.[8]

In the survey itself, Gregory follows EPNS conventions for the most part; the information is organised by parish, and for each parish an introduction to the local history and nineteenth-century OS map extract are provided. The names from each parish are divided according to type of feature: 'Farms, Building, Boundaries and Structure', 'Woodland', 'Ways and Roads', 'Watercourses and Water Sources', 'Field-Names'. Dates and sources are provided for all attestations and each entry is separated by a semi-colon. An example extract from Averham parish:

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[8] For an account of the kinds of data recorded in this thesis' database see 3.1.4, 3.4.1.4. For those presented in my survey see 3.4.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Car Dyke 1921*; Mill Race 1838; Old Trent Dyke 1838, 1921*; Pingley Dyke 1921*.

(b) *Mickleborrowe beck* 1618 (ON **bekkr**).

FIELD-NAMES

**THE ISLAND**
Aram Island 1775KH.

(a) Cow Close 1775KH; Green Close 1775KH; High Close 1764KH, 1775KH; the Hill Close 1775KH; Horsepoole Close 1775KH; Lambs lodge Close 1775KH; Little lodge Close 1775KH; Long Close 1775KH; New Meadow 1775 KH; the North Sheep walk 1775KH; Pasture Green Close 1775KH; the Sleights or Boat Close 1775KH; the Upper Lodge [or] Great Lodge 1775KH.

Gregory (2016, 59)

The format of my own survey also fundamentally follows EPNS conventions, with alterations to suit my own dataset. As with the kinds of data recorded, the alterations primarily stem from their being a single data source and a single parish (3.4.2). My survey does not follow Gregory's division of names according to feature type, for instance, as my dataset deals with field-names (names of uninhabited pieces of land) (1.3.2; 3.4.1.1), and not with minor names more generally.

Burns' (2015) thesis includes a corpus of 1,552 previously-unrecorded field-names from a heavily agricultural area of north-east Scotland using a socio-onomastic approach. Her thesis looks at two separate, neighbouring farming communities in pre-1975 Aberdeenshire (north of Aberdeen) and pre-1975 Kincardineshire (south of Aberdeen), aiming to analyse differences between the two areas in terms of their field-names, and discover any geographical differences in name-giving and name patterns.

There was an urgency to Burns' data collection as Scotland lacks much of the documentary field-name evidence available for England (such as the TAs) and a field numbering system is fast replacing the use of field-names.[9] Burns uses sociolinguistic methods in collecting field-name data, implementing a systematic methodology for interviewing informants (20). She highlights the ability of field-name data to provide insight into the cognition behind naming and name change, and

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[9] Irish field-names are likewise often only preserved through oral tradition; the loss of field-names in Ireland is being combatted in Westmeath by Westmeath Field-Names Recording Project (http://aengusfinnegan.ie/field-names/).

situates the names within their social context, and argues that names cannot be studied separately from the society in which they are used (57).

Burns' emphasis on studying field-names within their real-world context mirrors my own, though her approach is sociological, whereas mine is landscape-focused. Burns employs oral data and documentary evidence (farming diaries, farm maps, and estate surveys) in the absence of TA data in her study areas. Though our approaches are fundamentally alike, there are significant differences in the method of data collection and in the kinds of data recorded in Burns' (2015) study and my own. Burns records, for instance, pronunciation data and information given by informants on the history of the field in question. My research, by contrast, records details of, for example, the nature and environs of a piece of land.

A key aim of Burns' thesis was to examine patterns in the data, looking particularly at the common field-name elements, and whether these patterns are reflected in field-name data from other areas nationally and globally (2015, 20) (2.5). Aspects of Burns' methodology here are reflected in my own analysis of differences in the field-name data of five neighbouring townships of my study area (3.6).

There are marked similarities in the kinds of field-names recorded in each of our datasets; many of the names are similar in form (3.4.1.3). This has particular significance in relation to the methodology employed in my own research around distinguishing between names and descriptions (2.2.5; 3.4.1.3).

## 2.2.5 Field-name surveys and name theory

The decisions around what to include in a field-name survey must be faced by all who attempt to compile one, and they are seldom straight-forward decisions to make. The question at the heart of the decision-making process is: what is a name? Names and descriptions exist on a continuum; there is not a clear distinction between the two, and so distinguishing one from the other is often complex. Most place-names originated as descriptions and became fossilised as names over time (Van Langendonck and Van de Velde 2016, 2). The point at which a lexical item ceases to be a description and becomes a name is often uncertain; the distinction between names and descriptions is a subject of scholarly debate. Making such a distinction was mandatory in selecting which items from this thesis' dataset should be included in my field-name survey (3.3.1.5).

The methodologies employed in making this distinction by compilers of previous surveys have, to greater and lesser extents, informed my own (3.4.1.3). Burns' (2015) and Gregory's (2016) minor

name datasets bear similarities to my own and so their methodologies are particularly relevant here. Dunlop (2016) discusses her decision-making methodology in some detail, and many of the difficulties she faced, I encountered in my own research (3.4.1.3). A discussion of the ways in which my methodology has been informed by others' in this regard appears below (3.4.1.3). All of these methodologies are underpinned by central concepts within Name Theory concerning the nature of properhood, and the sense (or senselessness) of names.

It is generally held that names have a unique referent; that is they refer to one person, place or thing, in particular; a name individualises its object (Vuolteenaho and Berg 2009, 8; Burns 2015, 182; Gregory 2016, 43-44; Nyström 2016, 1, 3; Van Langendonck and Van de Velde 2016, 2, 3; Coates 2005, 120-122; 2017b, 9).[10] The primary divergence of scholarly opinion occurs when considering whether names can have sense (semantic meaning).[11]

Perhaps the most prominent advocate for names having no sense is Coates, who has written extensively on what he terms The Pragmatic Theory of Properhood; this theory holds that names have no sense, other than indicating that to which they refer (Coates 2005; 2006a).[12] For Coates it is the loss of sense in the meaning of a lexical item which transfers it from being a description (semantic) to a name (onymic) (2006a, 367; 2017b, 9).[13] Thus, Little Meadow (K755) would mean 'that piece of land known as Little Meadow', rather than a meadow which is smaller than comparable meadows within the name-using community's frame of reference. This thesis will use the simple terminology of 'name' and 'description' in order to be consistent with the vocabulary of the column headings of the Tithe Award schedule, the source for the dataset (3.2.1).

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[10] I use the terminology of 'reference' rather than 'denotation', or similar; the question of whether names have unique denotation rather than unique reference is part of the debate around the nature of properhood (Coates 2006a, 360-362, esp. 360; Nyström 2016, 3; Van Langendonck and Van de Velde 2016, 2, 21; Coates 2005, 120-121, 133). There is a mistake with the numbering on p. 120 of Coates 2005; the first item of the numerical list should be numbered as (1) rather than (3) and the rest follow chronologically.

[11] 'Sense', here, is distinct from 'meaning'. Coates (2005, 120-121, 133) holds that whilst names do not have sense, they have meaning; the 'core meaning': the name's referent, and 'other kinds of meaning' which can be mentally 'accessed […] in the act of reference', such as etymology and connotation(s). Such 'presupposition' kinds of meaning that names may have – connotative, associative, emotive, etc. – are discussed by Nÿstrom (2016, 10-14). My use of 'sense' corresponds to that of Coates (2005, 121; 2006a, esp. 363-366); essentially, 'semantic meaning'.

[12] The most complete accounts of The Pragmatic Theory of Properhood are presented in Coates 2005 and 2006a, and succinct responses to common criticisms are found in 2017b. The topic is addressed in numerous other articles and chapters, including Coates 1999; 2000; 2005; 2006a; 2006b; 2009; 2012; 2013; 2015; 2016; 2017b); Coates 2017b is a direct response to other academics' criticisms of the theory.

[13] Diverse terms have been employed by various scholars in referring to names and descriptions. For example, Nyström (2016, 40) terms them 'proper names' and 'common nouns', or 'names' and 'appellatives'. Coates (2006a, 367) describes linguistic items as having 'commonhood' or 'properhood', or being 'onymic' and 'semantic'.

Coates (2006a, 368) argues that names have sense at the moment of bestowal and it is often their sense that prompts their bestowal: to use my earlier example, Little Meadow was so called because it was smaller than other meadows within the naming community's frame of reference. This observation is supported by the field-name evidence of Ainiala (1992) and Burns (2015). Coates then argues that the moment the name is bestowed is also the moment the name loses sense; bestowal cancels sense (Coates 2006a, 368). For Coates, the semantic meanings contained within the phrase 'little meadow' are lost as soon as the phrase becomes a name. In response to the notion that a name can have both semantic and onymic meaning, he argues that it cannot but that 'the "broken" semantic link may be restored ad hoc' (2006a, 373). This means that the semantics of Little Meadow may become temporarily linked once more to the name should it become pertinent in the circumstances in which that place is referred to; e.g. if the size of Little Meadow was the subject of discussion.

Findings from recent field-name studies pose a challenge to Coates' ideas (2005; 2006a; 2017b), showing that field-names can be, and frequently are, both semantic and onymic. Burns' (2015, 183) findings, in fact, demonstrate not only that the names are simultaneously semantic and onymic, but that their semantics and sense are crucial to their bestowal, functionality, stability, and longevity.

Burns (2015, 184) argues against the notion that there are two modes of reference – semantic and onymic – and that these are incompatible: if the semantic meaning of a lexical item is mentally accessed by users, the item cannot be a name. Burns demonstrates the 'dual function' of the field-names in her dataset – they both refer to a particular location, and, through their lexical and semantic transparency, serve as a 'linguistic map' enabling name users unfamiliar with the landscape (such as temporary contractors on the farm) to navigate it (2015, 184). The view that names cannot have semantic meaning is incompatible with the 'dual function' of field-names, so much so that Burns calls for a new theory of names which takes the everyday usage and functionality of field-names into account (2015, 184).

The notion of semantic meaning being once more connected to a name on an 'ad hoc' basis in insufficient in the face of Burns' (2015) evidence. The data from Burns' interviews demonstrate that the semantic meanings of names are actively thought about and referred to on a daily basis (2015, 109, 184). The sense of the names is crucial to their usage; if the sense of the name no longer adequately applies to the piece of land in question, the name is changed (2015, 109). Burns' (2015, 136-137) data paint a picture of markedly transient field-names, subject to change over a matter of decades; she states that the lexical transparency of most field-names in her dataset

is key to their transience as well as their function. The sense of field-names, and the importance of this sense, is shown clearly through an instance of semantics-driven name-change, something Burns found to be a common occurrence in her data (2015, 134-6). Unconsciously, a farmer had given Burns two names for the same field (The Cornyard, and The Back Park) in separate interviews (not an uncommon instance); both names were in use, but the farmer selected the latter name for use when in company with his son. The Cornyard is a lexically transparent name; the corn yards after which this field and others like it were named are no longer in use owing to a change in agricultural practice. This name would not have made sense to the farmer's son, corn yards having become obsolete prior to his time working in agriculture; the farmer selected the newer name 'because the lexical meaning was clear to both the farmer and his son and was always intended as a 'proper name" (Burns 2015, 136).[14] The name was not just a label – The Cornyard would have sufficed equally well as The Back Park if that were the case – the semantics were so integral to the usage of the name that the farmer instigated a name-change in order for the field-name to be more applicable to the landscape and understandable to his son.

The lexical transparency and semantic nature of the field-names means that they are readily changed when their semantic meaning no longer fits the referent. The transience of the names, in fact, shows that their semantic transparency is key to their usage: when it 'affects the ability to refer uniquely' to their referent, it changes (Burns 2015, 136-137).

Similar demonstrations of names having sense, and this sense being crucial to their stability, are found in studies of field-name longevity, which have noted that some field-names in use in the nineteenth-century and even to the present day had been in use since the early medieval period (Baines 1996; Hooke 1997; Gardiner 2012; Uttley 2012; Rye 2015). The lexical and semantic transparency of the names, the fact that they have sense, Gardiner argues, is the reason for such longevity, just as it is the reason for such transience in Burns' dataset.

Gardiner's (2012) socio-toponomastic study focuses on oral transmission and the persistence of memory in place-names, particularly field-names. Gardiner gives examples from the north Atlantic region of names persisting in oral tradition over many centuries, sometimes in a community centred around only a single farm. Furthermore, he presents minor names found in Anglo-Saxon charters that were not written down again until the nineteenth century. The names had survived through the centuries due to oral transmission, and only, he argues, because they continued to be relevant to the people who lived on the land (Gardiner 2012, 22). The survival of these names

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[14] The *cornyard* example is also discussed in Burns (2020, 131-136).

indicates their having sense; if the sense of a minor name is lost, if its semantic meaning becomes irrelevant, there is no reason for it to endure – a notion which echoes Burns' findings (2015, 136-137).

Field-names in Burns' dataset are transient. Field-names in Gardiner's dataset are enduring. The sense of these names is demonstrated by their transience and their longevity, respectively. These studies suggest that a field-name's fate lies in its relevance. If the semantics of a field-name are, for whatever reason, no longer suited to the piece of land in question, if they are no longer relevant to the name-using community, then the name does not last. If the semantics remain suited to the piece of land, the name too remains.[15] It is the lexical and semantic transparency of the names which enables the continuance or loss of relevance in the sense of the name to affect its stability and usage.

Burns' argument for the sense of field-names is strengthened by instances in her interview data which show the importance of semantics in the usage and functionality of field-names; the semantics here are seen to be more important than the form of the name. Burns records multiple instances of multiple primary (generic) elements being given for the same field-name; for example, a field would sometimes have the primary *field* and sometimes *park*. When asked about this, one farmer responded "'What's the difference? What's a park? A field. What's a field? A park.'" (Burns 2015, 94). *Park* and *field* in this instance were synonymous (although that is not the case everywhere); either would suffice here as a generic because it was the sense, the semantic meaning, of the name that was crucial in its indicating the referent, not the fixed form of the name.

The field-names in my own dataset mirror those studied by Burns (2015) and Gregory (2016) in terms of their lexical and semantic transparency (3.4.1.3). Interviews with name-users are not part of my methodology and so I lack the direct insight into how the names are thought about and used by the name-using community. The parallels in name forms between my own data and that of Burns, however, render it plausible that a comparable level of reliance on the sense of the names in their everyday functionality might exist in my own dataset.

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[15] The topography of a piece of land is more enduring than, for example, its use or ownership. Following the notion discernible in Burns (2015) and Gardiner's (2012) work, of the continued relevance of a name's sense being key to its survival, names which are purely topographical are likely to remain relevant, and so survive, longer than other names. Evidence from Baines (1996, 169), Hooke (1981, 129), and Kilby (2017, 57, 62-63, 75) points to the likelihood of purely topographical names having the greatest longevity. From this, it would seem these names must have sense as their sense is likely to determine their longevity. If the names were senseless labels then one sub-set of names would not be observable as having greater longevity than another.

Burns' (2015, 183) notion of field-names functioning as a 'linguistic map', with their semantics enabling its navigation even by strangers in a landscape is echoed in Kilby's (2017) research into the function of field-names in a medieval watery landscape. Viewed collectively in their landscape context, Kilby finds field-names to provide a 'mental map' of a landscape and judges their survival not to be arbitrary but to be the result of a 'deliberate communal act' of preserving environmentally important information for the benefit of the name-using community (61). Kilby's (2017, 61) work also echoes Gardiner's (2012) notion of field-name evidence illustrating the preservation of memory in a place and the nature of field-names not being mere labels but part of a 'cultural, thought-about landscape' (2012, 22). The dynamic, malleable relationship between referent, name, and name-user, shown in Burns' (2015) interview evidence supports this notion of deliberate use, reference to, and passing on of the sense of field-names.

## 2.3 Dictionaries and glossaries – interpreting names and elements

Several dictionary-style publications have been produced to aid in the interpretation of field-names and their elements. Some dictionaries – Cavill (2018) and Field (1972) – deal with field-names as whole units (e.g. Jack Field, High Nook) (2.3.1). Others deal with the individual elements of which names are composed (e.g. **jack**, **field**, **high**, **nook**) (2.3.2); the most up-to-date publication, *VEPN,* includes elements in field-names specifically. Lexical dictionaries too can prove to be of great value in field-name study, especially where the elements are not found within onomastic dictionaries (2.3.3).

The field-name dictionaries of Cavill (2018) and Field (1972) are concerned with England as a whole and so the meanings and usages presented are necessarily generalised. Element usage varies across space (and time) and locally-specific element meanings are observable across datasets (Burns 2015, 94; Gregory 2016, 202; Villette and Purves 2020, 117-118) (2.3.4). More localised element meanings for Cumbria are presented within the glossary of *LDFN*, which lists 226 of the county's most common field-name elements. The more substantial element glossary produced as part of this thesis examines the particular usages and meanings of the 593 elements within this dataset.

## 2.3.1 Field-name dictionaries

The chief scholarly reference works on English field-names are the dictionaries of Cavill (2018) and Field (1972), the former largely superseding the latter. Field's dictionary, and his (1993) *A History of English Field-Names,* were (and are) seminal publications in field-name studies. The decades following the publication of Field's dictionary saw exponential growth in the field, enabled to a great degree by the dictionary itself. As a result, far more field-name data has now been published, within the EPNS Survey volumes and elsewhere (2.2); a far larger corpus is now accessible than was available to Field in the compilation of his dictionary. Cavill's (2018, iii-iv) dictionary was formed in the spirit of Field's work, incorporating some of Field's own notes, and designed as following on from his publications. It incorporates a wealth of newly-available field-name data and research findings, resulting in a far larger number of entries, and a greater amount of detail within the entries; this is illustrated in the entries for Catch Cow.

'**Catch Cow**, Walton upon Trent Db, a puzzling, but probably uncomplimentary, name.'

Field (1972, 39)

'**Catch Cow**, Walton upon Trent Db (*The Catch Cow* 1652); **Catch Bar Close**, Eggington Bd. The second of these is apparently a reference to a toll bar, and a similar explanation may apply to the first; unexplained is **Catchem's End**, Brewood St, **Catcham's End Field**, Edwin Ralph Hf; though **Catcham** Dorchester Do (*Chaccheharme* 1483) seems to refer to a dangerous place [ME *cache, harme*].'

Cavill (2018, 66)

Cavill's entry includes new attestations of related field-names from counties now surveyed (Bedfordshire, Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Dorset). Data relating to these new attestations has enabled further insight into the potential meaning of the original attestation of Catch Cow given in Field (1972).

The EPNS Survey volumes were the chief source of field-name data for both Field's and Cavill's dictionaries. The coverage of field-names across the volumes of the EPNS Survey varies enormously (2.2.1.1) and so the representation of field-name data is necessarily weighted more heavily for some counties than others. *PNWe* (1967), for example contains far more field-names than *PNCu* (1950-1952) and so Westmorland field-name data features more prominently in Field's

dictionary. This discrepancy in field-name data between counties has been mitigated to some extent in Cavill's work by incorporation of TA data for Herefordshire, a county without a published EPNS volume, which is available online, of unpublished material for Kent and Cornwall, shared by other scholars, as well as data from EPNS volumes published in the intervening years (2018, iii).

## 2.3.2 Element dictionaries

Smith's (1956) *English Place-Name Elements* (*EPNE*), published in two volumes, remains the most comprehensive dictionary of the elements which make up place-names. It superseded Mawer's (1924) much slimmer, single-volume publication, *The Chief Elements Used in English Place-Names*, and incorporated the considerable amount of material that had emerged from the thirty years of place-name research since Mawer's work.

An entry provides a standardised form of the element in question, its source language, and its meaning. Contextual information relating to the element's interpretation, usage, and wider implications may also be provided, alongside alternative forms of the element, and the locations and dates of these attestations. For example,

> **brēme** ME adj., 'rugged' (as in *þe brem valay* in *Sir Gawayn* 2145), may have been used substantively of 'rugged ground'. Its origin is obscure, but it may well be an OE **brēme**, an *i*-mutated from of **brōm**, meaning originally 'land overgrown with broom'. (*b*) Bream Cu, Gl.
>
> <div align="right"><em>EPNE</em> (vol. 1, 48)</div>

*EPNE* draws on material from the first 23 volumes of the EPNS, particularly the glossaries of elements which appear within each survey volume. Its focus is on evidence from major names attested prior to the late fifteenth century, and omits that from later names and field- and other minor names; minor name data is occasionally mentioned, however.

*EPNE* is itself being gradually superseded by *VEPN*, of which three volumes (Á–Box; Brace–Cæster; Ceafor–Cock-pit) have currently been published, and a draft version of entries under 'M' is available online. Like *EPNE, VEPN* draws on material from the EPNS volumes. The available volumes were published in 1997, 2000, and 2004 and so have benefitted from drawing on a much fuller survey, including the separate glossaries of field-name elements given within several of the EPNS volumes. The scope of *VEPN* is much larger than that of *EPNE*; it incorporates field- and minor name data, reflecting the increased amount of field- and minor name data within the later

survey volumes, and aims to record all elements within place-names of all kinds recorded prior to the mid-eighteenth century.

A much more substantial work than *EPNE, VEPN* provides entries which are far greater in both number and detail; many entries extend across multiple pages. The corresponding *VEPN* entry to that above for **brēme** is three times as long (*VEPN* **\*brēme**). It gives more detail on the interpretations and suggestions given in the *EPNE* entry, includes findings from recent scholarship, and considers an alternative interpretation from the entry for *breme* in *English Dialect Dictionary* (*EDD*), as well as noting the possibility of derivations from an OE personal name, *Brēme*. The entry also amends the suggestion within the *EPNE* entry that ME *breme* 'fierce, severe' is derived from *\*brēme* 'broom-place', stating that this is unlikely.

Glossaries of commonly occurring elements in Cumbria are contained within *LDPN* (relating to element usage in minor names) and *LDFN* (particular to element usage in field-names); these are discussed below (2.3.4).

### 2.3.3 Lexical dictionaries

Begun in 1857 and printed in twelve volumes under its current title in 1933, the *OED* is the most comprehensive work on words in the English language. It is a diachronic dictionary, covering over 1,000 years of the English language, containing the various and changing meanings and etymologies of over 600,000 words. With regard to OE, only those words that remained in use after 1150 are included. The *OED* in its most up-to-date form is available online at OED Online. A major revision of the *OED* is underway, working towards a third edition of the dictionary (*OED3*), some of which is already available online.

Wright's (1898-1905) six-volume work, the *EDD*, remains the most comprehensive dialectal dictionary for the English language. Its focus is on all English dialect terms used in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, providing detailed information on dialectal forms not covered by the *OED*. This information includes pronunciation according to locality, temporal and geographical semantic variations, and etymological information. Variations of usage and pronunciation are given according to county for England, and (usually) according to country for Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. *EDD Online* is a searchable online dictionary based on Wright's dictionary, and it is this resource which is employed here.

The proximity of the study area to Scotland and the overlap in language use and dialect across the border renders Scots linguistic sources valuable in this research. The Dictionaries of the Scots

Language (DSL) is an electronic resource with over 80,000 entries, which combines the *Dictionary of the Older Scots Tongue* (*DOST*) and the *Scottish National Dictionary* (*SND*), both of which were developed through the twentieth century. *DOST* comprises twelve volumes detailing Older Scots words which were in use from the twelfth century until 1700, whilst *SND* comprises ten volumes and covers words in Modern Scots in use from the eighteenth century to the present day. These two dictionaries of which the DSL is comprised constitute the most comprehensive works published on the Scots language.

The first version of DSL, DSL1, was completed in 2004; DSL2, an upgraded version of the original, is now available online, and further work on this upgrade is ongoing. DSL entries show the current usage of a Scots word (or the most recent usage if obsolete), together with details of its semantic development through time, derivative terms, any orthographical variation, and etymological information as to the source language(s). Entries from the two source dictionaries are shown separately rather than having their entry data amalgamated. The second edition of the *Concise Scots Dictionary,* updated from the 1985 first edition and published in 2017, draws on data from *DOST* and *SND,* and includes a substantially greater amount of place-name evidence than the online DSL.

## 2.3.4 Locally-specific element usage

Paragraphs of discussion, usually of between 100 and 300 words in length, on the localised meanings and uses of common place-name elements in the Lake District National Park are presented within *LDPN* (2.2.3.1). An equivalent list for field-name elements, though with far more elements (228) and far briefer descriptions of localised meaning and usage (generally between 1 and 50 words), is provided within *LDFN.* In contrast to the substantial *LDPN, LDFN* is a slim volume, providing an introduction to the collection, use, and analysis of field-name data, particularly in the Lake District, along with the glossary of common field-name elements. The volume was published as part of the Rusland Horizons Mapped Histories Project (2.4), and the field-name data within the glossary is taken from the research into the field-names in the Rusland Valley area in the south of the National Park. As might be expected, many of the localised meanings and usages presented within the *LDFN* glossary correspond to those observable in my own dataset, taken from my study area in the northern Lake District; some differ however, and these differences are noted within my own glossary (Chapter Five).

The work of Gregory (2016) and Villette and Purves (2020) illustrates how meaning and usage can change geographically. Gregory (2016, 202) demonstrates, through examination of *feld* in England

and *vangr* in Denmark, that developments in agricultural practice directly influence the semantic development of elements over time. She proposes that these semantic developments occur geographically as well as chronologically. Farming practice developed in different ways in different parts of England; it is likely that the meanings of elements related to farming and the land developed in different ways in different areas as well. Elements, therefore, may have meanings specific to the area (however 'great or small'), as well as the time, in which they are used (Gregory 2016, 202).

Through case studies exploring two pairs of primary elements ('CPEs' in Gregory's terminology) in her dataset – *croft* and *vangr*, *eng* and *field* – Gregory explores the specificity of the two pairs of common elements which appear fairly synonymous. She traces the semantic development of the elements from OE or ON roots to the modern period (or as far as the evidence allows). The first element pair will be explored here.

Gregory presents dated attestations, derivations, and interpretations for each of the field-names in her case studies (e.g. 21 *croft* and 35 *vangr* names for the first pair of elements). She categorises them according to type: arable, descriptive, locative, ownership, pastoral, and calculates what percentage of names containing each element fall into which category (Gregory 2016, 238).

|  | **CROFT** |  | **VANGR** |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ARABLE** | 4<br>*Wetecroft* (1)<br>*Benecrof'* (10)<br>*Leyncroft* (12)<br>*Ryecroft* (18) | 18% | 1<br>*Oatewong'* (22) | 3% |

**Fig. 2.1** The first row of Gregory's (2016, 238) table showing comparative data for each pair of elements

Gregory combines this numerical data – for the above row of the data table, 18% of *croft* names are categorised as arable, compared to 3% of *vangr* names – with contextual evidence from the documents in which the names are attested. Through analysis of all the *croft* and *vangr* names in her case study, she concludes that in her study area *croft* and *vangr* are not synonymous: *croft* refers to a small enclosure used for 'any agricultural purpose' and in 'no fixed location' (although sometimes 'akin to personal plots or gardens adjoining houses') (2016, 252). *Vangr*, on the other hand, refers to an enclosure 'taken from the arable field' (*Ibid.* 2016, 252).

A similar investigation into the difference between two sets of field-name elements with similar meanings, as they are understood in Swiss German, was conducted by Villette and Purves (2020).

*Holz* and *Wald* are elements associated with tree cover, and *Riet* and *Moos* are both indicative of marshy areas. The paper investigates the difference in the usage of these terms within the study area.

Through combining the evidence of the field-names and their associated geomorphometric data, Villette and Purves (2020) were able to determine the distinct usages with the study area of two pairs of elements which may appear synonymous.[16] *Wald* is attributed to large steep areas of forest at a greater altitude, whilst *Holz* is attributed to smaller wooded more easily-accessible areas often associated with a particular land-use (117-118). *Riet* is usually attributed to flatter, wetter lowland areas, whilst *Moos* is used of higher-lying areas (118).

Similar localised meanings and usage of elements are observable within my own data, both between my dataset and, for example, the *LDFN* glossary formed from data from the south Lake District, and between data from different townships with my study area.[17] The entries within my glossary (Chapter Five) reflect the locally-specific usage and meanings of the elements. Where the difference in usage between my dataset and elsewhere is especially marked this is mentioned in the glossary entry itself.

A focus on localised meaning and usage of field-name elements by name-using communities is reflected by Burns' (2015) 29-page long, alphabetical list of the most common elements in her dataset (the full corpus is available online). Each entry provides: the number of entries and percentage of total; the language of the element; the part of speech; the element type[18] ('generic' and 'specific') and the number of times the element appears as each; the element meaning; occasionally, a longer discussion in relation to relevant scholarship on the element in question.

> **bothy:** (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)
> Sc
> noun
> specific (3 entries), generic (3 entries)
> 'primitive dwelling' or cottage used on farms to house workers; "an independent
> building on a farm or part of the farm steading, used to house unmarried male
> farm servants" (SND [*sic*], s.v. *bothy* n.2).
>
> Burns (2015, 143-144)

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[16] This approach echoes that of Gelling and Cole (2000).

[17] These are explored within the discussion sections of Chapter Six. See especially the most prominent elements in each township (6.4) and the differences in the usage of *park* and *parrock* across the study area (6.3.4.3).

[18] The sense of 'element type' here differs from my own usage (1.1.1; 3.6.2).

This inclusion of both qualitative and quantitative data in this list, and the kinds of data presented, is similar to the presentation of data in my glossary (Chapter Five).

## 2.3.5 Metaphor and creative language in field-names

Metaphorical use of language is common in place-names (Drummond (2010); Hamilton, Bramwell, and Hough (2016); Hough (2016b; 2022)). As field-names provide detailed descriptions of their landscape and environment, they generally contain more precise and nuanced language than is found in other names. A particular species of bird, for example, might appear as an element rather than a broader term (*NDEFN* xxxii). Field-names then, as well as differing structurally from other names (1.3.5), tend to differ semantically too, being more idiosyncratic and creative. This extends to the use of metaphor; the metaphorical uses of language in field-names tend not to be the standard ones found in other place-names. For instance, the most common metaphor in place-names is the LANDSCAPE IS A BODY metaphor (Hough 2022): whilst elements like *neck* (OE, ON *hals*) and *tongue* are commonly used metaphorically in place-names (*EPNE* ii 226, i 198), field-names often have more creative language such as *footed stocking, knees and elbows,* and *trouzers* (*NDEFN* 148, 237, 434), often referring to the clothed body. An analysis of the metaphorical uses of language in the field-names in this dataset is proved below (6.3.8; 7.2.1).

# 2.4 Language, environment, and society: a holistic approach to field-name study

The connection between language, environment, and society has long been recognised in linguistics (Boas 1966; Sapir 1912; Whorf 1956; Chen 2016; Silalahi 2019). The holistic approaches of many field-name studies, including this present work, particularly in recent years, serve to further illustrate the relationship between a landscape, the society which inhabits it, and the language used to describe it. Here follows an overview of the history of field-name study, with a particular focus on the body of interdisciplinary and holistic scholarship which has informed this present research and within which it is situated.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, field-name lists and studies began to be published, usually within the transactions of regional historical and archaeological societies (Candler 1892; Thornley 1899). Published discussion relating to field-name studies gradually increased through the following decades. The traditional approach to field-name study, as with place-name study more broadly, has been a linguistic-focused one. Studies have employed the linguistic evidence of field-names in investigating a range of topics in a variety of ways. Earlier research tended to focus

on particular field-names (often those which appeared 'quaint'),[19] before studies of field-names across localities, in relation to place-name study generally, and in relation to other fields of study, became more common (Mawer 1933; Wainwright 1945; Fraser 1947).

Some studies were typological (Field 1977; Hough 2008) or focused on particular elements (Atkin 1988-89; Harte 2013; Gregory 2015) or source languages (Cameron 1996). Field's (1977) study looked at derogatory field-names and advocated for a typological approach to field-name study, illustrating how this can reveal patterns of naming on a national scale. Hough (2008) examined onomastic evidence for women in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, and highlighted the importance of field-name evidence in understanding women in history – most onomastic references to women occur in field- and other minor names. She demonstrated how field-names provide evidence of historical language use.[20] Atkin (1988-89) employed field- and other minor name data in detailing the connection between the element *hollin* and packhorse routes across Cumbria. A similar approach was employed by Harte (2013) and Gregory (2015) in demonstrating the connection between *dead man* names and names indicating gallows sites. Cameron's (1996) study presents the data from Scandinavian-derived field-names as evidence for large-scale Danish settlement in north-east Lincolnshire in the ninth century.[21]

Recent years have seen a growing body of research in which the evidence of field-names is combined with that of other disciplines, such as archaeology (Everson and Stocker 2012; Reynolds and Semple 2012; Gerrard, Gerrard and Agate 2013; Lloyd 2020)[22], ethnography (Gardiner 2012; Kilby 2017; Villette and Purves 2020) – these works are particularly concerned with the connection

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[19] This is remarked on by Field (1993, 1).

[20] See particularly discussions on *kitty* and *goody* (Hough 2008, 55, 59).

[21] Cameron (1996) points to a) the large number and wide geographical spread of ON personal names which appear alongside field-names in medieval documents for Yarborough Wapentake; b) the variety of Scandinavian agricultural terms to be found in the field-namestock; and c) the number of Scandinavian compound field-names as strong evidence for Danish settlement to the point of colonisation. Rye (2015, 26-30) critiques Cameron's conclusions as presented in this article and earlier works on the topic (esp. Cameron 1973; 1978).

[22] Jones (2013) summarises the history of the relationship between place-name studies and settlement archaeology.

between landscape, language, and society [23] – as well as anthropology (Semple 2002; Morris 2012), and social history (Mileson 2012).[24]

Rye's (2015) PhD thesis takes a combined approach, incorporating linguistic analysis of the field-name data and evidence from the wider context around it.[25] In assessing the Scandinavian contribution to field-names in two areas within the north-west of England (Wirral, in the historical county of Cheshire, and the West Ward of Westmorland Barony, in the historical county of Westmorland), Rye combines the microtoponymic evidence with that from major names (from the study areas and elsewhere), material culture, and genetic evidence. Rye also employs element case studies in investigating the relationship between the toponymic and lexical usage of terms derived from Scandinavian and Gaelic languages.

Rye sought to determine exactly what can be gleaned from minor name evidence generally. Rye takes two approaches to determining this: first, to compare minor names in the two study areas, and second, to compare minor names with other evidence – from material culture, population genetics, and concerning Scandinavian influence on major names.

The combination of evidence from multiple disciplines means that her findings are more nuanced than those from other purely linguistic studies. The thesis had two central aims: 1) to investigate the Scandinavian contribution to the vocabulary of medieval field-names in the study area, and 2) to assess what conclusions can be drawn from field-names containing Scandinavian vocabulary. This second aim arises from the recognition that Scandinavian impact on minor names has been argued by some to evidence Scandinavian settlement (Cameron's (1996) study is a prime example), and by others merely to denote Scandinavian influence on later medieval dialect. These opposing stances represent two extremes of minor name interpretation; Rye's findings paint a more nuanced picture, highlighting the importance of an interdisciplinary approach. Rye finds that far more Scandinavian vocabulary is to be found in place-names in the West Ward of Westmorland Barony than in those in Wirral, despite the fact that the major name and genetic data evidence significant

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[23] Kilby (2017, 62) suggests a parallel between indigenous peoples' intimate knowledge of and relationship to the landscape and that of the Anglo-Saxons; an ethnographic approach may therefore be fruitful in examining Anglo-Saxon place-name data. Villette and Purves (2020) highlight the interdisciplinary efforts with the newly-emerged field of ethnophysiography to identify features that different cultures perceive in the landscape, and to identify the connection between these features and the names they are given. The study takes aspects of this approach, usually employed in consulting with people from indigenous cultures, and applies it in analysing existing place-name data rather than that gathered from informants.

[24] Papers concerning field-name research have become increasingly prominent at onomastic conferences in recent years (Ó Gliasáin 2019; Coombey 2021; Ó Fionnagáin 2021; Hambrook 2021; Parry 2021; Ó Gliasáin 2022).

[25] Rye's definition of what constitutes a minor name differs across her two study areas (see 3.4.1.1).

Scandinavian settlement influence in both areas. Levels of settlement are comparable, but the effect on minor names recorded, at the earliest, two hundred years later, is distinctly different. This, Rye states, serves to 'confirm the indirectness of the link between Scandinavian settlement and influence on later microtoponymy' (2015, 14). Situating field-names within their wider context enabled more insightful, holistic research, with more accurate, far-reaching conclusions.

Kilby (2017) recognises the value of both the traditional linguistic-focused approach to field-name analysis, and the more holistic approach increasingly being adopted by scholars. She states,

> [e]ven without being able to place the field-names of Flintham in their landscape, it would be possible to say a great deal about the general character of the parish's topography, and how the land was viewed, shaped and worked by its resident peasant population […] A more contextual analysis can help to illuminate medieval perceptions of the environment in greater detail.
>
> Kilby (2017, 59, 61)

Kilby's recognition of the relationship between language and landscape here echoes Sapir's (1912, 228) notion that the vocabulary of a language reflects the physical and social environment of a society. Sapir posits that a vocabulary may be considered a 'complex inventory' of a community's ideas and concerns to the extent that a hypothetical 'complete thesaurus' of the language of a given community might serve to communicate much of the character of a physical and social environment (1912, 228). Kilby's statement here can be seen as a reframing of Sapir's notion in the context of a particular set of field-names in a specific geographical area.

Recognising the merit and the limits of a purely semantic approach to field-name study, Kilby argues that viewing field-names within their environmental context enables a deeper level of investigation. This landscape-focused, interdisciplinary approach advocated for by Kilby is likewise fundamental to this thesis, combining the evidence of language and landscape, and viewing field-names in their full context as part of their landscape.

A landscape-focused approach can be seen in the work of Foxall (1980) and Hesse (1995). Foxall created hand-drawn maps of the Shropshire landscape by tracing contemporary OS maps and copying the field-names from the nineteenth-century Tithe apportionment maps onto the corresponding pieces of land (fig. 2.2). This contextualising of the field-names within their landscape – viewing them spatially on a map rather than in a list – enabled the names to be studied holistically as part of and in relation to their environment. My own digital maps, fundamental to this research, are based in large part on those of Foxall (1980) (3.3).



**Fig. 2.2** Extract from Foxall's (1980) map showing Woodbatch, Shropshire (Shropshire Archives 7305/S124)

Hesse's (1995) article on Norfolk field-names combines the evidence from thirteenth- to sixteenth-century documentary sources and seventeenth- and eighteenth-century cartographical sources (as well as etymological evidence from the field-names themselves) to reconstruct the field patterns (shapes, sizes, and layout of fields within a field system) and corresponding road and field-names of South Creake, Norfolk in 1475, only six of which survive on the nineteenth-century TA maps for the area.

The field-names and field patterns enabled Hesse to construct a picture of the extent of the open fields and assarts (pieces of forest land converted for arable use) in the thirteenth-century landscape. This evidence provided insights into the administrative and agricultural make-up of the area stretching back to the fifteenth and thirteenth centuries, with some evidence pointing back still further to South Creake's pre-Norman history. Hesse combined microtoponymic, documentary, and cartographical data to enhance understanding of a historical landscape. This rooting of field-names in their landscape, and reconstructing of historical landscapes using field-name data, has become increasingly central to field-name study in recent years.

During the course of this PhD, other studies have emerged which also take this holistic approach to place-name and field-name study; the approaches of these studies have informed my own. Two projects – Flood and Flow, and Rusland Horizons Mapped Histories – in which the evidence of

field-names and their landscape has been (or rather is being) exploited in order to inform and assist in present-day landscape management are discussed here. Like my own project, these and another two studies – Penko Seidl (2019) and Villette and Purves (2020) – are landscape-focused in their approach, and emphasise the value of the spatial analysis of names.

'Flood and Flow: Place-Names and the Changing Hydrology of English and Welsh Rivers' was a Leverhulme-funded project run as a collaboration between the universities of Leicester, Nottingham, Southampton, and Wales. The project's aim was to use place-name evidence as part of efforts to tackle the growing environmental threat of flooding. Anglo-Saxon place-names were coined during Britain's last major period of global warming (c.700-1000 AD) and convey the naming population's intricate and profound knowledge of the landscape they inhabited – most particularly the presence, characteristics, and behaviour of water in the landscape.[26]

Several publications have emerged as part of the project (the first being Kintisch (2015)) along with a number of blog posts and talks available on the project website. Field-name evidence featured prominently in the work of the Flood and Flow, serving as the primary data source in multiple articles.

Two of these articles, echoing the work of Hesse (1995), employ field-name evidence to reconstruct a medieval landscape. Jones, Gregory, Kilby, and Pears (2017), for example, use the evidence of medieval field-names to plot maps of the floodplain environment applicable to the riparian landscape today. Through her analysis of field-name data from Flintham, Nottinghamshire, Kilby (2017) reconstructs part of the medieval environment, plotting topographical minor names which refer to water onto a map showing areas at risk of flooding (67-74).

The fact that Kilby is able to reconstruct the historical landscape from the field-name data demonstrates the precision of language contained within the field-names and the closeness of the relationship between the language and its environment; the semantics of the names enable the formation of a kind of linguistic map, reminiscent of that found within Burns' (2015, 183) data. Kilby's research highlights the importance of field-name evidence in studying the medieval landscape and the medieval perceptions of landscape, an area in which field-name data has been largely side-lined until recent years.[27]

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[26] Further explanation can be found at: https://waternames.wordpress.com/about/.
[27] Kilby lists recent publications which use field-name evidence to study the medieval world and situates her own research within this growing field of study.

Kilby argues that topographical names are often those with the greatest longevity, and so may be valuable in providing evidence for the pre-Conquest landscape and contemporary perceptions thereof. In particular, the paper engages with evidence pointing to the perception and management of water in the watery landscape of her study area (57).

A recurrent theme across many of the more landscape-focused studies is the uniting of language and landscape by placing the field-names themselves on the corresponding locations on a map – either by hand (Foxall, 1980) or digitally (Rusland Horizons Mapped Histories 2016-2019; Penko Seidl 2019).

The Rusland Horizons Mapped Histories Project (2016-2019) was a volunteer-run effort to record, preserve, interpret, and digitally map field- and other minor names in the Rusland Valley and Fells in the south Lake District National Park, Cumbria. Several aspects of the project mirror my own; particularly the focus on mapping field-names digitally in order to study them in the context of their landscape (3.3). The project uncovered field-name evidence stored in archives (seventeenth-to twentieth-century cartographical sources) and local memory and presented it in an accessible format. The aim was to increase the understanding of the historical landscapes and populations, particularly in reference to how this land, characterised by ancient semi-natural woodlands, was traditionally managed. This understanding is intended to inform future land management planning and increase knowledge of the social context and history of the landscape. Three books have been published as a result of the project, including Winchester's (2017) *Lake District Field-Names: A Guide for Local Historians* [*LDFN*]*, which informs the glossary in Chapter Five of this thesis (see also 2.3.4; 3.5). An interactive map of the field-names recorded during the project has also been produced.[28]

Penko Seidl (2019) conducted a landscape-focused study on four cadastral communities (municipal subdivisions of land) in Zgornja Pivka in southwestern Slovenia (18, 21). The study investigated three aspects of field-names in relation to their associated landscape: 1) if and how field-names are preserved and changed over time; 2) how far field-names reflect their landscape, and whether it is possible to define the nature of a landscape by its names alone; and 3) whether landscape changes are reflected in changes in their associated field-names (18). These latter two aims have similarities with two of my own research questions, namely: 1) Are there differences observable in the field-name data across the parish of Crosthwaite? 2) What is reflected in the field-name data? My

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[28] The map can be accessed at: https://www.ruslandhorizons.org/explore/map/historical-boundaries.aspx.

questions, however, ask 'what is reflected?', rather than specifying the landscape particularly, although this is a large part of what is indeed reflected (1.1).

Penko Seidl's (2020) research combined the field-name and landscape evidence, employing ArcGIS software to digitally map the field-name data onto the historical and present-day landscape. The sources used also mirrored my own: for the historical data, 1:2880 maps from the Franciscan cadaster (c.1820) with accompanying lists of land parcels (broadly akin to the TA sources used in this thesis); and, for the contemporary data, a 1:5000 topographic plan of the area, alongside oral data from local informants (the equivalent in this thesis would be the 1:25,000 OS maps (collection of oral data is not within the scope of this thesis)) (2019, 18, 27-28).

To discern how far names reflect their landscape, and judge whether a landscape's character can be uncovered solely through its names, Penko Seidl compared the spatial and topographical characteristics of pieces of land which had similar names. Pieces of land were categorised into four groups according to their landscape character: 1) fields and meadows on flat land; 2) meadows on undulating terrain; 3) pastures; 4) forest (23). Out of twenty-four field-names which appeared more than once in the study area, only seven were found to occupy land with similar landscape characteristics; i.e. seven field-names which appear twice or more in the area are attributed to land of the same type (e.g. the name *Vrtovi* (gardens) appears twice, both times on undulating meadow land), whereas seventeen names were attributed to pieces of land which differed in terms of their character (e.g. *Kot/Koti* (angle/angles) appears three times, twice on land categorised as fields and meadows and once on undulating meadow land (Penko Seidl 2020, 23, 27).

It was concluded that name evidence alone was not an accurate descriptor of the nature of a landscape. Two reasons for this are suggested. First, names are attributed relative to their surroundings (i.e. in mountainous terrain an element meaning slope would be attributed to land with a significant incline, whereas in a flat area, a subtle incline might merit the attribution of the same element). Second, landscape characteristics are often less stable than names. Names derived from more stable aspects of landscape (geology, topography, etc.) tend to reflect the landscape more strongly than those derived from less stable landscape characteristics (those relating to land-use particularly) (Penko Seidl 2020, 27).

The first of these reasons is particularly problematic. Names are, indeed, attributed relative to their surroundings, but it does not then follow that the names are not an accurate descriptor of the nature of the landscape. The conclusion ignores both the social context of place-names and the way in which language is used. Names are attributed and used by a name-using community within

their own geographical frame of reference (Gardiner 2012; Gregory 2016, 44). The same language is spoken across Penko Seidl's study area and it follows logically that a term for a hill, for instance, would be able to function as an accurate descriptor within a mountainous terrain, or within a relatively flat area, but not when the two kinds of landscape are compared.

Villette and Purves (2020) undertook a quantitative study of 17,598 field-names in the canton (administrative subdivision) of St Gallen in north-easternmost Switzerland. The study area, like that of this thesis, is varied in its topography; the south is characterised by mountainous terrain, the north by rolling hills. The study focused, again like this thesis, on the relationship between landscape and language; it asked how far one may understand the landscape, and perceptions of it, from the names applied to it. The research employed quantitative methods in its investigation and so will be discussed in light of this in the section below (2.5).[29]

## 2.5 Quantitative analysis

Chapter Six of this thesis comprises a quantitative analysis of all the field-name elements in the dataset, focusing particularly on the thirty most common within each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish. Both the analysis of such a large dataset, and the presentation of the analysis and subsequent findings, pose several challenges (3.7). The methods employed in these areas by other studies – specifically Burns (2015) and Villette and Purves (2020) – that have taken a quantitative or partially quantitative approach have been key in shaping my own method. An examination of the particular aspects of Burns' (2015) and Villette and Purves' (2020) work which have informed my own research is given here. A discussion of how my own analysis has been informed by that of others, and why certain elements have been replicated or deviated from, is given in the methodology (3.7).

A combined quantitative and qualitative approach to field-name study is advocated for by Burns (2015, 63) and Rye (2015, 15). Qualitative analysis in this present work is applied to individual names and elements in my survey and glossary (Chapters Four and Five), whilst a quantitative approach is employed in analysing the data of the parish as a whole in Chapter Six.

Burns (2015) employs a mixed-method approach. She chiefly uses qualitative methods, analysing individual participants' uses of field-names in interviews, whilst quantitative methods are employed in drawing comparisons in the data. A discussion of the ways in which Burns' research as a whole is comparable to my own, and the ways in which it differs is presented above (2.2.4). An

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[29] Villette and Purves (2020) findings on locally-specific elements meanings are discussed above (2.3.4).

examination of the key aspects of Burns' use of quantitative analysis which have particularly informed my own will follow here. Two aspects of Burns' work have shaped my own quantitative methodology: 1) presentation of data; 2) structure and organisation of data analysis.

Burns carries out quantitative analysis on field-names as whole units in Chapter Six of her thesis, and on individual field-name elements in Chapter Eight. In both of these chapters she makes use of various figures as a means of presenting her data.

Chapter Six of Burns' thesis is concerned with name-semantic classification, categorising whole names, rather than individual elements, into eleven categories based on the classification systems developed by Gammeltoft (2005) and Field (1972). These are: topographical feature; directional;

| Semantic Classification | A-shire % of whole | A-shire % | K-shire % of whole | K-shire % | Total Corpus % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Topographical Feature (1)** | **6.3** | **10** | **3.7** | **10** | **10** |
| **Directional (2)** | **26.3** | **42** | **20.8** | **55.7** | **47.1** |
| Relation to name-bearing location (2a) | 9.1 | 14.5 | 7.6 | 20.4 | 16.7 |
| Relation to building, man-made or archaeological feature (2b) | 13.1 | 21 | 8.7 | 23.2 | 21.8 |
| Relative position (2c) | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 6.4 | 4.1 |
| Relation to natural feature (2d) | 1.9 | 3 | 2.1 | 5.7 | 4 |
| Administration (2e) | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 |

**Fig. 2.3** Extract from Burns' (2015, 115) semantic classification table

ownership/association with a person; external event to which naming is related; natural characteristics; quality; usage; numbers; enclosure type; unknown etymology; no name. Three of these are further sub-categorised. Semantic classification does not form part of the methodology of this thesis; aspects of Burns' presentation of data here, however, are reflected in my field-name element analysis.

Burns employs a table to present the percentage of names which fall into each semantic category (and, where present, sub-category), within each study area, and within the corpus as a whole (Burns 2015, 115).
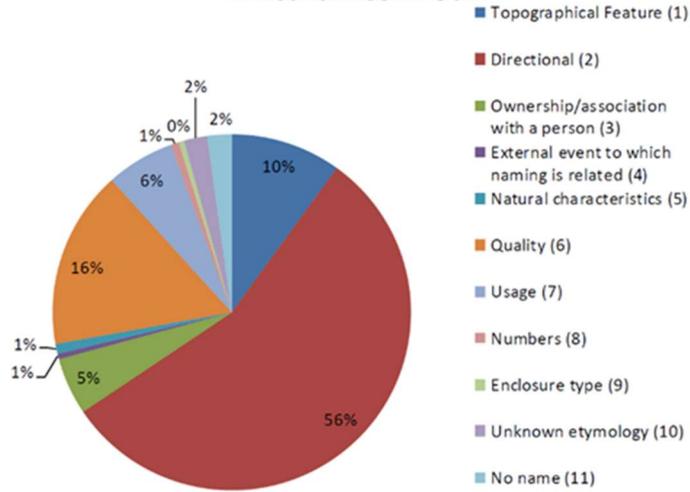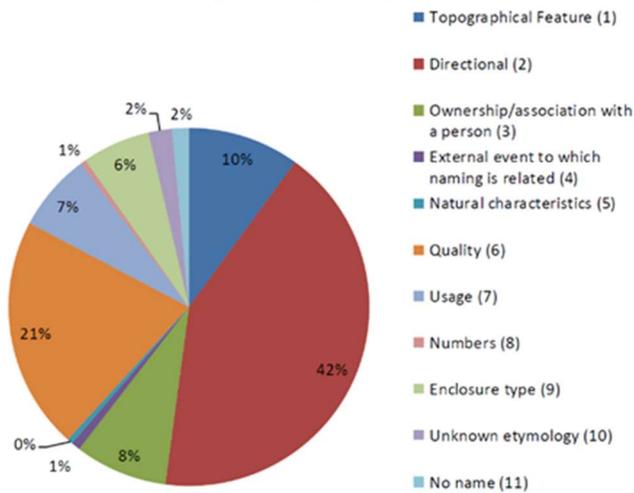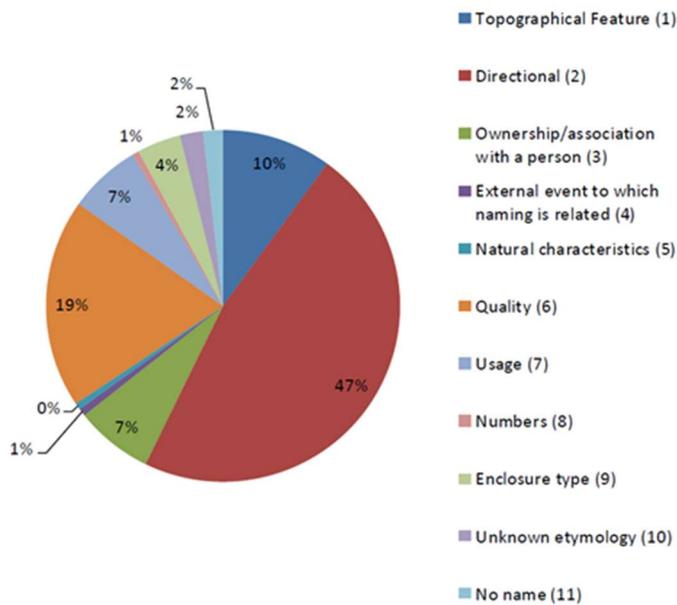
**Fig. 2.4** Comparative data in Burns' (2016, 116-119) quantitative analysis

The data within the table is dense and trends are not readily apparent; further figures such as column charts, however, are used to show these trends more visually (2015, 116-119).[30] Burns' use of pie charts to show the proportions of field-names attributed to the semantic categories first, in the corpus as a whole (one pie chart), and second in each of the two study areas (two pie charts) (2015, 117) is particularly effective in presenting patterns within the data (fig. 2.4).

| Element | Frequency | Percentage Total |
| --- | --- | --- |
| the | 363 | 11.3 |
| park (parkie, parks) | 361 | 11.3 |
| field (fieldie, fields) | 176 | 5.5 |
| hill (hills) | 84 | 2.6 |
| personal name | 75 | 2.3 |

**Fig. 2.5** Frequency and % of total usage of field-name elements in Burns (2015, 169)

Burns also analyses individual field-name elements quantitatively – this part of the research is closer to my own methodology (3.6) – and she employs figures and charts in her presentation of data here too. Burns conducts an analysis of the most common primary ('generic', in Burns' terminology) elements in her dataset.[31] Three bar charts show: 1) the nineteen most common primary elements in the whole corpus (alongside their comparative frequencies in the two study areas); 2) the nineteen most common primary elements in Aberdeenshire; 3) the nineteen most common primary elements in Kincardineshire. There follows a brief comparative discussion of the usage of *park* and *field* in the two study areas, and tables showing the language distribution in the elements of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire to be largely comparable (2015, 178-180). Much of Burns' methodology here, and her combined use of figures and prose discussion in presenting her data and findings is echoed in my own Chapter Six (3.6; 6.3).

Burns provides a list of the most common elements in her dataset, containing both quantitative and qualitative data relating to the usage of the element in question; the contents of this list reflect that of my own glossary in Chapter Five of this thesis and are discussed above (2.3.4).

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[30] I have emulated Burns' use of column charts within my quantitative analysis also (6.3), though I have deviated from Burns' style of column charts in order to improve the visual representation of data still further (3.6.6).

[31] A discussion of the use of terminology in this thesis and how it corresponds to that of others is given in 1.3.2.

Accompanying Burns' most common element list in her Chapter Eight, Burns presents a data table, ordered according to element frequency, which shows: the element (and any variants); the number of times it occurs; its percentage of the total number of elements it makes up. Similar tables are used to demonstrate quantitative data in Chapter Six of this thesis (3.7; 6.3).

Burns' use of tables allows the large amount of data to be presented clearly for reference, and the use of pie charts and other figures enables the patterns within the data to be seen at a glance. This combination of data presentation methods is emulated in my own work (3.6).

Burns' analytical discussion is presented in a structured and systematic way. Following the presentation of quantitative data in tables and figures in her Chapter Six, Burns gives a brief analysis of the semantic classification of the corpus as a whole (most are directional, followed by those relating to quality, and then to topography), and briefly draws conclusions from this (2015, 120). Burns organises her discussion of field-names according to semantic categories and sub-categories, each discussed in turn, allowing for a systematic and accessible presentation of a large amount of information. The format of this discussion is reflected in the element analysis within my own Chapter Six (3.7).

Each category (or sub-category) is described, the field-names within it discussed, and conclusions given on what the category as a whole can demonstrate. The percentage of names within each category as a proportion of the corpus as a whole is given in brackets after the title of each section. For categories which are sub-categorised, pie charts are included to show the proportions of names within each semantic classification. A list of 20-25 example field-names is provided for each (with a Field ID number given in parentheses), and the discussion includes, for example, patterns, anomalies, difficulties of classification, comparisons with other datasets, and contextual information. The structure and format of this chapter allows for the presentation of broad patterns within the quantitative data according to semantic classification and as a whole corpus, as well as for a more focused discussion of individual names or semantic groups where relevant, facilitating a deeper and more thorough examination of the data. It is these aspects of Burns' quantitative analysis especially that have informed my own presentation and discussion of data (3.7; 6.3).

Villette and Purves (2020) also make use of charts and tables in presenting the data and results from their quantitative study of 17,598 field-names in north-easternmost Switzerland (2.4). Villette and Purves' (2020) study is centred on four field-name elements: *Holz, Moos, Riet,* and *Wald*; elements which appear alongside these four within field-names were recorded. These elements were semantically classified and categorised according to which of the four central elements they

occurred alongside. Like Burns (2015), Villette and Purves employ semantic classification as a basis for their analysis, although their classification system was based solely on Gammeltoft's (2005) classification categories.

Two of Villette and Purves' tables have particularly informed my own data presentation:

**Table 1** *Rank and count of microtoponyms in database*

| Meaningful element | Alternative spellings | Rank in microtoponym data set overall | Count of microtoponyms containing meaningful element |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Wald* | *Wäld* | 2 | 856 |
| *Holz* | *Hölz* | 10 | 397 |
| *Riet* | *Ried* | 11 | 352 |
| *Moos* | *Möös, Mos, Mös, Moor* | 22 | 228 |

**Table 2** *MEs and their position in microtoponyms*

| ME | ME as last part of the name | ME as unique element of the name | ME occurring before another collocate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Example | *Rotholz* | *Moos* | *Waldhügel* |
| *Wald* | 761 (89%) | 18 (2%) | 77 (9%) |
| *Holz* | 333 (84%) | 23 (6%) | 41 (10%) |
| *Riet* | 209 (59%) | 62 (18%) | 81 (23%) |
| *Moos* | 131 (57%) | 64 (28%) | 33 (14%) |

*Note:* ME = meaningful element.

**Fig. 2.6** Results of Villette and Purves' (2020, 112) quantitative analysis

The first table shows: 1) the 'meaningful element' (the element in question, either *Holz, Moos, Riet,* or *Wald*); 2) 'alternative spellings'; 3) its 'rank in microtoponym dataset' (i.e. 2 for 2nd most common, 11 for 11th etc.); 4) the 'count of microtoponyms containing meaningful element'. There is significant overlap with my own data here with regard to the types of data recorded; thus, equivalents to columns 1, and 4 are present in my own data tables (3.6.5).[32]

The second table shows: 1) the 'meaningful element'; 2) the 'meaningful element as last part of the name' (usually, the primary (generic)) (1.3.2); 3) the 'meaningful element as unique element of the name' (simplex); 4) the 'meaningful element occurring before another collocate' (usually, the determiner (specific)). The quantitative analysis in Chapter Six of this thesis does not categorise by element class (determiner, primary, etc (1.3.2)), or by whether the element appears as a simplex name. The types of data presented in Villette and Purves' (2020) Table 2 therefore do not parallel my own. However, the same format is applicable to my own data, which categorises element attestations according to their township within the parish. A corresponding table format, therefore, is used in my own analysis, presenting the numerals and percentages relating to attestations of individual elements with each township (3.6.5).

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[32] My terminology differs from that of Villette and Purves (2020); see 3.6.5.

## 2.6 Conclusion

This chapter has reviewed the existing body of literature in which this present research in situated, encompassing works on place-name and field-name study as well as on the study area itself. Chapter Three will detail further the particular ways in which previous studies have informed the work of this thesis, and the methodologies employed in conducting the various aspects of this research.

# Chapter Three – Methodology

## 3.1 Introduction

The work of this thesis is underpinned by the data from two key resources which were created as part of this research: a) a field-name dataset; and b) an interactive digital map of the study area. The first resource – the onomastic data – allows for the field-names to be analysed linguistically. The second – the cartographical data – allows for the field-names to be analysed spatially, enabling the evidence of the landscape to inform the interpretation and analysis of the names.

This thesis has three main outcomes, each of which relies on data from the two key resources: 1) a field-name survey for Crosthwaite parish (Chapter Four); 2) a glossary of elements and their usage within the study area (5.2); and 3) a quantitative analysis of the field-name element data (Chapter Six).

This chapter will detail the methodologies used in producing these resources and outcomes.

## 3.2 Creating a field-name dataset

### 3.2.1 The data source: Tithe Award maps

A dataset of field-names for the study area had not hitherto existed, and so the first task of this thesis was to compile one. The nineteenth-century Tithe Award maps and schedules for Cumberland constitute the only systematic record of the county's field-names.
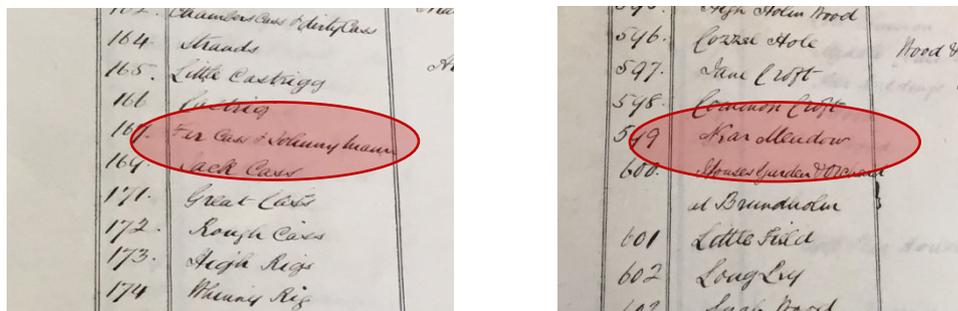


**Fig. 3.1** Extract from *TA-Cros* schedule – examples of field-names difficult to read. Left: Fir Cass & Johnny hiam. Right: Near Meadow

Tithe Award maps and accompanying schedules were drawn up for almost every parish (or tithe district) in England and Wales following the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836. The Act allowed for tithes to be paid in money rather than goods, and required these maps, which were unprecedented in their coverage, detail, and accuracy to be created. The schedules accompanying the maps give details of the owners and occupiers of the land as well as the names or descriptions of the individual plots, the land-use, acreage, and rents payable. Earlier records of field-names for the area are scant and tend to be scattered across enclosure maps, estate maps, and boundary documents,[33] relating to select parts of the study area. Collecting earlier attestations of field-names in the study area would be a valuable area of research but is beyond the scope of this thesis (3.3.1.1).

The TA maps which cover this thesis' study area of Crosthwaite Parish (*TA-Cros*) are held in Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle. They span nine scrolls, which cover the five townships of the parish: Borrowdale; Keswick; Over Derwent, which comprises the Chapelries or Divisions of Coledale or Portinscale, and Thornthwaite; St. John's Castlerigg and Wythburn; and Underskiddaw. Individual fields and plots of land are marked out on the maps, each labelled with a number corresponding to an entry in the accompanying schedule. There are 8,626 in all.
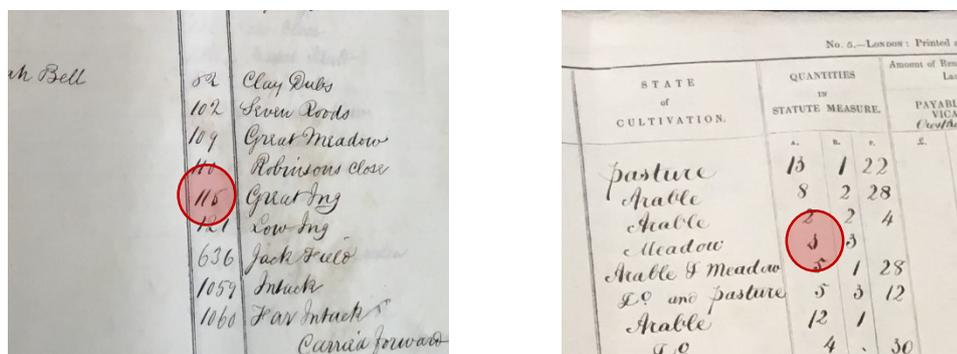


**Fig. 3.2** Extract from *TA-Cros* schedule – example of numbers difficult to decipher. Left: 118. Right: uncertain

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[33] Several maps and awards are kept by Cumbria County Archives, Carlisle including: QRE/1/49 (1815) Brundholme, Underskiddaw; QRE/1/55 (1835) Derwentfells, Lorton; QRE/1/92 (1771) Bassenthwaite; QRE/1/93 (1842) Threlkeld and St Johns; QRE/1/96a (1843) Thornthwaite, Above Derwent; QRE/1/96b (1843) Thornthwaite, Above Derwent; QRE/1/109 (1849) Derwentwater and Castlerigg stinted pastures, St John's Castlerigg and Wythburn; D/Lec/27 (1814) Braithwaite, Lorton. Further sources are available at The National Archives, Kew: MP/II 1/40 (18th century) A plan of Keswick Estate and of Goosewell, Ullock Closes, and Nan-Crook, in collection of Maps of estates of the 3rd Earl of Derwentwater, forfeited to Greenwich Hospital; MPF/1/285 (1590) A tract of ye Bounders of ye West Marches of Englande towardes Scotlande; MR/1/804 (1767) Cumberland, County Durham and Northumberland. Map showing the Derwentwater Estates. The British Library also holds several other maps of the area made by James Clarke, Peter Crosthwaite, and Thomas Donald, respectively.

The schedule was written by two scribes, the first having recorded the data for the townships of Borrowdale, Keswick, and Underskiddaw, the second that for Over Derwent, and for St. John's, Castlerigg, and Wythburn. The content and format of the data recorded are consistent across both scribes' work and the handwriting remains generally clear, although both display multiple inconsistencies in the formation of characters. Difficulty in transcribing the data chiefly occurs when the handwriting becomes untidy or less refined, ink is faded or lighter in colour, or when entries are less legible owing to the scribe correcting a mistake or inserting information between two lines of a table (figs. 3.1, 3.2, 3.4).

Fig. 3.1 shows the *TA-Cros* entries for fields named Fir Cass & Johnny hiam, and Near Meadow. The 'h', 'i', and 'm' of 'hiam' are all ambiguous; 'hi' might have been 'lu', for instance, or even 'In'. The 'm' might have been a combination of letters; 'nu', 'un', and 'ine' were all possibilities. 'hiam' itself is not a known element in existing literature, nor does it appear again within this dataset; no resemblance to a familiar letter combination could aid transcription here. 'hiam' was transcribed through a detailed comparison of each letter possibility with other letter forms by the same scribe. A similar process was employed in transcribing the first element of what turned out to be Near Meadow. 'Near' being a known element, and a common determiner of the primary 'meadow', aided the transcription. The 'N' is smaller than other 'N's by the same scribe and on a more slanting angle, but otherwise the form corresponds exactly to other 'N's in this section of the document. The 'e' of 'Near' corresponds in form to other 'e's in the surrounding entries; for instance, the first 'e' in Cozzel Hole, two lines above, and the second 'e' in Little Field, two lines below.

The '8' within the left-hand circled entry in fig. 3.2 might have been a 6; comparison with other '8's (and '6's) by the same scribe, as well as the identification of an entry for '116' elsewhere, enabled confident identification of a '118' here. In the right-hand circled entry, no comparison could be found for this numeral in the entries written by this scribe; it therefore remains uncertain what this entry is.

**Fig. 3.3** Extract from *TA-Cros* schedule – example of text difficult to read due to lighter or faded ink

The field-names recorded in this schedule form the fundamental dataset for this research (for how the field-names were identified and extracted, see 3.4.1.3). Much of the early stages of this research was devoted to transcribing the relevant data from the Tithe Award schedule into an Excel spreadsheet. The accessible, searchable format would facilitate the systematic examination and analysis of the field-name data.

The schedule contains extensive data tables for each township in the parish, consisting of eight overarching columns for each entry: (1) the name(s) of the owner(s) of the land or landscape feature; (2) the names of the occupier(s) of the land; (3) the number of the piece of land as allocated on the relevant map; (4) the name or description of the piece of land and any premises; (5) a brief description of the state of cultivation at the time of recording. The sixth and seventh overarching columns contain numerical data; (6) the quantities of statute measure, split into three sub-columns: A., R., and P. (acres, rods, and poles); (7) the rent charged on the respective pieces of land, split first into sub-columns, indicating to whom rent would be payable: either the vicar of Crosthwaite



**Fig. 3.4** Extract from *TA-Cros* schedule

or impropriators (lay owners of church property) who are also the landowners. (Rent in Borrowdale was payable only to the vicar and so there is not subdivision for that township. St John's, Castlerigg and Wythburn had two payees; the remaining townships have three.) These sub-columns are each then split into three further columns, labelled: £., s., d. (pounds, shillings, and pence); (8) any remarks noted by the surveyor (fig. 3.4).

Columns 1-6 from the schedule were transcribed into the spreadsheet, as the information contained in these either constituted field-name evidence for the study area (Column 4), enabled cross-reference to the TA maps (Column 3), or was beneficial to the interpretation of the field-names (Columns 1, 2, 5, 6). Due to time constraints, the data in Column 7, which had limited application to the analysis of field-names in this dataset, was not transcribed. Column 8 is blank throughout and so was not transcribed (fig. 3.5). The detail of the transcription extends to the particular glyphs and spacing used (3.4.1.3).

A facsimile of the schedule is not included as part of this thesis. The information necessary to this research has been extrapolated and is presented within the relevant chapters. The data within Column 4 is central to the work of this thesis as it contains the field-names of the study area (amongst descriptions of pieces of land which do not constitute names (3.4.1.3). A comprehensive survey of these names is presented in the field-name survey in Chapter Four. The names are categorised by township and organised alphabetically alongside their constituent elements (corresponding to the glossary in Chapter Five) and any relevant landscape evidence gathered from the digital map of the study area.

The numbers in Column 3 indicate the piece of land on the TA map with each name (or description); these numbers were crucial to the creation of a digital map and serve, alongside the

| "Landowners" | "Occupiers" | No. on "the Plan" | "Name and Description of Lands and Premises" | "State of Cultivation" | "Quantities in Statute Measure" | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | | A. | R. | P. |
| Hunter William | Holmes Ann | 328 | House + Garden | | | | 38 |
| | Mounsey Thomas | 333a | Houses + Garden | | | | 26 |
| | | | | | . | 1 | 24 |
| Harriman Thomas | Himself | 446 | Honey Pot | Arable | | . | 26 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Hogarth Jonah | Williamson Mary | 506 | House Stable + Yard | | | | 9 |
| | Himself | 507 | Wood | | | | 5 |
| | Thwaites Peggy | 508 | House | | | | 2 |
| | Fleming Ann | 510 | House | | | | 2 |
| | | | | | | | 18 |
| Jackson Wilson | Stamper George | 194 | Moss Ing | Pasture | 2 | 3 | 12 |
| | Lightfoot John | 397 | Newlands | Arable | 7 | 1 | 24 |
| | | 398 | Underhalt | Arable + Meadow | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| | Wather Thomas | 413 | Low Salmon Guards Meadow part of | Arable + Meadow | 2 | 2 | 20 |
| | | 414 | Low Salmon Guards Meadow part of | Meadow | 4 | 2 | 17 |
| | Gill Adam | 445 | Low Pasture | Meadow | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| | | 477 | Lime Pots | Arable | 1 | 2 | 21 |
| | Henry James | 446a | Four Acres | Arable | 4 | 3 | 36 |
| | | | | | 32 | _ | 23 |

**Fig. 3.5** Extract from spreadsheet transcription of *TA-Cros* schedule

township initials, as Field IDs (e.g. OD119 is the field labelled 119 on the TA map for Over Derwent), similar to those employed by Burns (2015) and Gregory (2016) (2.2.4). The Field IDs appear in all chapters excluding, for the sake of brevity, the field-name survey in Chapter Four; IDs for all fields in the survey can be found instead within the field-name glossary (5.2).

The data in Columns 1, 2, 5, and 6 are occasionally useful in the interpretation of field-names and aid understanding of specific element usage in the study area. The data in Columns 1 and 2 are useful in the interpretation of those field-names containing (or which may contain) personal names. Data from Column 5 provide a snapshot of land-use at the time of recording, enabling comparison both with present-day land-use, and with indications of historical land-use preserved in the place-name data. Details of the acreage of the plots of land recorded in Column 6 has occasionally been useful in interpreting field-names which may indicate size.   The data in Columns 5 and 6 have been presented within this thesis only where it has been utilised in the interpretation of the field-names. Where used, this information, along with that from Columns 1 and 2, appears within individual entries in the survey (Chapter Four) – e.g. 'Lancaster Dalt (surname, **dalt**), Lancaster is well-attested as a personal name in *TA-Cros*' (Chapter Four, Borrowdale) – and the glossary (Chapter Five).

The personal names recorded in Columns 1 and 2 contribute to the bank of local personal name evidence for the study area, and are given in a list following the glossary in Chapter Five.

# 3.3 Digitally mapping the study area

This thesis is concerned with understanding the field-names of the study area within the context of the landscape they describe. The ability to view the field-name data spatially is therefore fundamental. The value of spatially viewing the field-name data is exemplified in the hand-drawn maps created by Foxall (1980) (2.4); it allows for the observation of patterns or other connections between field-names; the proximity of fields, places, and features; whether fields with names alluding to shape or size, for instance, conform to the description (or notably deviate from it); as well as the nature of field-patterns to some extent.

## 3.3.1 Use of GIS

Essentially, I sought to create a map for this study area after the style of Foxall's maps (2.4). I employed Geographical Information software (GIS) as a tool to replicate this spatial presentation of field-name data digitally, in a manner similar to that used in creating the interactive maps of the Rusland Horizons Mapped Histories Project (2016-2019) (2.4).

GIS can be used to collect, present, manipulate, and analyse all types of geographic data. Different types of data can be inputted into the software as layers of information. It operates with two key data types: raster data (such as scanned maps) and vector data (points, lines, and polygons drawn digitally). Whilst lacking much of the charm of Foxall's hand drawn maps, the digital medium offers a wealth of additional functionality. Central to the functionality of GIS is the ability to layer several pieces of different information onto the same piece of land (e.g. a historical map, a modern map, and the user's own data). The software displays the data spatially, allowing for the creation of digital maps and other visualisations.
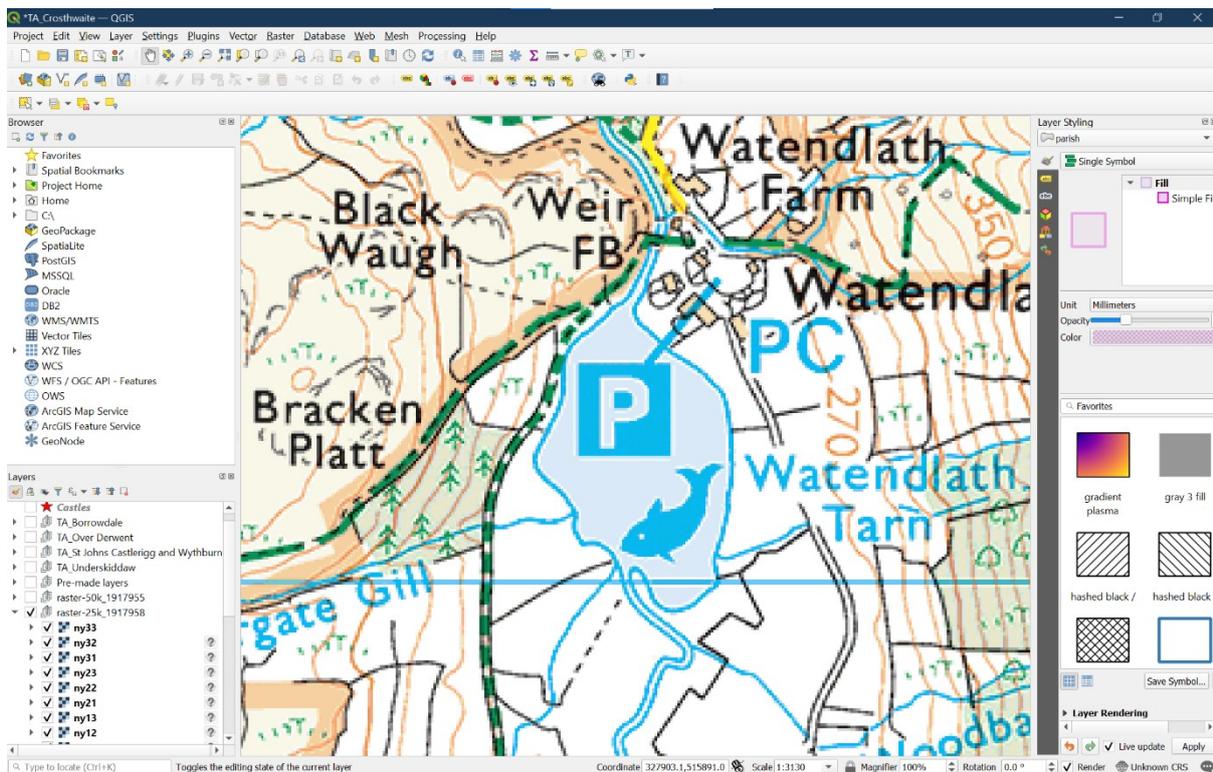


**Fig. 3.6** First layer in GIS – raster layer of OS 1:25,000

The primary purpose of creating a digital map of the area was to label each plot of land with its name or description, rather than its number. Viewing the data thus allows it to be understood in the context of the landscape it relates to, and for the recognition of patterns and connections observable in the spatial organisation of the data. The particular GIS functions used to achieve this are as follows.

For each of the five townships, I created three key layers:

- First layer: a raster layer of the present-day OS 1:25,000 maps for the study area. The data files for this were downloaded from the OS website (see fig. 3.6).

- Second layer: another raster layer comprising photographs of the relevant TA map(s), georeferenced (manipulated to correspond to the position, orientation, and size) to overlay onto the modern OS 1:25,000 maps (see fig. 3.7).

- Third layer: a vector layer showing the field boundaries, and names and numbers of, each piece of land in the township. To create this shapefile layer I effectively traced the outline of each field by creating a 'polygon' encompassing each field. I then attached two pieces of data from *TA-Cros* to each field – 'No. on map' (from Column 3 of *TA-Cros*) and the name or description of the piece of land (from Column 4) (3.1.1) – by inputting these data from the dataset contained in an Excel spreadsheet into an 'attribute table' which is attached to the shapefile layer. Either of these data can be viewed as a label on each field, enabling the creation of a map akin to those drawn by Foxall (1980), but with additional functionality (see fig. 3.8).
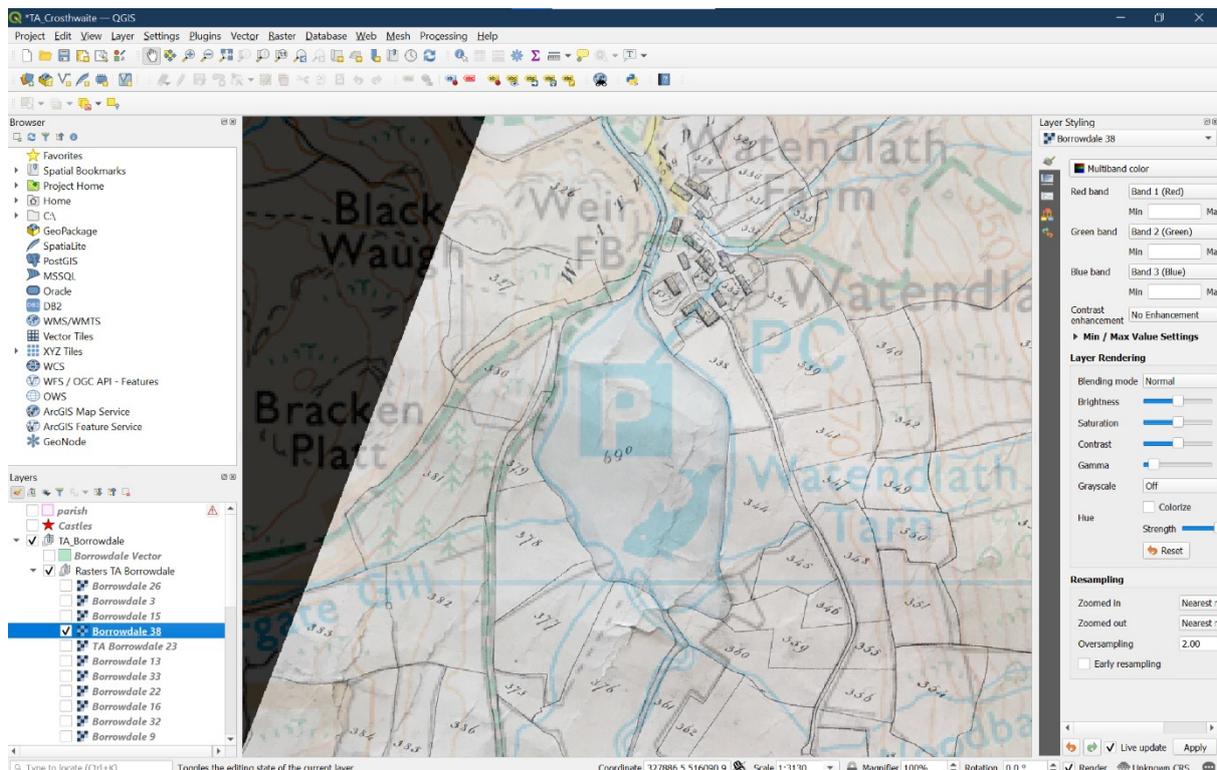


**Fig. 3.7** Second layer in GIS – raster layer of georeferenced, scanned *TA-Cros* map (shown at 80% transparency overlaying first layer)
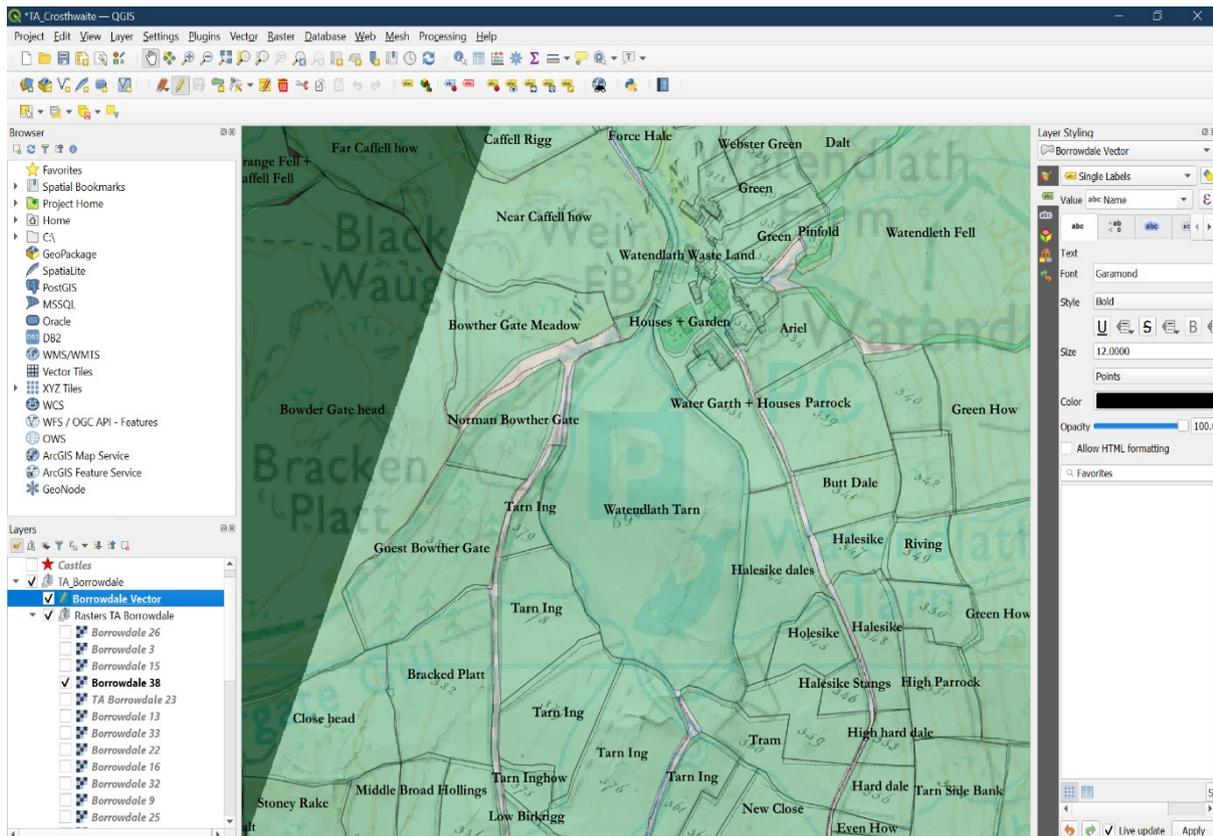
**Fig. 3.8** Third layer in GIS – vector layer of labelled polygons for each piece of land (shown at 40% opacity overlaying first layer and second layer (80% transparency); some field-names not shown to avoid overlapping labels viewed at this proximity)

The creation of these digital maps posed some difficulties; the main challenges arose during: a) the photographing and georeferencing processes required to create the second layer (3.3.1.1), and b) the creation of the vector data for the third layer (3.3.1.2). Some challenges could not be overcome, and the digital maps therefore have some deficiencies (3.3.1.3).

### 3.3.1.1 Photographing and georeferencing the *TA-Cros* maps

The *TA-Cros* maps are extensive and, in most cases, required rolling out across several tables. Photographing them had to be done in sections, and it was difficult to photograph them at a sufficiently face-on angle for the maps to be legible and successfully georeferenced. This was a lengthy process, involving much trial and error (and standing on chairs). In order to capture the detail of compact, built-up areas such as settlements, close-up photographs were necessary. The condition of the maps themselves sometimes posed additional difficulties; the maps had deteriorated, and sometimes disintegrated in places (fig. 3.9).

The task of georeferencing the maps requires inputting 'ground control points' thereby connecting points on the digitised maps to corresponding to points on the digital OS 1:25,000 map. This involves identifying and selecting points on the historical maps which are also present on the present-day maps. The nature of these maps in particular made georeferencing them difficult and time-consuming. Particular difficulties arose from the aforementioned damage to the maps, and from the large expanses of blank space at the edges, representing either land belonging to other townships or else common open fell land (which makes up the majority of land in the Lake District), in which ground control points were not identifiable (figs. 3.10, 3.11).



**Fig. 3.9** Example of damage to TA-Cros Borrowdale map
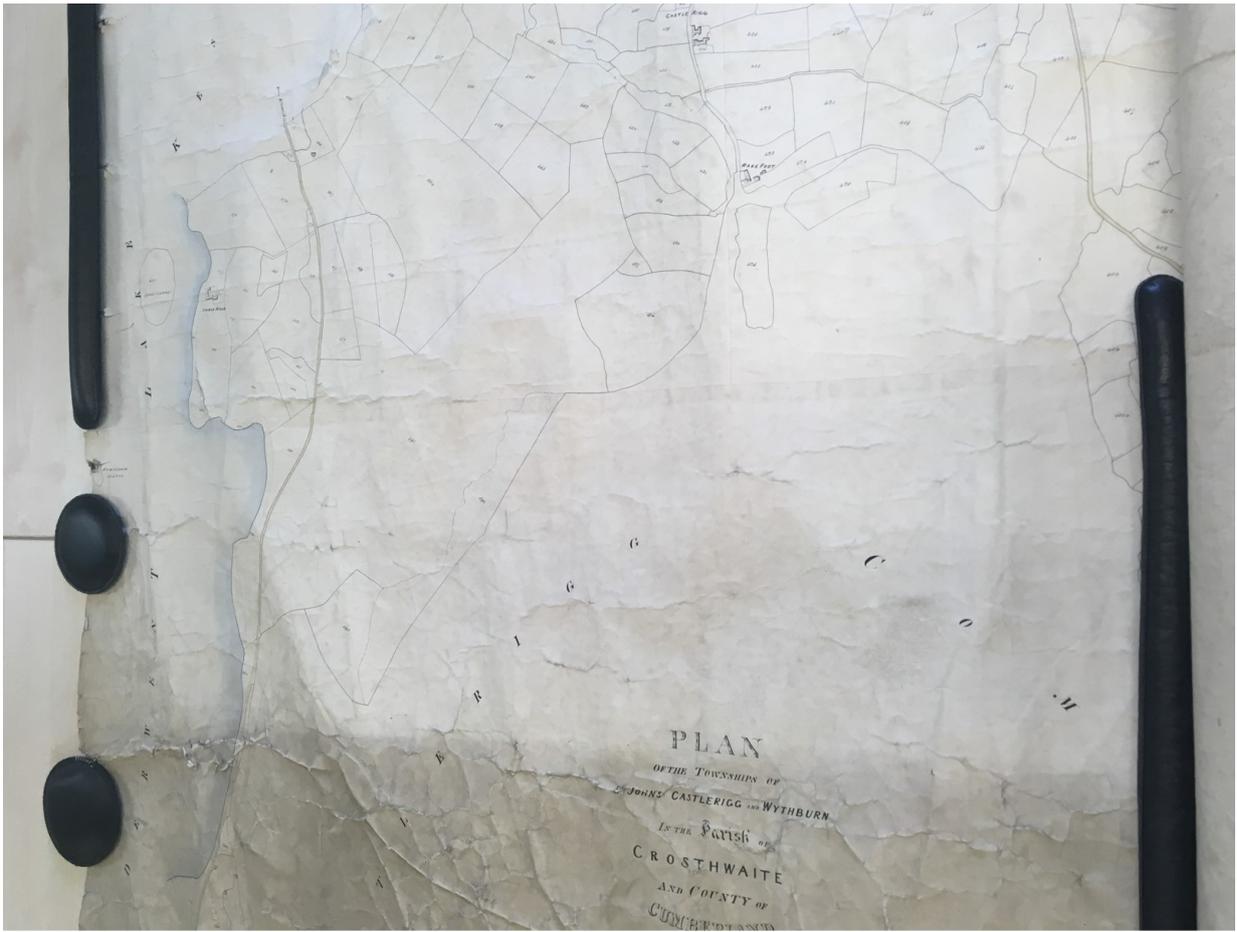
**Figs. 3.10 and 3.11** Sections of *TA-Cros* SJCW maps – large areas of blank space
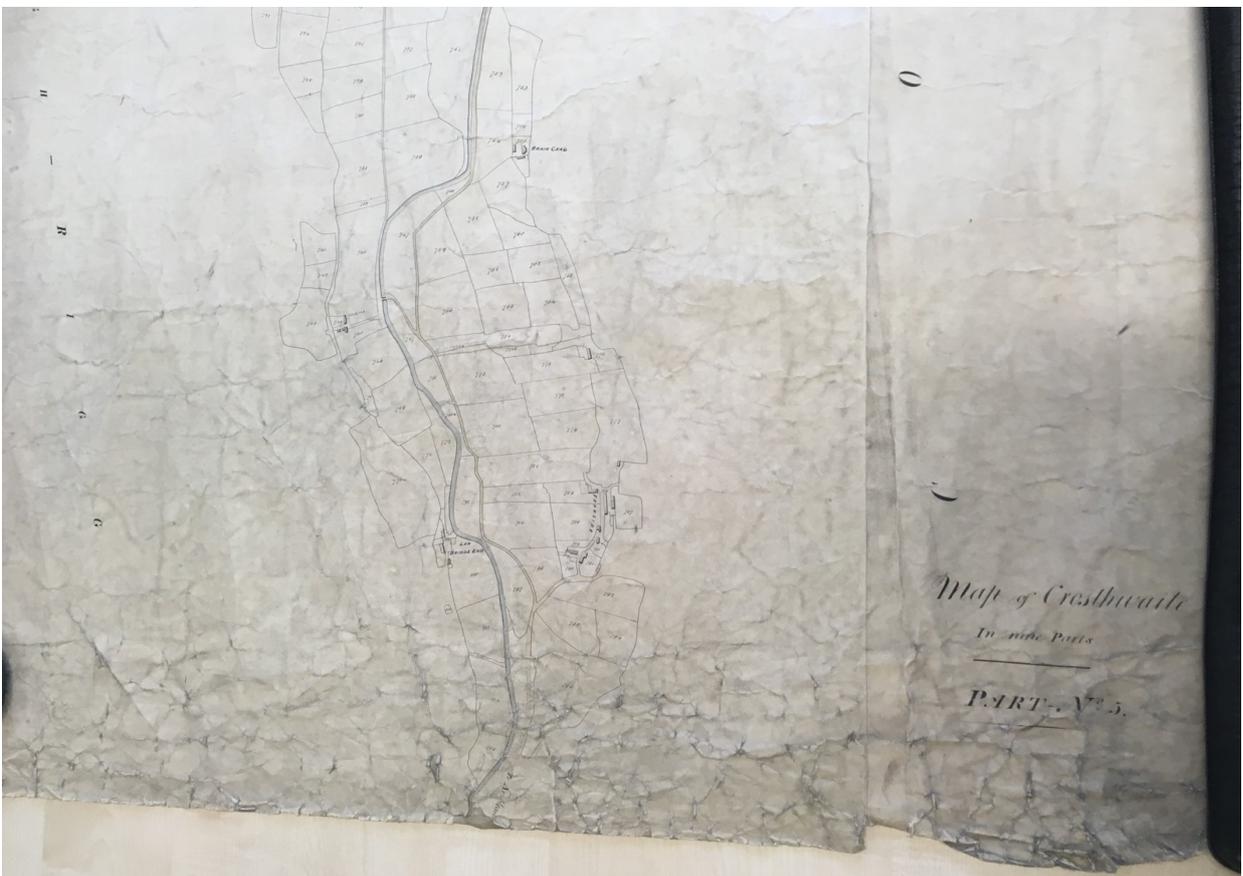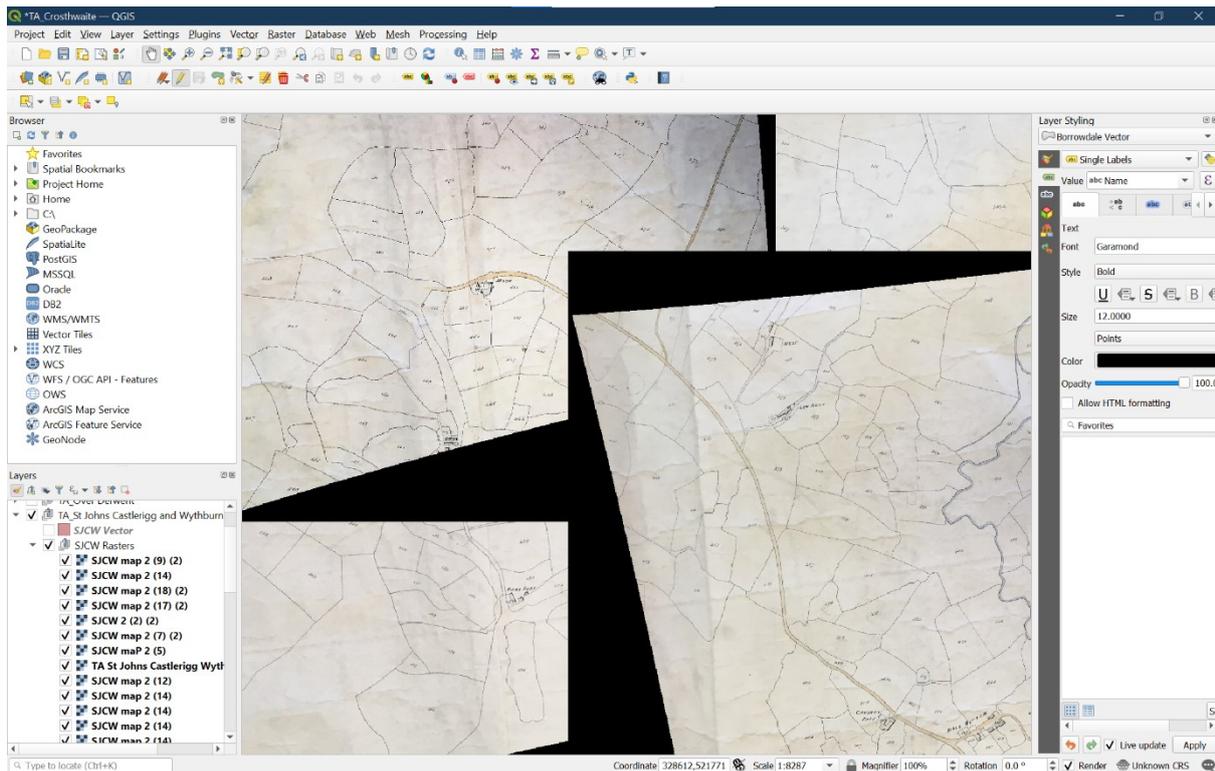
**Fig. 3.12** Georeferenced scanned maps not lining up

Landscape changes, such as deforestation and alterations in river courses, since the 1840s also posed significant challenges. Parts of St John's in the Vale, a valley in SJCW, were flooded in the late nineteenth century in pursuit of raising the water level of Thirlmere and converting it into a reservoir. Fields bordering the shoreline of Thirlmere on the TA map now lie underwater and so are not visible on the present-day OS map. It was thus not possible to situate ground control points in this area. A solution was found instead by taking specific photographs of the TA map which spanned the lake shore (as it is today) and so inputting sufficient ground control points on the parts of the landscape currently visible the now-submerged fields were successfully georeferenced. Due to the expansion of and changes to the town of Keswick between the 1840s and the present-day, the georeferencing of this area proved likewise problematic. Finding sufficient points on the modern OS maps that also exist on the 1840s TA maps was extremely challenging but was achieved through process of trial and error.

### 3.3.1.2 Creating the vector data

The vector layers for my maps are made up of individual polygons encircling each piece of land as drawn on *TA-Cros*. The polygons were created by digitally tracing the outlines of individual fields, as shown on the scanned sections of the TA map. Each polygon was then labelled, using an attribute table attached to the relevant layer, with the field number shown on the TA map, and the corresponding name or description from the TA schedule. Owing to difficulties in georeferencing, not all the photographs that make up the second layer for each township line up (fig. 3.12), rendering the process of tracing the field outlines challenging. At times, additional photographs of obscured areas had to be taken, scanned, and georeferenced in order for every field to be traced accurately.

Problems with the condition of the maps – deterioration, faded ink, illegible script etc. – led to difficulties in inputting data into the attribute tables (fig. 3.13).
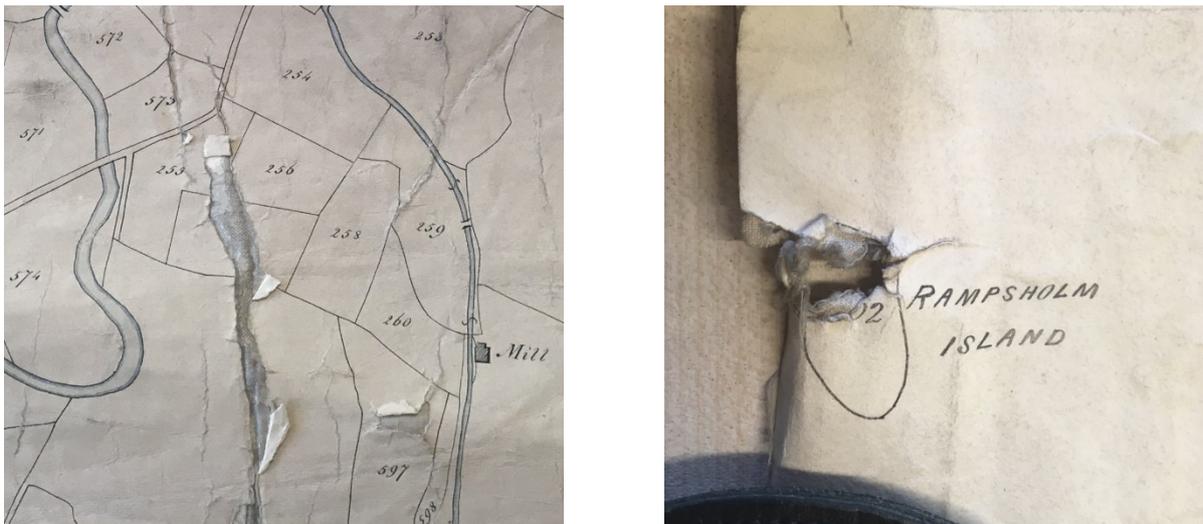


**Fig. 3.13** Two areas of *TA-Cros* SJCW map – numbers of fields can no longer be seen due to deterioration

**Fig. 3.14** Burns Common and Stub Moss on *TA-Cros* SJCW map, unnumbered

Some numbers could be assigned to polygons only by process of elimination. Very occasionally, a piece of land would have no number inscribed on it and would not be recorded in the TA schedule. In these cases, although still present on the digital map, the field is not recorded within an attribute table, and (as a result of not appearing in the TA schedule) does not appear within the dataset for this thesis (see fig. 3.14).

## 3.3.1.3 Appearance and use of the digital maps

I created a fully interactive map of the study area, showing the data for each of the 8,626 pieces of land in this dataset overlaid onto the parts of the landscape they relate to.[34] The most significant problems encountered during the digital mapping process with regard to the resultant map's appearance were: a) overlapping polygons, and b) gaps between polygons (see fig. 3.15).[35]
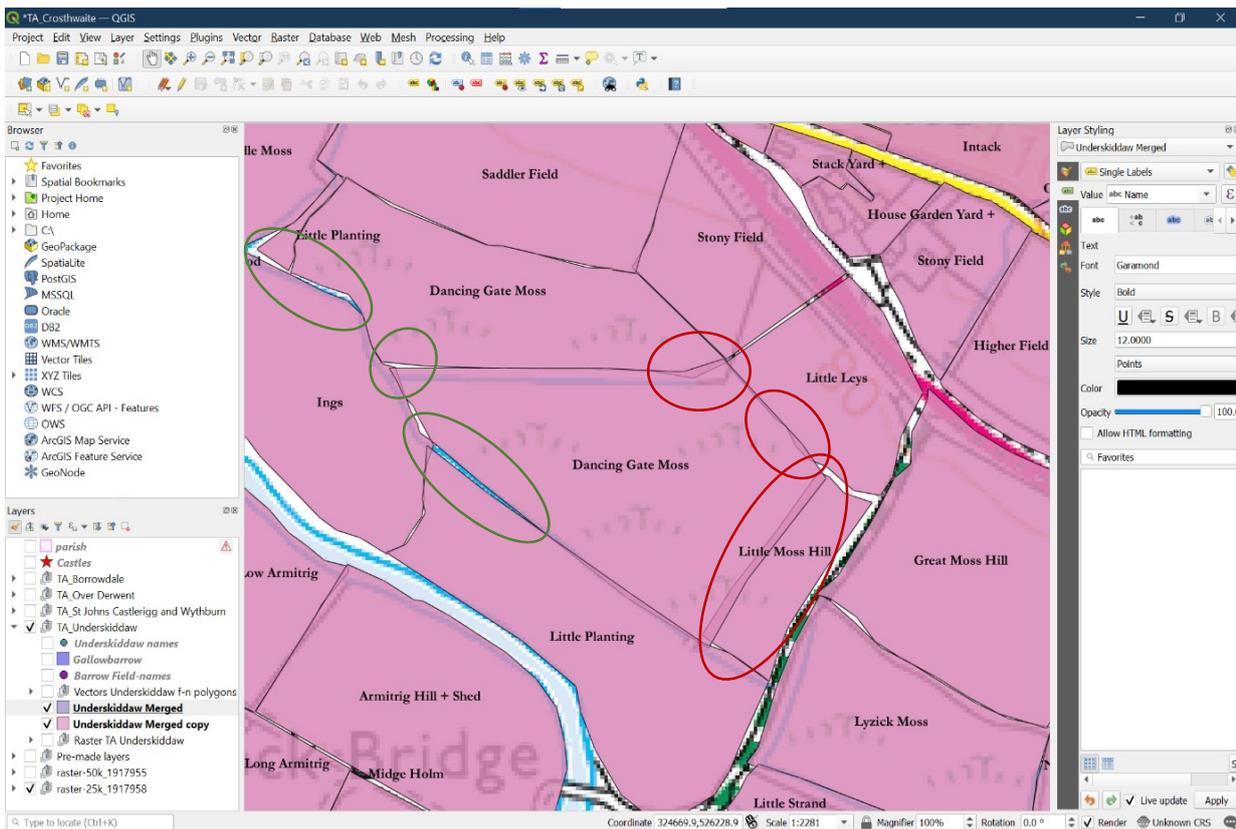


**Fig. 3.15** First and third layers of *TA-Cros* Underskiddaw map with examples of overlapping polygons (circled in red) and of gaps between polygons (circled in green)

# 3.4 Producing a field-name survey

Chapter Four comprises the first, and the primary, outcome of this thesis: a field-name survey for the historical parish of Crosthwaite. There are 3,351 field-names included in the survey, all collected from a single data source, *TA-Cros*. Aside from the field-name sections within *PNCu*, a survey of field-names has not hitherto existed for this area. The aim was to produce a field-name survey covering each of the 8,626 pieces of land within the study area (as recorded in *TA-Cros*), supplementing the field-name data provided in the corresponding sections within *PNCu*.[36] The format of the field-name survey fundamentally follows the conventions of the EPNS, with some alterations made reflecting the use of a single data source in this survey, and the sheer number of names within the single parish (3.4.1).

## 3.4.1 Content of the survey

In compiling a field-name survey, decisions must be taken regarding what to include (and what to exclude). My decision-making process was informed by the approaches of other scholars engaged in producing similar surveys (2.2.4, 2.2.5); my methodology will be outlined here, with reference to where (and why) it follows or deviates from others'.

### 3.4.1.1 Preliminary decisions

Three decisions were made at the outset:

1) the survey would have only one data source
2) the survey would deal only with pieces of land, rather than premises
3) the survey would include only names, rather than descriptions.

These decisions differ from some of those made in similar field-name surveys. The rationale behind each of these decisions will be discussed in turn.

The decision to include data from only one source was taken when creating the field-name dataset for this research (3.1). Of all the potential sources of field-name data for the study area, *TA-Cros* was by far the most extensive (any data in older sources was more sporadic and related to smaller

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[36] The study area corresponds to the nineteenth-century Crosthwaite Parish, as it is shown in *TA-Cros*. The same area of land is divided across eleven parishes in *PNCu*, which fall across two wards. Those in Allerdale below Derwent Ward are: (4) Bassenthwaite; (30) Keswick; (39) St John's, Castlerigg and Wythburn; (41) Skiddaw; (42) Underskiddaw. Those in Allerdale above Derwent Ward are: (7) Borrowdale; (8) Brackenthwaite; (9) Brigham; (10) Buttermere; (18) Above Derwent; (60) Wythop. The numbering here is that used within *PNCu*. Some of the *PNCu* parish names are the same as those of townships with *TA-Cros*; owing to numerous changes in parish boundaries, they do not correspond to the same areas of land.

areas within the study area as a whole). *TA-Cros* was to be the fundamental dataset for the research to which evidence collected from other sources could be added, a method similar to that employed by Dunlop (2016) or Gregory (2016) (2.2.4). For instance, a name for each field in the study area could be procured from *TA-Cros,* and then any older, alternate, or even current names associated with the same piece(s) of land could be recorded alongside the nineteenth-century name as given in *TA-Cros.* The sheer amount of data contained within *TA-Cros,* however, and the length of time needed to transcribe and collate it, meant that data from other sources could not form part of this thesis. *TA-Cros* would be the sole, rather than the primary, data source, and it must be the work of a future project to attach additional evidence to the dataset contained in this thesis (7.2). The use of a single data source is key to why the format of the survey deviates from the standard EPNS format (3.4.2).[37]

As a result of the second preliminary decision, names of buildings or premises, such as houses and schools, are not included within this thesis' survey. This is in contrast with other similar surveys, such as those in the EPNS Survey volumes and in *JEPNS,* and those within Burns' (2015), Rye's (2015), and Gregory's (2016) doctoral theses (2.2.4; 3.4.1.2). My reasons for omitting them stem from the nature of this research in terms of its use of terminology, its scope, and source material.

My survey is focused on field-names, the names of 'uninhabited places', chiefly pieces of land (for a fuller discussion of my use of terminology see 1.3.2), and so the names of premises and other buildings are not within the scope of this research. Surveys such as Gregory's (2016) and Rye's (2015), however, are concerned with minor names, which in their uses of the term include the names of buildings and other man-made features.[38] Furthermore, *TA-Cros,* though it does record some building names, does not do so systematically. The majority of buildings and manmade features are recorded only with descriptions such as 'House' and 'Workshop'. There is a great variety of names for houses and other buildings in the study area, and this promises to be an interesting avenue for future research; *TA-Cros,* however, does not contain a wealth of building names for the area and so would not work well as the key data source for such an investigation.

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[37] Occasionally, it has been possible to identify a field-name with the survey (Chapter Four) with an earlier attestation recorded in *PNCu,* taken originally from numerous historical documents relating to the study area. Where these possible earlier forms of the names are available, they have been included within the survey entry for the relevant field-name(s) (3.4.1; 4.1).

[38] Rye's definition of what constitutes a minor name is different for each of her two study areas. For one of her study areas (the West Ward of Westmorland Barony), a name is considered a minor name if it has been recorded fewer than five times in records predating 1500; for the other (Wirral), names other than those of townships or ecclesiastical parishes (with a few exceptions) are considered minor names (2015, 244).

For this reason too, then, names of premises do not fall within the scope of this survey. My method for distinguishing lands from premises is discussed below (3.4.1.2).

The third preliminary decision was to omit descriptions and include only names within the survey. As the subject of the survey is field-names (rather than field descriptions), this is perhaps to be expected, and is congruent with the approaches of the field-name surveys discussed above. A complexity arises, however, in that names and descriptions exist on a continuum, and the extent to which a lexical item is considered a description or a name differs according to the approach used in compiling a particular survey. The principle of omitting descriptions from a place-name survey is easily stated, the practice of doing so is problematic. This is a task which has been undertaken and discussed at some length within the doctoral work of Dunlop (2015), Burns (2015), and Gregory (2016), amongst others. My own approach is informed particularly by the work of these scholars and is discussed in detail below (3.4.1.3).

Column 4 of the *TA-Cros* schedule provides both the names and descriptions of both land and premises. It has been established that this survey is concerned chiefly with names (rather than descriptions), and with land (rather than premises), and so only names of pieces of land will be included. Distinguishing land from premises is relatively straightforward, although some difficulties do arise. Distinguishing names from descriptions is more complex.

### 3.4.1.2 Distinguishing land from premises

Let us first examine the process of distinguishing which *TA-Cros* entries refer to pieces of land and which refer to premises. *TA-Cros* records the use of each piece of land in Column 5 ('State of Cultivation'), e.g. 'Arable', 'Pasture', 'House' (fig. 3.16). This data does not allow for the systematic exclusion of those entries labelled as premises ('House', 'Building', etc.) as occasionally the 'state of cultivation' refers to premises but the corresponding name belongs to the piece of land. For



**Fig. 3.16** Extract from *TA-Cros* schedule showing 'state of cultivation'

example, the land-use of Fold Foot (B66) is given as 'House + Garden', but Fold Foot is not the name of the house but that of the land in which it stands. Likewise, the land-use of Mill Field (B12) is given as 'Houses + Garden', but the name applies to land not to the buildings within it.

In many cases, however, it is immediately apparent from the name or description found in Column 4 whether it refers to land or premises. Entries such as 'House + Garden', 'Stable', and 'Toll House' evidently refer to premises (and are usually descriptions rather than names, as well) and so can be readily omitted. Caution is necessary however as some entries require further investigation. Low House (OD857) appeared to be a house name, but the GIS data showed Low House to be the name of the land. *Low* is a name-forming element in the vicinity (New Low and Low Gill are contiguous with Low House), and Low House Farm is the name of the farmhouse that stands on this piece of land.

For the majority of entries, then, the form of the noun or noun phrase (found in Column 4 of *TA-Cros*) was sufficient to determine whether it refers to land or to premises. For the minority which are more ambiguous, GIS data showing the topography and landscape data, and that of the surrounding pieces of land, were employed in making the distinction.

### 3.4.1.3 Distinguishing names from descriptions

In order to distinguish between names and descriptions we must understand the difference between them. The question at the heart of this is, 'What is a name?' Proposed answers to this question – for they differ markedly – are underpinned by concepts within Name Theory. A discussion of those concepts and arguments which inform my own answer, so far as it applies to the analysis of my dataset, is provided within the literature review (2.2.5); relevant sections will be cross-referenced throughout this discussion.

Distinguishing between names and descriptions is a challenge common to almost all place-name surveys. The challenge is intensified when the dataset includes minor names, as these, although of course proper nouns, are more likely to look and function like common nouns (or other parts of speech) (e.g. Broom Plantation (SJCW1014), Rake (B554)) and so appear to be descriptions (this is also observed by Gregory 2016, 43). This difficulty is heightened still more in this thesis as the dataset comprises data from a single, nineteenth-century source (3.4.1); the vast majority of name forms are late and the sense of the names is often transparent (exceptions might be names like Schoolybrank (SJCW686) and Bastis (U283)).

Some items in the dataset are clearly names (Middle Broad Hollings (B385), Goose Holm (OD737)), and some are clearly descriptions ('Lane + Yard', 'Garth and Orchard'). Many others, however, might be either (Carr (OD148, OD165), Deer Garth (SJCW1054, SJCW1059), Water Meadow (OD1134)); it is not apparent from their form alone whether they are indeed names.

It might be expected that aspects of form such as capitalisation and grammar would be indicative of an item being a name or a description. As with Gregory's (2016, 43) dataset, however, capitalisation is not a reliable indicator of a lexical item functioning as a name here. The scribes of the TA schedule are inconsistent in their use of capitalisation: some entries which are unambiguously descriptions are capitalised (e.g. 'Braithwaite Houses +c' (OD305), 'Slaughter House' (K190)), and others which appear more onymic are not (e.g. Brackeny how (B606), Thorny plats Wood (U370)).[39] Similarly, inconsistency in (and frequent absence of) comma usage in the *TA-Cros* entries adds uncertainty; 'Yard Race +c' and 'Yards Road +c' are most likely purely descriptions in the same manner as 'House Garden + Lawn', but it is possible, from the linguistic evidence alone, that they might be names.

Glyphs such as '+' and '+c' appear often in *TA-Cros* and, in the majority of cases, signify entries which are descriptions (e.g. 'Garden + Orchard' (K375), 'Plantation + Brow' (B230), 'Yards +c' (K489)). In a minority of cases, however, the same glyphs are used in entries which comprise a name and a description (e.g. Armitrig Hill + Shed (U86), Blea Lowes + Shed (U212)), or potentially two names (e.g. Gull Briggs + Hills (OD183)). Occasionally these glyphs appear in entries which are more ambiguous: How + Gardens (OD42), Kid Park + Intack (B44), and Rites + Garth (B189) may each be descriptions, names, or comprise a description and a name. Form is clearly not a reliable indicator of a name in this dataset. A different parameter is required.

It is generally held within Name Theory that, whatever else a name may or may not do, it must have a unique referent (Burns 2015, 182-3; Coates 2017b, 9; Gregory 2016, 43-44; Van Langendonck and Van de Velde 2016, 2; Vuolteenaho and Berg 2009, 8). It is this notion that is central to my method for distinguishing between a description and a name, as well as to those of Burns (2015, 182), Dunlop (2015, 91), and Gregory (2016, 44).

Dunlop (2016) came up against many of the same difficulties as myself in distinguishing descriptions from names, despite the difference in our source materials (Dunlop's dataset was

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[39] There are numerous instances in the dataset where a field-name based on an existing place-name is nonetheless written as two words, e.g. the fields called Lane foot, have been named from the settlement Lanefoot (4.4:Lane foot).

collected chiefly from first edition one-inch and six-inch OS maps). Dunlop's (2016, 92) method – by which she categorizes each head-form entry (the most recent attestation of a name) in her dataset as either a place-name ('name') or a place descriptor ('referenced point') – has informed my own.

Central to Dunlop's (2016, 90-91) method is a test:[40] if a description could be moved to another example of a similar feature and still describe the feature correctly, then it is considered a description rather than a name. Dunlop deviates from this method only when having encountered evidence which supports a different conclusion; entries which would be, according to Taylor with Márkus' test, considered descriptions are occasionally categorised as names in her gazetteer.

Dunlop gives the example of 'Ford'. A point is labelled as 'Ford' on the one-inch first edition OS map, but as *Strongford* on the six-inch first edition OS map. The same place is recorded as *Strangfurd* in a seventeenth-century source. Dunlop considers *Strongford* a name as it has 'name qualities', as she terms them, and references a particular feature, whilst 'Ford' would be considered a description as it could be applied to any section of a river shallow enough to cross (Dunlop 2016, 91). The historical evidence meant that Dunlop categorised Ford as a name in this instance (all other instances of Ford, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, were categorised as referenced points, an approach contrary to my own).

My approach is fundamentally similar to that of Dunlop (2016): 1) to assess from the linguistic evidence, where possible, whether a lexical item has a unique referent; thus, whether it constitutes a name; 2) to amend my conclusions from the linguistic evidence if additional evidence contradicts them, or if the results of the linguistic analysis were inconclusive (as with 'Bank' and 'Round Ground'). The differences between my own method and that of Dunlop are twofold. First, my understanding of, and parameter for judging, whether an item has a unique referent differs from that of Dunlop. Second, the nature and application of the additional evidence differs between Dunlop's research and my own. My methodology for determining what constitutes a field-name will be outlined in relation to these two distinctions between Dunlop's (2016) approach and my own.

The test used by Dunlop is insufficient as a parameter by which to distinguish names from descriptions in my own dataset, and perhaps in minor name datasets more generally. A more nuanced parameter is necessary, applicable to the small-scale physical and cognitive spaces in

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[40] Dunlop states this test as being borrowed from Taylor with Márkus (2006-2012: 134), but I can find no record of it on the paged cited.

which minor names generally exist, and are used by small (sometimes very small, as with Gardiner (2012, 20) (2.2.5)) communities. Gregory (2016, 44) recognises the particular social environment in which minor names are used and known:

> If minor names are given and used, for the most part, by those individuals in contact with the small-scale landscape on a day-to-day basis, then their primary idea of space in which the names function will be one of their own township or parish, or perhaps only those parts of it in which they themselves hold or farm land. […] It is the placing of minor names within this quotidian context which allows us to [conclude that] a name can be descriptive (it could be argued that a name must be so), and does not have to be unique, so long as it signifies a unique location in the perception of the name user.

In light of her own minor name dataset, Gregory (2016, 43-44) here develops Vuolteenaho and Berg's (2009, 8) notion that names 'pinpoint unique places', taking into account the cognitive space in which names exist and are used: names pinpoint unique places *in the mind of the name user(s)*. The extent of a lexical item's potential semantic applicability to more than one feature (as would be determined through the test used by Dunlop) is not so crucial as the cognitive understanding of an item's referent in the perception of the community that uses it. If a name-using community understands a lexical item to denote a particular referent, then that lexical item is a name, no matter how descriptive or generally applicable it might be in another context.

Gregory (2016, 44) laments the near impossibility for a researcher to know the 'mental state' a name or description occupied (or occupies). Given the historical nature of our datasets, both Gregory (2016) and I have to create alternative criteria to determine whether a lexical item was likely to have constituted a name within its particular context. From a purely linguistic standpoint, Gregory's (2016, 44) example of Ash Plantation might appear to be a description (and would be classed as such using Dunlop's method); if, however, additional evidence shows that it is the only Ash Plantation in the vicinity, then, having a unique referent, it could function equally well as a name.

The same can be said of Cow Garth in my own dataset; from the linguistic evidence alone it might be a description or a name. If Cow Garth 24 is viewed spatially, however, in the context of the
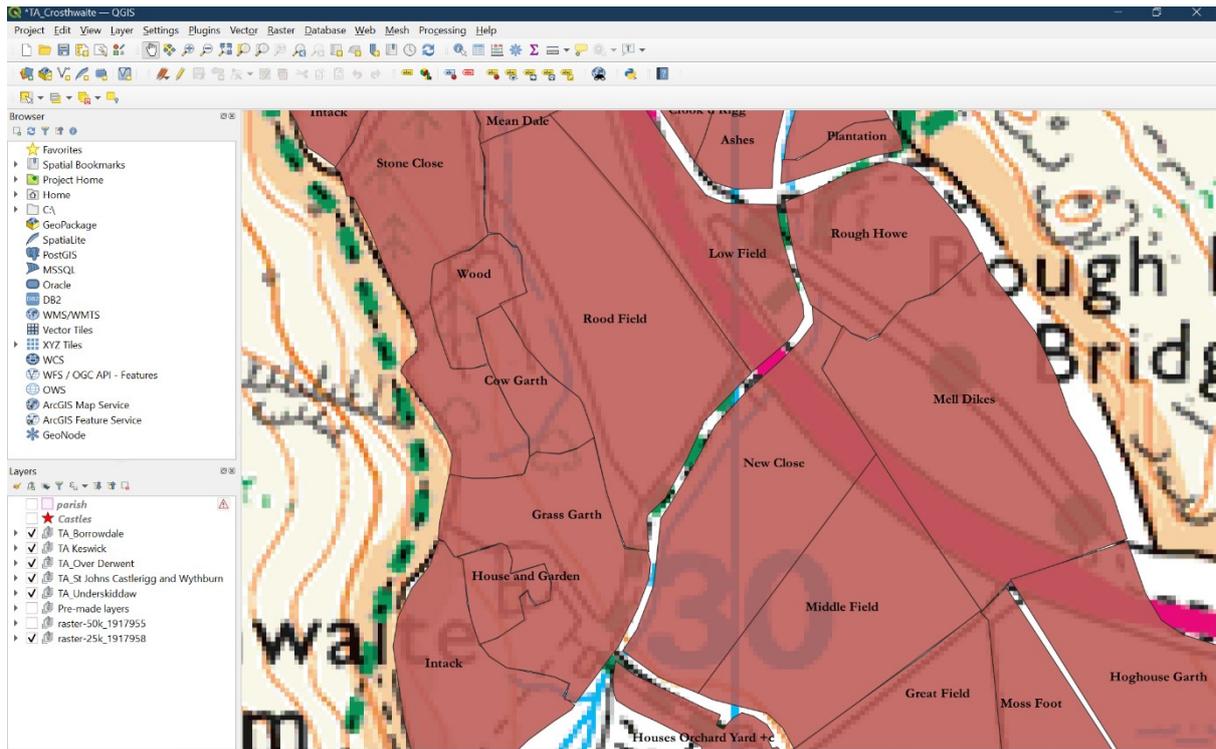
**Fig. 3.17** Extract from digital map showing landscape context of Cow Garth (SJCW704)
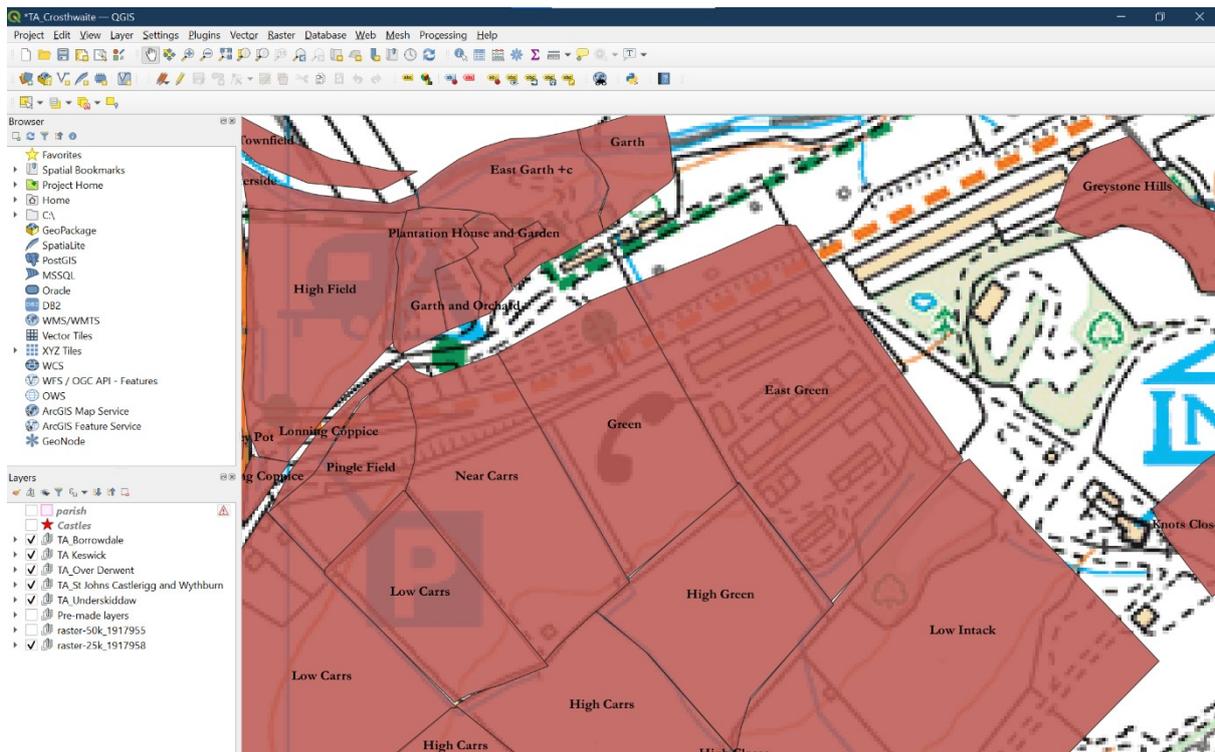


**Fig. 3.18** Extract from digital map showing context of Green (SJCW111)

fields which surround it, it can be seen that Cow Garth constitutes a name, referring to a particular field, distinct from Grass Garth to the south and Hoghouse Garth another two fields distant to

the east (each of which may also have appeared to be a description from the linguistic evidence alone) (see fig. 3.17).

The greatest difficulties in distinguishing descriptions from names in my dataset arise when considering entries with single linguistic items, such as *dalt, green, plantation,* and *yard,* any of which may function as a description or a name.

Let us consider 'Green', used as a noun. 'Green', subjected to the test employed by Dunlop, is undoubtedly a description, it could be applied to any number of similar pieces of land and function just as well. In viewing the piece of land in question (Green (SJCW111)) within its landscape context, however, it can be seen that 'Green' here pinpoints a particular piece of land, contrasting with East Green immediately to the east and High Green immediately to the south (fig. 3.18). Within its particular context, and, I would argue, within the perception of the naming community, 'Green' has a unique referent and as such constitutes a name.

By contrast, 'plantation' rarely appears as the only 'plantation' in a vicinity in my study area (see fig. 3.19). 'Plantation' in this context, does not have a unique referent and so does not constitute a name.
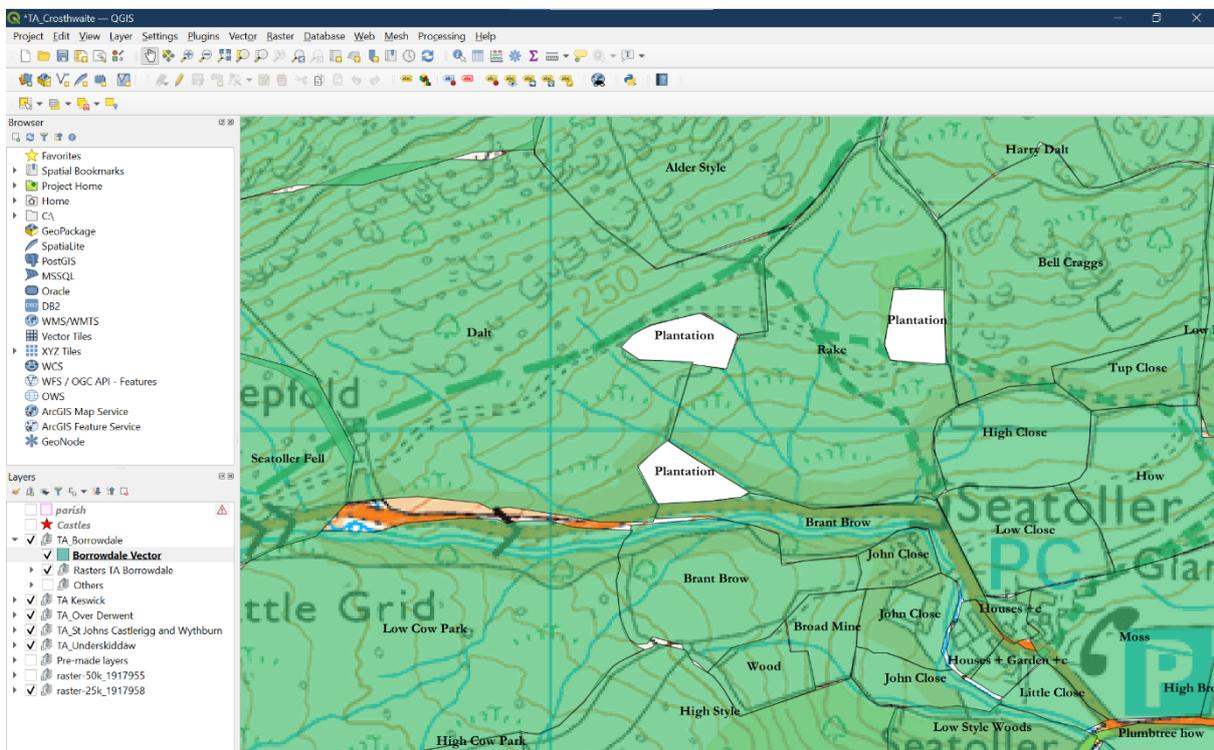


**Fig. 3.19** Extract from digital map showing landscape context of 'plantation'

The historical nature of my own and Gregory's datasets renders it impossible to gain direct insight into the mental space a lexical item may occupy. For Burns (2015), however, the contemporary

nature of her data, coupled with her socio-onomastic method of data collection, enables insight into the perceptions of the name users, gleaning something of the mental space a name or description may be part of. Burns (2015, 182-4) emphasises repeatedly that items within her dataset, no matter how descriptive or 'semantic' they may be, frequently function as names within that particular context.[41]

Numerous names akin to Green (SJCW111) appear in Burns' dataset. For example,

**Bog** (1068) 1068 Fettercairn NO658741 Fettercairn

[bɔg]

Bog 2011, ABInt16

SSE bog

This location was formerly known as Gallow Moss.

[…]

**Greens** (1661) 1661 Shadowside NJ788242 Bourtie

[grinz]

Greens 2011, ABInt49

SSE greens

This field was named because of the green wood next to it. It must be a relatively recent name as it was the farmer who coined it.

[…]

**The Horse Park** (634) 634 Newseat of Toquhone NJ875296 Tarves

Chapter 10 332

[ði hɔrs pɑrk]

The Horse Park 2011, ABInt42

SSE the + SSE horse + Sc park

The farmer gave two possible explanations for this name. Clydesdale horsed [*sic*] used to be kept at this farm. The horsemen stopped at 11 o'clock in the summertime and put their horse in this field so they weren't so far to take in for 1pm because it was near the stable. Or this farm had a lot of trouble with grass

[41] Her findings and conclusions contradict Coates' 'Pragmatic Theory of Properhood' (2.2.5).

sickness, a disease that affects horses so the farmer suggested that it could also be related to this.

<div align="right">Burns (2015, 221, 313, 332)</div>

Any of these names, subjected to the test used by Dunlop, would be considered descriptions, but from the evidence gathered from informants, Burns is able to gain insight into the mental space these items occupy in the minds of the name-using community. These lexical items, however much they appear to be descriptions, denote a particular place (to which stories and older names are often attached) (Burns 2015, 182). In the same way that linguistic form does not prohibit highly descriptive lexical items functioning as names in Burns' dataset, it follows that the similar, or at least similarly descriptive, items in my own dataset, might have occupied a similar cognitive space in the perception of the name-using community and so likewise function as names. If Bog, Greens and The Horse Park are names in Burns' dataset, surely Bog, Green and Horse Pasture may be names in my own, if evidence supports this conclusion.

As aforementioned, my method as regards appealing to any additional evidence differs from Dunlop's in terms of the nature of the evidence consulted, and the method by which it is analysed. Dunlop (2016) primarily employs linguistic evidence in distinguishing names from descriptions; where, in the process of her data collection, she has encountered historical evidence that contradicts the conclusions from the linguistic evidence then this is also utilised.

 In my own method, the lexical items are first examined linguistically – some are clearly names (for instance, their meanings are opaque), some are clearly descriptions. Many could be either, from the linguistic data alone.  Those which are clearly descriptions were eliminated and the remainder were considered as either names or potential names. These items were then viewed spatially using GIS. The digital mapping data were used systematically to distinguish names from descriptions by viewing them in the context of their surrounding landscape and the names (or descriptions) attributed to it.

Viewed spatially, the lexical items are considered names if there is only one in the vicinity (Gregory 2016, 44), or if there is a cluster of contiguous fields with exactly the same name. These clusters of like-named fields were found to be common throughout Cumbria and Aberdeenshire (Winchester 2021; Burns 2015).[42]

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[42] Winchester (2021) drew attention to these clusters of names and termed them 'block names' in his EPNS Annual Lecture.

Certain single-item entries within the dataset tend to function as names across the study area, whilst others do not. 'Bank', for instance, tends to denote a unique referent, whilst 'waste' does not. In the interests of consistency, therefore, if a single-item entry functions as a simplex name anywhere in the study area, that item is considered a name whenever it appears in the dataset.[43] Several entries in *TA-Cros* are composed of a name and a description (e.g. Top Field +Shed). When part of the entry constitutes a name, the whole entry is retained intact and included in the survey; e.g. Top Field + Shed. Where it is uncertain whether an entry contains a name, this thesis errs on the side of caution and it is included – e.g. How + Gardens (OD). How appears as a simplex name elsewhere in the survey and so is given the benefit of the doubt. The approach of considering an item to be a name where the evidence only shows that it might be corresponds with the approaches of Burns (2015, 182) and Gregory (2016, 44-45).

### 3.4.1.4 Content of a survey entry

All entries in the field-name survey comprise at least the first two of these three components:

1. The field-name (and the number of times the name occurs in the township, if there is more than one)

2. The field-names constituent elements, given within parentheses. Most of these are element forms in bold typeface, standardised to the nomenclature of the study area, where possible (e.g. **bog**, **ing**). Elements identifiable as personal names, place-names, descriptions (e.g. '+Shed'), or multiples (e.g. 'Fifteen'), are given as 'pers. n.', 'place-name', 'description', and 'multiple', respectively.[44] Where the data for an entry is given within another entry in order to avoid repetition, the parentheses contain instead a cross-reference to the relevant entry, e.g. '(see Bowther Gate Meadow)'.

3. Following a comma, information relating to the surrounding fields, field-names, and landscape, gathered from the digital maps and occasionally from the landscape itself, is given where it might be relevant to the interpretation of the name.[45]

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[43] This contrasts with Dunlop's (2016, 182) approach.

[44] Where it is uncertain whether an element is a personal name (or, less often, a place-name) the element in question is given in bold typeface and information relating to its interpretation is given within the corresponding glossary entry (e.g. **jack**).

[45] Where it is possible to identify a *TA-Cros* field-name with an earlier attestation recorded in *PNCu* (either of that field-name specifically, or of one related to it; e.g. a former field nearby, or a name of a larger field of which the *TA-Cros* field was part), these early attestations are presented at the end of a survey entry. The

Examples of the different kinds of content within entries can be seen here:

> Caffell Rigg (place-name, **rigg**), Caffell Rigg Bottom (**bottom**), Caffell Rigg
> Head (**head**), Far Caffell how (**far**, **how**), Grange Fell + Caffell Fell (place-
> name, **fell**), and Near caffell how (**near**) are all contiguous; Calf Close x4 (**calf**,
> **close**), none of which are near each other; Calf how Wood (**calf**, **how**, **wood**);
> Castle (**castle**) and Castle Bank x2 (**bank**), are all contiguous, the former
> contains the fell called Castle Crag on which are the remains of an Iron Age
> hillfort; Catty Side (**colt, side**) lies between Colt Park (**park**) and Colty Side and
> is likely to be a misspelling of the latter; […]

(4.2, entries for 'C')

## 3.4.2 Format of the survey

The survey broadly follows the established format of field-name surveys within the EPNS Survey volumes and the parish surveys in *JEPNS*. The field-names are listed in alphabetical order alongside their component elements, given within parentheses. Where the element is itself a place-name or personal name, this is likewise recorded. Where relevant, additional information (e.g. relating to the field's geography or detailing attestations of a personal name within the field-name) is given, preceded by a comma. Entries are separated by semi-colons. Component elements are not repeated within entries: where entries contain multiple names, only additional elements are repeated (e.g. Nether End (**nether, end**) and Nether End Ing (**ing**)).

Deviation from the established EPNS conventions occurs only when beneficial and appropriate to the survey data. These are as follows:

a) Field-name surveys in the EPNS volumes are divided into sections according to the sources of the name data (a) and (b). The field-name data in this survey is from a single source and so only one section is required. Occasional early attestations of the names, taken from *PNCu,* are given alongside any other contextual information for the field-name(s) (3.4.1; 4.1).

b) This survey groups the field-names by township rather than by the individual farms or villages to which they belong. (*TA-Cros* only provides this information for one of the five townships (Underskiddaw), and is not comprehensive even here).

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name form is given in italic followed by the year of attestation within parentheses and the relevant *PNCu* citation. Early forms, where available, are used in the interpretation of the field-name(s).

c) As the survey is only divided into five sections, each section is long. The five sections, therefore, are sub-divided into paragraphs alphabetically to improve readability and usability of the survey.

d) The earlier EPNS Surveys, including *PNCu,* only provide interpretations for a select number of field-names in the survey (2.2.1). An interpretation is attempted for every field-name in this survey.

e) It is an established EPNS convention to give the component elements of field-names in bold text, in parentheses, and in the forms from the source language from which the element is derived (e.g. OE **\*cocc-scȳte**, or OE **alor**). It is more appropriate, in this survey particularly as the field-name forms come from a nineteenth-century source, to give instead the forms of the component elements as they appear within the names (3.5.2.1). Source language derivations for each element in the survey are provided in the glossary (5.2).

## 3.5 Producing a field-name element glossary and personal name list

### 3.5.1 Introduction

Chapter Five contains the second main outcome of this thesis: a glossary of the 586 element types found within the 3,351 field-names in this thesis' dataset, excluding unambiguous personal names or place-names (5.1). The glossary provides specific, localised information on the forms, meaning(s), and usage(s) of the field-name elements.

A list of all personal names found, or which may be found, within this thesis' dataset follows the glossary (5.3). This provides details of the personal name in question, any attestations of it in documents relating to the study area, and information on its prevalence and geographical spread in relation to Crosthwaite parish (3.5.3).

### 3.5.2 Purpose and content of the glossary

The glossary is designed to be used in conjunction with the field-name survey. The elements found within the field-names in the survey are given in bold typeface within parentheses in the entry for that field-name. These elements correspond to the element head forms given within Column 1 of the glossary. The glossary entries also contain information on the source language(s) from which the elements (may) derive (Column 2), the number of times they appear within the field-name dataset (Column 3), and the meaning(s) and usage(s) of the elements particular to this landscape and society (Column 4). A list of the field-names which (may) contain the element in question

allows for cross-referencing between the glossary entry and the survey entries of any field-name which may contain it (5.1.2).

The localised focus of the glossary allows for a more precise understanding of the language used in the field-names in this locality and how it was used and understood by the naming-using community than would be possible from works with a national scope (e.g. *NDEFN* or *VEPN*) or particular to a different locality, however close-by (e.g. *LDFN*) (2.3). The glossary contained within Burns' (2015) thesis, whilst differing from my own in terms of scope, length, and the types of data included, shares this localised focus in relation to the meanings and usages of the elements given.

Burns provides a lists of the most common elements in her dataset, containing both quantitative and qualitative data relating to the usage of the element in question; the contents of this list reflects those of my own glossary in Chapter Six of this thesis and is discussed above (2.3.4). Accompanying Burns' most common element list in her Chapter Eight, Burns presents a data table, ordered according to element frequency, which shows: the element (and any variants); the number of times it occurs; its percentage of the total number of elements it makes up. Similar tables are used to demonstrate quantitative data in Chapter Six of this thesis (3.6; 6.2-6.3).

A focus on localised meaning and usage of field-name elements by name-using communities is reflected by Burns' (2015) 29-page long, alphabetical list of the most common elements in her dataset (the full corpus is available online). Each entry provides: the number of entries and percentage of total; the language of the element; the part of speech; the element class ('generic' and 'specific') and the number of times the element appears as each; element meaning; occasionally, a longer discussion in relation to relevant scholarship on the element in question.

> **bothy:** (6 entries is equal to 0.2% of total)
> Sc
> noun
> specific (3 entries), generic (3 entries)
> 'primitive dwelling' or cottage used on farms to house workers; "an independent building on a farm or part of the farm steading, used to house unmarried male farm servants" (SND, s.v. *bothy* n.2).
>
> Burns (2015, 143-144)

This inclusion of both qualitative and quantitative data in this list, and the kinds of data presented, is similar to the presentation of data in my glossary (Chapter Six).

### 3.5.2.1 Content of a glossary entry

Each glossary entry is divided across four columns:

1) Column 1 contains the head form for each entry, given in lowercase and bold typeface, in accordance with EPNS convention.

These head forms correspond to the element forms given in bold typeface within parentheses in the survey entries. The head forms reflect the element forms most common in the dataset. The local focus of the glossary allows the head form of the entry to reflect the language usage within the study area. For example, the element *brake*, indicating a thicket, appears as *brack*, *brake*, and *break* nationally, but appears solely as *brake* in this dataset. This localised form can serve as the head form. Where two markedly different forms of the same element are present in the dataset, both forms are given, separated by a forward slash; e.g. **black/blake**.

2) Column 2 gives the source language(s) from which the element derived, or may derive.

The language derivations given do not reflect the languages present within the field-name, but rather the language roots of the Cumbrian dialect words from which the name is composed. Providing details of the source languages follows EPNS convention and gives insight into the diverse range of languages from which the words within the Cumbrian dialect have evolved. Derivations are given in the format: source language, followed by source word(s) in italics. Where a derivation is uncertain, a question mark precedes possible derivation(s). The content of Column 2 reflects that of Column 4. The (possible) source language(s) given in Column 2 reflect the (possible) interpretation(s) for which the derivations are given in Column 4. The order in which the derivations are given in Column 2 corresponds to that of the interpretations in Column 4. Where multiple interpretations of the element are possible, these are separated by semi-colons (e.g. ModE dial. *sky*; ON *skíð*). Where multiple source languages are possible for a single interpretation these are separated by commas (e.g. OE *hwamm,* ON *hvammr*). Where a possible derivation is a personal name, *'pers.n.'* is given in italics.

3) Column 3 gives the number of times the element occurs, or may occur, within the field-names of the study area.

Any field-names in which the element appears, or may appear, are listed within Column 4 of the entry. As is typical in place-name study, many derivations are not certain. In this glossary, elements are included within the count of the element(s) from which their derivation is most likely. For example, Allent and Allent Head are counted within the count for **allan** as this is the most likely

derivation, although it is not certain. Similarly, All Ing is more likely to derive from **all** than **hall**, and thus is included in the count for the former. Where an element could (fairly) equally be interpreted as multiple elements (e.g. *wha* in Green Wha might derive from **wath** or **wha** (4.6:Green Wath)), the name is included within the counts of both elements.

4) Column 4 contains the (possible) meaning(s) of the element along with any relevant information about the element's usage, and the field-names which may contain the element.

The element meaning(s) given are particular to the usage of that element within the study area. For instance, the meaning of **boon** is given in *NDEFN* as 'boon work', unpaid labour undertaken by tenants on land owned by the lord of the manor. *LDFN* gives the additional meaning of 'above', from dialectal *abeun*. In this dataset, only this latter sense is present; this particular local usage can be presented in the glossary.

Multiple interpretations of the element, where they occur, are separated by semi-colons (e.g. 'Boundary (OE *mearc*); the pers.n. *Mark*'). Related meanings within the same interpretation are separated by commas (e.g. 'Muddy, marshy, slippery'). Where three or more different interpretations are possible, the interpretations are labelled (a), (b), (c), etc., and ordered according to likelihood. Where interpretations have different source language derivations, these are given in parentheses and can be cross-referenced with Column 2. Where an interpretation is a personal name, the form given corresponds to the head form for the entry in the personal name list (5.3) unless otherwise stated. During the process of this PhD, *NDEFN* was published, constituting the most comprehensive, up-to-date field-name dictionary (2.3.1). Where elements found in this research are not recorded in *NDEFN,* or where the forms, meanings, or usages of this dataset's elements differ markedly from those given in *NDEFN,* this is noted within the relevant glossary entry.

The information in Column 4 comes from a range of sources: published sources (such as *EDD, LDFN, NDEFN, OED,* and *VEPN*), and from the digital map evidence created as part of this thesis. The field-names listed within Column 4 are given in alphabetical order alongside the Field ID(s) given in parentheses. Identical field-name forms are grouped together, preceding their Field IDs separated by commas (e.g. 'Long Moss (OD172, OD177, U85)').[46] Field-name forms are separated by semi-colons.

---

[46] As with the survey entries the field-name forms given here retain the exact form in which they are written within the Tithe Award documents, including idiosyncrasies of spacing and capitalisation. Hence, field-

### 3.5.3 Format and content of the personal name list

Personal name list entries are divided across two columns.

1) Column 1 contains the personal name head form, italicised, with any alternative forms of the name, or alternative names, given beneath. All personal names within the personal name list, as within the wider thesis, are italicised.

2) Column 2 may contain any or all of the following three pieces of data, separated into paragraphs and given in this order:

> a) data relating to the personal name in question: additional information on the name itself, where relevant, and a cross-reference to the corresponding survey or glossary entry (or entries), if required. Most head forms in the personal name list correspond to the head form for the relevant glossary entry (e.g. *Jack* corresponds to **jack**). Where this is not the case – owing either to a difference between the element form and the personal name form, or to the personal name being a certain derivation of a field-name element and so not being including in the glossary (4.1) –  a cross-reference is provided to the survey or glossary entry or entries in which the personal name in question may be found (e.g. *Airey* is found with the glossary entry for **ariel**; *Clarke* is found within 4.4:Clarke Croft).

> b) data relating to the personal name within the study area: attestations of the personal name in the study area, either from *TA-Cros* or other documentary records provided within *PNCu* or *ODFNBI*. The name is given, italicised, in the form in which it appears in the document, followed by the year of attestation and the geographical location as recorded in *PNCu* or *ODFNBI*, both given within parentheses and separated by a comma (e.g. *Araye* (1634, Borrowdale)).

> c) data on the geographical spread of the personal name relative to the study area: information particular to the study area, gleaned from the written text and heat maps within the relevant *ODFNBI* entry (5.1.2).

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name forms are only grouped together if entirely identical. Long Field and Long field are considered separate forms and so are given thus: 'Long Field (OD336, OD388, OD598, SJCW1199, SJCW492, SJCW774); Long field (B182, OD283, OD640)'.

Data relating to the personal name is from *ODFNBI* unless otherwise stated. Analysis of the marked dearth of genitival -*s* inflexions in the personal names within this dataset can be found in section 6.3.7.

# 3.6 Quantitatively analysing the data

## 3.6.1 Introduction

The 3,351 field-names found within the Tithe Award record of the 8,626 pieces of land in Crosthwaite parish are made up of 6,052 field-name elements which categorise into 586 element types. Within this thesis, the field-names are presented in the survey (Chapter Four), and their elements within the glossary (Chapter Five). Such a large dataset provides an opportunity for quantitative analysis; this analysis, conducted on the 6,052 field-name elements, is presented in Chapter Six. All elements are included in this analysis and distinction is not made between element categories (primary, determiner, etc.) (3.6.2).

This quantitative analysis was carried out on subsidiary datasets created for the purpose from this thesis' main dataset (6.1; 3.6.2). As with the main dataset of this thesis (3.0; 3.1), the subsidiary datasets (3.6.2) and the numerical data tables for the quantitative analysis (3.6.3; 3.6.5) were created using Microsoft Excel. The methodology developed and employed in creating them is presented in detail here so that the method might be replicated for other datasets. The process comprises five steps, according to which this methodological discussion is divided (3.6.2-3.6.6)

The literature review (2.5) detailed two quantitative studies which have influenced my approach: Burns (2015) and Villette and Purves (2020). Details of where these studies are reflected in my own analysis are related throughout this discussion, as well as where, how and why, my approach differs in some areas. Of the two studies, Burns' (2015) more closely resembles this present analysis. Parallels between my own work and that of Villette and Purves (2020) are generally found in the contents and structure of data tables.

There are two aspects of Burns' quantitative analysis which have particularly informed my own approach: the presentation of data, and the structure and organisation of data analysis (2.5). Burns presents two sets of quantitative analysis within her thesis. The first, in Burns' Chapter Six, deals with field-names and their semantic classifications (2015, 113-132). The second, in Burns' Chapter Eight, deals with field-name elements (2015, 141-178). Aspects of both these analyses are paralleled to some extent within my own quantitative analysis.

## 3.6.2 Step One: Creation of numerical datasets

The first step involves the creation of datasets for quantitative analysis and the ordering of the data within them according to frequency. The data for the quantitative analysis data tables comes from the field-name dataset, contained within an Excel spreadsheet, which is the first of the two key resources created as part of this research described at the beginning of this chapter (3.0, 3.1).

Fig. 3.20 shows an extract from the spreadsheet 'Parish field-names and elements', which contains all field-names found within *TA-Cros,* their Field ID data, and the elements they comprise.[47] It consists of seven columns. Column A contains the 3,351 field-names in the dataset. Column B contains the initial(s) of the township to which the field-name belongs, and Column C its field number as given in the Tithe Award schedule, which corresponds to its number on the Tithe Award map. Together these initials and numbers form the Field IDs used to refer to individual fields throughout this thesis (3.1.1). Columns D-G contain the element(s) present in each of the field-names. These are categorised numerically as first, second, third, and fourth element.[48] These categories do not correspond to the element types: prefix, primary, determiner, suffix, and final (1.3.2). Owing to constraints of time and method, the elements within this dataset have not been categorised systematically within this thesis, but are instead only interpreted according to element category – i.e. prefix, determiner, primary, affix, final, and simplex – where relevant within the qualitative analysis of a field-name.

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[47] The spreadsheet tab visible in the far left of fig. 3.20 contains a transcription of the columns of the *TA-Cros* Schedule relevant to this research, with any ditto indicators in the original source, usually, 'Do.', replaced with the intended word, allowing for full searchability of the resource (3.2.1). The contents of the other visible tabs is described within this present section (3.6.3).

[48] No field-name in this dataset has more than four elements.

| Field Name | Field ID | Field ID | First element | Second element | Third element | Fourth element |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Above Dike | SJCW | 1182 | above | dyke | | |
| Above Dike | SJCW | 1185 | above | dyke | | |
| Above House | SJCW | 175 | above | house | | |
| Above Stile | SJCW | 610 | above | stile | | |
| Above Wood | SJCW | 608a | above | wood | | |
| Acorn Bottom | OD | 1080 | acorn | bottom | | |
| Acre | B | 164 | acre | | | |
| Acre | OD | 905 | acre | | | |
| Acre | OD | 918 | acre | | | |
| Acre | SJCW | 1192 | acre | | | |
| Acre | SJCW | 229 | acre | | | |
| Acre | SJCW | 843 | acre | | | |
| Acre | U | 102 | acre | | | |
| Acre | U | 111 | acre | | | |
| Acre Bottom | OD | 35 | acre | bottom | | |
| Acre Head | SJCW | 869 | acre | head | | |
| Acres | OD | 391 | acre | | | |
| Acres | OD | 704 | Acre | | | |
| Acres | OD | 970 | acre | | | |
| Acres | SJCW | 25 | acre | | | |
| Acres | SJCW | 330 | acre | | | |
| Acres | SJCW | 450 | acre | | | |
| Acres | U | 112 | acre | | | |
| Acres | U | 113 | acre | | | |
| Acres Hill | SJCW | 331 | acre | hill | | |
| Acres Sandbed | OD | 73 | Acre | Sandbed | | |
| Adamson Acre | U | 436 | personal name | acre | | |
| Alder Heads | K | 881 | alder | Head | | |
| Alder Style | B | 555 | alder | Style | | |
| Alice Bank | SJCW | 968 | personal name | bank | | |
| All Ing | OD | 911 | all | ing | | |

Sheet tabs: TA-Cros Transcription (no ditto) | Parish field-names and elements | Parish element data | Borrowdale element da …

**Fig. 3.20** Screenshot of 'Parish field-names and elements' spreadsheet containing this thesis' field-name dataset
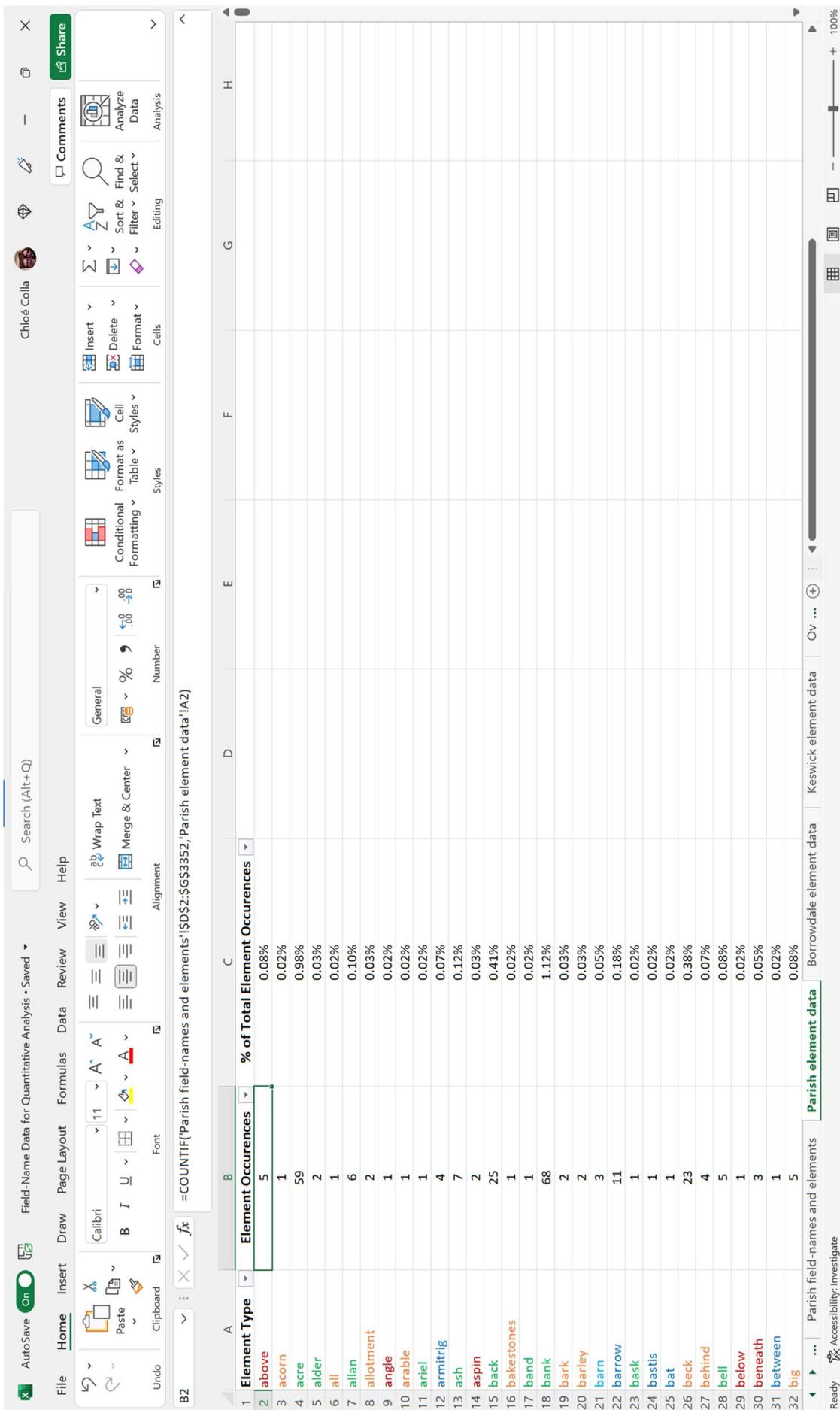
**Fig. 3.21** Screenshot of 'Parish element data' spreadsheet containing a list of all field-name element types in the study area alongside a count of the number of times they occur and this number given as a percentage of the total number of elements

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Element Type** | **Element Occurences** | **% of Total Element Occurences** |
| 2 | acre | 1 | 0.09% |
| 3 | alder | 1 | 0.09% |
| 4 | allan | 2 | 0.18% |
| 5 | ariel | 1 | 0.09% |
| 6 | ash | 2 | 0.18% |
| 7 | back | 3 | 0.27% |
| 8 | band | 1 | 0.09% |
| 9 | bank | 32 | 2.90% |
| 10 | barn | 1 | 0.09% |
| 11 | bask | 1 | 0.09% |
| 12 | beck | 4 | 0.36% |
| 13 | bell | 1 | 0.09% |
| 14 | birk | 6 | 0.54% |
| 15 | bitt | 7 | 0.63% |
| 16 | black/blake | 1 | 0.09% |
| 17 | bleaberry | 1 | 0.09% |
| 18 | bog | 2 | 0.18% |
| 19 | boother | 1 | 0.09% |
| 20 | borrans | 1 | 0.09% |
| 21 | bottom | 6 | 0.54% |
| 22 | bousher | 1 | 0.09% |
| 23 | bowder | 2 | 0.18% |
| 24 | bracked | 1 | 0.09% |
| 25 | bracken | 3 | 0.27% |
| 26 | brae | 2 | 0.18% |
| 27 | brant | 4 | 0.36% |
| 28 | bridge | 3 | 0.27% |
| 29 | broad | 8 | 0.73% |
| 30 | brow | 11 | 1.00% |
| 31 | bull | 1 | 0.09% |
| 32 | busk | 3 | 0.27% |

C2 — =B2/SUM($B$2:$B$215)

Parish field-names and elements | Parish element data | **Borrowdale element data** | Keswick element data | Ov

**Fig. 3.22**

Screenshot of 'Borrowdale element data' spreadsheet, containing a list of all field-name element types in the study area alongside a count of the number of times they occur, and this number given as a percentage of the total number of elements

Two different processes of quantitative analysis were carried out on this data: the first – parish data analysis – on the parish data as a whole; the second – township data analysis – on the data from each of the five townships within the parish. The parish data analysis gives a picture of the language use in the field-names across the study area as a whole; the township data analysis allows insight into the language used in the field-names of each township individually and enables comparison across the different areas.

In order to carry out the parish data analysis, the data contained in Columns D-G within all 3,351 cells of the spreadsheet was copied into a separate spreadsheet tab, 'Parish element count', and consolidated into a single column. The element labels, 'personal name', 'place-name', and 'multiple' were removed.[49] The 'remove duplicates' function was employed to delete tokens (duplicate elements) and so a list was created of element types. This was then sorted alphabetically. The 'COUNTIF' formula was used, in the second column, to provide a count of the number of times each element type appears within the dataset. In a third column, the occurrences of each element type as a percentage of the total number of elements was calculated using the standard percentage

| Parish or township | No. of field-names | No. of elements | No. of element types |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crosthwaite parish | 3,351 | 6,052 | 586 |
| Borrowdale township | 619 | 1,103 | 214 |
| Keswick township | 100 | 205 | 72 |
| Over Derwent township | 1,062 | 1,829 | 279 |
| St John's, Castlerigg, and Wythburn township | 1,071 | 5,104 | 301 |
| Underskiddaw township | 499 | 836 | 211 |

**Fig. 3.23** The numbers of field-names, elements, and element types found in the study area (Crosthwaite parish), and each of its townships

formula. This resulted in a table of three columns and 588 rows, containing the 586 element types found within the study area, a count of the number of times each of them occurs, and a percentage

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[49] These labels were employed in the dataset, corresponding to their uses in the field-name survey, in order to eliminate elements that were names of people, places, or were multiples (i.e. seven, fifteen, etc.) from the count (4.1)

of the total (fig. 3.21). This constituted the first subsidiary dataset required for the quantitative analysis.

To create the second subsidiary dataset, the field-name data for each township in turn needed first to be isolated from the data for the entire parish. A separate spreadsheet was created for each township in which the field-name data relating to that township could be extracted from the parish data and consolidated. The methodology by which this was achieved will be outlined with reference to the first of the five townships, Borrowdale.

Within the spreadsheet, 'Parish field-names and elements' (fig. 3.20), the data in Column B (the Field ID initials relating to each field) were sorted alphabetically using the 'Filter' function. All field-names with the Field ID initial 'B', those relating to Borrowdale, were sorted together at the top of the spreadsheet. The data sorted thus, a similar process to that employed in the parish data organisation could now be used for the township data. That is, the data contained in Columns D-G within the 214 rows relating to Borrowdale (marked with the Field ID initial 'B') of the 'Parish field-names and elements' spreadsheet were copied into the 'Borrowdale element data' spreadsheet.

The element data was consolidated into a single column, duplicate elements were removed, and the resultant list of element types sorted alphabetically, as with the parish data detailed above. The 'COUNTIF' formula was employed to give a count of attestations of each of the 214 element types within the Borrowdale field-names, and the percentages of the attestations of each element type within the total number of elements, resulting in the three-column table seen in fig. 3.22. The selection of these three data types was informed by the data selection in Villette and Purves' (2020) data tables (fig. 2.3). Corresponding tables were created in this way for the remaining four townships. The number of element types found in the field-names of each of townships is given in the table in fig. 3.23.

### 3.6.3 Step Two: Extraction of the most common elements and creation of the master tables

With the subsidiary datasets created, the data could now be analysed. Step Two deals with extracting the thirty most common elements in each township and in the parish as a whole. The quantitative analysis in this chapter reflects much of the approach taken by Burns (2015) in her analysis of the most common generic elements in her dataset (2.5), presented within her Chapter Eight (3.6.0). Differences between my dataset and that of Burns have meant that aspects of our methodologies differ. These will be highlighted within this discussion.

As with Burns' analysis, my own concentrates on the most common elements, though Burns deals only with primary (generic) elements, whereas my analysis incorporates all element categories (3.6.2). Burns' looks at the nineteen most common elements across her dataset as a whole, and within the two sections of her study area: Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. Mine looks at the thirty most common in my dataset as a whole, and in each of the five townships.

The number thirty was selected, through process of trial and error, as presenting a good balance for this dataset. It provides a large enough sample to draw valuable conclusions on the particular language use of each township, but small enough that the numerical data contained within it remained meaningful.

As will be discussed more fully below, the most significant elements in terms of language being particular to a certain township, tend to be found between the 11th and 30th most common elements for each township, rather than in the ten most common elements; it made sense to include these elements within the main analysis. Examining the thirty most common elements also means that the element count, for the vast majority of elements, remains relatively high (usually ten and above), constituting a meaningful number of elements within this dataset. If the forty most common elements, for instance, were analysed, then the element count for the majority of elements drops below ten. As can be seen from fig. 3.23, there is a large disparity in the number of field-names and elements present in each of the townships. This disparity also existed between the two areas within Burns' (2015, 174) dataset. Keswick especially has a far lower number of field-names and elements; the lowest element count included in the analysis for Keswick is two, whilst the lowest elsewhere is eight. Although the count of Keswick's thirtieth most common element is only two, the percentage of Keswick field-names in which it occurs is 0.98%, a higher percentage than those of the corresponding elements in each of the other townships. A method of analysis which can be employed systematically across all townships has proved difficult to devise; analysing the thirty most common elements offers the best balance for this dataset.

## Borrowdale: Most Common Elements

| Element type | Parish count | Parish % | B township count | B township % | K township count | K township % | OD count | OD township % | SJCW count | SJCW township % | U count | U township % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| close | 389 | 6.43% | 66 | 5.98% | 4 | 1.95% | 136 | 7.44% | 124 | 6.25% | 59 | 7.06% |
| field | 370 | 6.11% | 52 | 4.71% | 9 | 4.39% | 110 | 6.01% | 156 | 7.87% | 42 | 5.02% |
| high | 216 | 3.57% | 43 | 3.90% | 4 | 1.95% | 84 | 4.59% | 54 | 2.72% | 28 | 3.35% |
| how | 165 | 2.73% | 41 | 3.72% | 5 | 2.44% | 49 | 2.68% | 66 | 3.33% | 4 | 0.48% |
| low | 234 | 3.87% | 39 | 3.54% | 5 | 2.44% | 74 | 4.05% | 72 | 3.63% | 33 | 3.95% |
| bank | 68 | 1.12% | 32 | 2.90% | 2 | 0.98% | 10 | 0.55% | 21 | 1.06% | 3 | 0.36% |
| dalt | 38 | 0.63% | 24 | 2.18% | 0 | 0.00% | 3 | 0.16% | 8 | 0.40% | 3 | 0.36% |
| holm | 68 | 1.12% | 24 | 2.18% | 0 | 0.00% | 12 | 0.66% | 16 | 0.81% | 15 | 1.79% |
| park | 52 | 0.86% | 24 | 2.18% | 3 | 1.46% | 9 | 0.49% | 15 | 0.76% | 1 | 0.12% |
| ing | 84 | 1.39% | 22 | 1.99% | 2 | 0.98% | 31 | 1.69% | 16 | 0.81% | 13 | 1.56% |
| dale | 56 | 0.93% | 20 | 1.81% | 0 | 0.00% | 23 | 1.26% | 7 | 0.35% | 6 | 0.72% |
| wood | 83 | 1.37% | 20 | 1.81% | 8 | 3.90% | 16 | 0.87% | 21 | 1.06% | 15 | 1.79% |
| little | 115 | 1.90% | 19 | 1.72% | 6 | 2.93% | 36 | 1.97% | 32 | 1.61% | 19 | 2.27% |
| green | 55 | 0.91% | 18 | 1.63% | 1 | 0.49% | 6 | 0.33% | 19 | 0.96% | 10 | 1.20% |
| garth | 59 | 0.97% | 14 | 1.27% | 0 | 0.00% | 13 | 0.71% | 27 | 1.36% | 4 | 0.48% |
| head | 52 | 0.86% | 14 | 1.27% | 9 | 4.39% | 10 | 0.55% | 15 | 0.76% | 3 | 0.36% |
| new | 68 | 1.12% | 14 | 1.27% | 0 | 0.00% | 22 | 1.20% | 17 | 0.86% | 9 | 1.08% |
| rigg | 60 | 0.99% | 14 | 1.27% | 0 | 0.00% | 14 | 0.77% | 10 | 0.50% | 19 | 2.27% |
| side | 44 | 0.73% | 14 | 1.27% | 2 | 0.98% | 15 | 0.82% | 10 | 0.50% | 3 | 0.36% |
| great | 117 | 1.93% | 13 | 1.18% | 3 | 1.46% | 42 | 2.30% | 46 | 2.32% | 10 | 1.20% |
| intack | 134 | 2.21% | 13 | 1.18% | 0 | 0.00% | 17 | 0.93% | 84 | 4.24% | 19 | 2.27% |
| long | 82 | 1.35% | 12 | 1.09% | 4 | 1.95% | 32 | 1.75% | 19 | 0.96% | 11 | 1.32% |
| end | 44 | 0.73% | 11 | 1.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 19 | 1.04% | 9 | 0.45% | 4 | 0.48% |
| brow | 31 | 0.51% | 11 | 1.00% | 2 | 0.98% | 9 | 0.49% | 7 | 0.35% | 1 | 0.12% |
| crag | 23 | 0.38% | 11 | 1.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 2 | 0.11% | 9 | 0.45% | 1 | 0.12% |
| west | 20 | 0.33% | 10 | 0.91% | 2 | 0.98% | 1 | 0.05% | 4 | 0.20% | 1 | 0.12% |
| grass/grassing | 26 | 0.43% | 10 | 0.91% | 2 | 0.98% | 1 | 0.05% | 13 | 0.66% | 0 | 0.00% |
| meadow | 182 | 3.01% | 10 | 0.91% | 10 | 4.88% | 69 | 3.77% | 59 | 2.98% | 30 | 3.59% |
| thwaite | 49 | 0.81% | 10 | 0.91% | 0 | 0.00% | 18 | 0.98% | 21 | 1.06% | 0 | 0.00% |
| parrock | 86 | 1.42% | 9 | 0.82% | 0 | 0.00% | 43 | 2.35% | 25 | 1.26% | 9 | 1.08% |
| tarn | | | 9 | 0.82% | | | | | | | | |
| broad | | | 8 | 0.73% | | | | | | | | |
| far | | | 8 | 0.73% | | | | | | | | |
| hard | | | 8 | 0.73% | | | | | | | | |
| hollin | | | 8 | 0.73% | | | | | | | | |

**Fig. 3.24** First iteration of the master table for Borrowdale

Master tables were created for each township, showing the thirty most common elements and data related to that element within the township in question, alongside comparative data for the other townships and the parish as a whole. Fig. 3.24 shows the first iteration of the master table for Borrowdale (the second iteration can be found in 3.6.5).

Column A, 'Element type', shows the thirty most common elements, sorted according to 'township count' (number of attestations in the township in question, Borrowdale) and then alphabetically. Column B, 'Parish count', gives the number of attestations of the element type within the full dataset for Crosthwaite parish as a whole. Column C, 'Parish %', gives the attestations of the element type in question within Crosthwaite parish as a percentage of the total number of elements within Crosthwaite parish. For instance, of the 6,052 elements in Crosthwaite parish, 389 are *close*, which is 6.43%. Column D, 'B township count', shows the number of attestations of the element type in question in the given township (here, Borrowdale).[50] Column E, 'B township %', gives the attestations of the element type in question as a percentage of the total number of elements within the field-names of the township. For instance, of the 1,103 field-name elements in Borrowdale, 66 are *close*, which is 5.98%. The remaining columns comprise four sets of two columns containing comparative data from the remaining four townships, the townships ordered alphabetically.

The first set in the Borrowdale master table relates to Keswick, the data corresponding to that given for Borrowdale in Columns D and E. Column F, 'K township count', shows the number of attestations of the element type in question found in Keswick township. Column G, 'K township %', gives the number of attestations of the element type as a percentage of the total number of elements within the field-names of Keswick township. The remaining three sets contain the corresponding data for Over Derwent, SJCW, and Underskiddaw. The columns are colour-coded according to the designated parish and township colours.[51] To aid analysis and improve readability, the elements are divided into three groups, A, B, and C, within the data tables (see fig. 3.24). The rows are colour-coded, graduated according to group, Group A being the most saturated in colour, Group C the least. Text is given in bold typeface where the element is also present within the thirty most common elements of the column township.

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[50] Villette and Purves' (2020) term 'count' is used here as opposed to Burns' (2015) 'frequency'.
[51] These parish and township colours have been used throughout the research for this thesis – in the resources from which the research has been conducted (3.1; 3.2; 3.3), and within data tables and other figures presented throughout the thesis itself.

### 3.6.4 Step Three: Visual comparison of the thirty most common elements in the parish and in each township

Through the creation of the quantitative analysis datasets and the first iteration of the master tables, it became apparent that element usage differed across the townships of the parish; certain elements were common within one township whilst other elements were common elsewhere. To gauge the extent of this disparity I extracted the thirty most common elements in Crosthwaite parish, and in each of its constituent townships, in order of frequency and placed them in a table side-by-side. The resultant table, fig. 6.1 (6.2), allows for a visual comparison of the elements most common in each area. It shows that, while parity is observable between all areas within the first five elements, the remainder of the table, particularly the data in Groups B and C, shows a marked disparity in element use across the parish (6.2). A similar comparison within Burns' (2015, 174-175, 86) study showed a marked parity in language use across her two areas; the opposite is true of my dataset. The disparity visible in the data of my study area, then, is significant. A detailed comparative investigation into this disparity is the focus of Step Four of the quantitative analysis process.

### 3.6.5 Step Four: Examination of the township data, using 'township %'

The disparity in the number of elements contained within the field-names of each township is marked (see fig. 3.23), and so comparison of the numbers of attestations as an indicator of an element's prominence within a township is not useful. For example, in terms of numbers of attestations, the usage of *bottom* is similar across all five townships: 6 in Borrowdale, 6 in Keswick, 7 in Over Derwent, 10 in SJCW, and 4 in Underskiddaw. The element accounts for between 0.38% and 0.5% of element usage across all townships except Keswick where it accounts for 2.93% of elements. *Bottom* is far more prominent in the nomenclature of Keswick than elsewhere, though this is not apparent from the numbers of attestations. Relative percentages ('township %') were employed to facilitate comparison of elements.[52]

An element's 'township %' is the number of attestations of that element type within a township as a percentage of the total number of elements within that township. Side-by-side comparison of the 'township %' data for the most common elements in each township, using the first-iteration master tables, showed a marked disparity in element use across the townships, echoing and furthering the observations of Step Three. Elements which were among the most common in one township might be scarce in, or entirely absent from, others. For example, *bank* accounts for 2.9%

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[52] This same approach was employed by Burns (2015, 115).

of element usage in Borrowdale, but only 1.06% or less elsewhere (6.3.2.2), and *intack* accounts for 4.24% of element usage in SJCW, and for 2.27% and under elsewhere (6.3.5.1).

It seemed likely that the disparity in element usage between townships was reflective of differences between the townships themselves. Furthermore, the disparity in usage of certain elements in particular might indicate particular aspects in which different townships may differ from each other.

Elements which stood out as being common within one township whilst being scarce elsewhere, then, were likely to be significant in terms of a township's nomenclature, and, by extension, its nature. For example, the relative commonness of *bank* in Borrowdale might be indicative of an abundance of sloping land within the township. Further investigation into the patterns of disparity in township nomenclature, and into the elements which showed the most disparity in usage between townships, might shed light on the extent to which the language of a township's field-names is reflective of the township itself, in terms of its landscape, the language use of its naming-using populations, or some aspect of its history or economy.

The 'township %' data, however, proved unsuitable as a systematic indicator of which elements stood out as being most significant within the nomenclature of a township. Forming criteria by which to select an element as being 'significant' within a dataset could not be achieved with the 'township %' figures. For example, criteria such as 'elements which account for over 1% in one township and less than 0.5% in others', or 'elements which account for more than 1% more elements in one township than elsewhere' worked in some instances and not others.

# Borrowdale: Most Common Elements

| Element type | Parish count | Parish % | B township count | B township % | B % of parish count | K township count | K township % | K % of parish count | OD count | OD township % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| close | 389 | 6.43% | 66 | 5.98% | 16.97% | 4 | 1.95% | 1.03% | 136 | 7.44% |
| field | 370 | 6.11% | 52 | 4.71% | 14.05% | 9 | 4.39% | 2.43% | 110 | 6.01% |
| high | 216 | 3.57% | 43 | 3.90% | 19.91% | 4 | 1.95% | 1.85% | 84 | 4.59% |
| how | 165 | 2.73% | 41 | 3.72% | 24.85% | 5 | 2.44% | 3.03% | 49 | 2.68% |
| low | 234 | 3.87% | 39 | 3.54% | 16.67% | 5 | 2.44% | 2.14% | 74 | 4.05% |
| bank | 68 | 1.12% | 32 | 2.90% | 47.06% | 2 | 0.98% | 2.94% | 10 | 0.55% |
| dalt | 38 | 0.63% | 24 | 2.18% | 63.16% | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 3 | 0.16% |
| holm | 68 | 1.12% | 24 | 2.18% | 35.29% | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 12 | 0.66% |
| park | 52 | 0.86% | 24 | 2.18% | 46.15% | 3 | 1.46% | 5.77% | 9 | 0.49% |
| ing | 84 | 1.39% | 22 | 1.99% | 26.19% | 2 | 0.98% | 2.38% | 31 | 1.69% |
| dale | 56 | 0.93% | 20 | 1.81% | 35.71% | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 23 | 1.26% |
| wood | 83 | 1.37% | 20 | 1.81% | 24.10% | 8 | 3.90% | 9.64% | 16 | 0.87% |
| little | 115 | 1.90% | 19 | 1.72% | 16.52% | 6 | 2.93% | 5.22% | 36 | 1.97% |
| green | 55 | 0.91% | 18 | 1.63% | 32.73% | 1 | 0.49% | 1.82% | 6 | 0.33% |
| garth | 59 | 0.97% | 14 | 1.27% | 23.73% | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 13 | 0.71% |
| head | 52 | 0.86% | 14 | 1.27% | 26.92% | 9 | 4.39% | 17.31% | 10 | 0.55% |
| new | 68 | 1.12% | 14 | 1.27% | 20.59% | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 22 | 1.20% |
| rigg | 60 | 0.99% | 14 | 1.27% | 23.33% | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 14 | 0.77% |
| side | 44 | 0.73% | 14 | 1.27% | 31.82% | 2 | 0.98% | 4.55% | 15 | 0.82% |
| great | 117 | 1.93% | 13 | 1.18% | 11.11% | 3 | 1.46% | 2.56% | 42 | 2.30% |
| intack | 134 | 2.21% | 13 | 1.18% | 9.70% | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 17 | 0.93% |
| long | 82 | 1.35% | 13 | 1.18% | 15.85% | 4 | 1.95% | 4.88% | 32 | 1.75% |
| end | 44 | 0.73% | 12 | 1.09% | 27.27% | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 19 | 1.04% |
| brow | 31 | 0.51% | 11 | 1.00% | 35.48% | 2 | 0.98% | 6.45% | 9 | 0.49% |
| crag | 23 | 0.38% | 11 | 1.00% | 47.83% | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 2 | 0.11% |
| west | 20 | 0.33% | 11 | 1.00% | 55.00% | 2 | 0.98% | 10.00% | 1 | 0.05% |
| grass/grassing | 26 | 0.43% | 10 | 0.91% | 38.46% | 2 | 0.98% | 7.69% | 1 | 0.05% |
| meadow | 182 | 3.01% | 10 | 0.91% | 5.49% | 10 | 4.88% | 5.49% | 69 | 3.77% |
| thwaite | 49 | 0.81% | 10 | 0.91% | 20.41% | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 18 | 0.98% |
| parrock | 86 | 1.42% | 9 | 0.82% | 10.47% | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 43 | 2.35% |
| tarn | | | 9 | 0.82% | | | | | | |
| broad | | | 8 | 0.73% | | | | | | |
| far | | | 8 | 0.73% | | | | | | |

**Fig. 3.25** Second iteration of the master table for Borrowdale, Columns A–K

| K % of parish count | OD count | OD township % | OD % of parish count | SJCW count | SJCW township % | SJCW % of parish count | U count | U township % | U % of parish count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.03% | 136 | 7.44% | 34.96% | 124 | 6.25% | 31.88% | 59 | 7.06% | 15.17% |
| 2.43% | 110 | 6.01% | 29.73% | 156 | 7.87% | 42.16% | 42 | 5.02% | 11.35% |
| 1.85% | 84 | 4.59% | 38.89% | 54 | 2.72% | 25.00% | 28 | 3.35% | 12.96% |
| 3.03% | 49 | 2.68% | 29.70% | 66 | 3.33% | 40.00% | 4 | 0.48% | 2.42% |
| 2.14% | 74 | 4.05% | 31.62% | 72 | 3.63% | 30.77% | 33 | 3.95% | 14.10% |
| 2.94% | 10 | 0.55% | 14.71% | 21 | 1.06% | 30.88% | 3 | 0.36% | 4.41% |
| 0.00% | 3 | 0.16% | 7.89% | 8 | 0.40% | 21.05% | 3 | 0.36% | 7.89% |
| 0.00% | 12 | 0.66% | 17.65% | 16 | 0.81% | 23.53% | 15 | 1.79% | 22.06% |
| 5.77% | 9 | 0.49% | 17.31% | 15 | 0.76% | 28.85% | 1 | 0.12% | 1.92% |
| 2.38% | 31 | 1.69% | 36.90% | 16 | 0.81% | 19.05% | 13 | 1.56% | 15.48% |
| 0.00% | 23 | 1.26% | 41.07% | 7 | 0.35% | 12.50% | 6 | 0.72% | 10.71% |
| 9.64% | 16 | 0.87% | 19.28% | 21 | 1.06% | 25.30% | 15 | 1.79% | 18.07% |
| 5.22% | 36 | 1.97% | 31.30% | 32 | 1.61% | 27.83% | 19 | 2.27% | 16.52% |
| 1.82% | 6 | 0.33% | 10.91% | 19 | 0.96% | 34.55% | 10 | 1.20% | 18.18% |
| 0.00% | 13 | 0.71% | 22.03% | 27 | 1.36% | 45.76% | 4 | 0.48% | 6.78% |
| 17.31% | 10 | 0.55% | 19.23% | 15 | 0.76% | 28.85% | 3 | 0.36% | 5.77% |
| 0.00% | 22 | 1.20% | 32.35% | 17 | 0.86% | 25.00% | 9 | 1.08% | 13.24% |
| 0.00% | 14 | 0.77% | 23.33% | 10 | 0.50% | 16.67% | 19 | 2.27% | 31.67% |
| 4.55% | 15 | 0.82% | 34.09% | 10 | 0.50% | 22.73% | 3 | 0.36% | 6.82% |
| 2.56% | 42 | 2.30% | 35.90% | 46 | 2.32% | 39.32% | 10 | 1.20% | 8.55% |
| 0.00% | 17 | 0.93% | 12.69% | 84 | 4.24% | 62.69% | 19 | 2.27% | 14.18% |
| 4.88% | 32 | 1.75% | 39.02% | 19 | 0.96% | 23.17% | 11 | 1.32% | 13.41% |
| 0.00% | 19 | 1.04% | 43.18% | 9 | 0.45% | 20.45% | 4 | 0.48% | 9.09% |
| 6.45% | 9 | 0.49% | 29.03% | 7 | 0.35% | 22.58% | 1 | 0.12% | 3.23% |
| 0.00% | 2 | 0.11% | 8.70% | 9 | 0.45% | 39.13% | 1 | 0.12% | 4.35% |
| 10.00% | 1 | 0.05% | 5.00% | 4 | 0.20% | 20.00% | 1 | 0.12% | 5.00% |
| 7.69% | 1 | 0.05% | 3.85% | 13 | 0.66% | 50.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 5.49% | 69 | 3.77% | 37.91% | 59 | 2.98% | 32.42% | 30 | 3.59% | 16.48% |
| 0.00% | 18 | 0.98% | 36.73% | 21 | 1.06% | 42.86% | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 0.00% | 43 | 2.35% | 50.00% | 25 | 1.26% | 29.07% | 9 | 1.08% | 10.47% |

**Fig. 3.26** Second iteration of the master table for Borrowdale, Columns I-R

Application of these kinds of criteria using the 'township %' figures resulted in elements common across all townships (see fig. 6.1), such as *field,* being selected as 'significant', whilst elements with lower numbers of attestations, but which show greater disparity across townships were omitted. For example, either of the aforementioned criteria would highlight *field* as a 'significant' element: it accounts for 7.87% of elements in SJCW, and between 4.39% and 6.01% elsewhere (see fig. 3.24). *West,* however, which accounts for 1% of elements in Borrowdale, 0.98% in Keswick, and between 0.05% and 0.2% elsewhere (6.3.2.1), would be omitted, despite 11 of the 20 Crosthwaite attestations occurring in Borrowdale, and the 0.98% Keswick figure being a result of only 2 *west* attestations. Similarly, *ellar,* which accounts for 0.77% of elements in Over Derwent, and between 0% and 0.45% elsewhere (6.3.4.1), would be omitted, despite having 14 of Crosthwaite's 21 *ellar* instances.

The criteria that can be formed from the 'township %' therefore are not useful in highlighting elements significant to the nomenclature of a particular township. It has been stated above (3.6.4) that the greatest disparity in element use between townships is found in element data within Groups B and C of the master tables. Criteria which highlight elements in Group A, where parity is observable across the parish, therefore, are not useful in investigating the disparity between townships.

A different barometer by which to highlight the significant elements in each township's nomenclature was instead employed: the '% of parish count'. The '% of parish count' is the number of attestations of an element type within a township as a percentage of the total number of attestations of that element type in the parish. This shows the geographical distribution of an element type across the parish. If an element's distribution within a single township is equal to or greater than 40% of the total attestations of that element, the element is considered significant within the nomenclature of the township in question.

As with the selection of the number thirty as an appropriate limit for the focus of the analysis of the most common elements in each area, 40% was selected, through process of trial and error, as an appropriate gauge for selecting the elements which might be most significant within a township's dataset. A lower figure, such as 30% led to a data selection which included elements not particular to the nomenclature of one township rather than another, and which was too large for focused analysis within the constraints of this thesis. A higher figure, such as 50%, whilst working well for some townships, like SJCW, left others, like Borrowdale, with too small a data

selection, and one which excluded elements which stood out as being particularly significant to one township in particular.[53]

The '% of parish count' figures (columns F, I, L, O, R) were added to the original iterations of the master tables (for Borrowdale's, see fig. 3.24) to form the second and final iteration of these master tables (for Borrowdale's, see figs. 3.25, 3.26). The 'conditional formatting' function within Microsoft Excel was applied to the column of '% of parish count' data for the township in question, and a red-blue colour scheme applied in order to heat map the figures; these are coded red-blue according to the height of the percentage given (i.e. the boldest red for the highest percentage, the boldest blue for the lowest). This allowed for ready identification of those elements with the highest distribution in that township.

## 3.6.6 Step Five: Investigation of 'significant elements', using 'township %' and '% of parish count'

Having been identified, the 'significant elements' could now be analysed more closely and investigated with regard to what they, and what any patterns within the data, might reflect. To this end, each township's data was considered in turn.

Burns' presentation of data through a combination of figures and prose discussion (2.5) has been emulated and expanded within this chapter, and the systematic structure of Burns' analytical discussion has influenced that of this present work.

My analytical discussion (6.3) is structured into five sections according to township, echoing the structure of Burns' Chapter Six which is divided according to her eleven semantic categories. Burns presents the data for each category in a list (2.5; Burns 2015, 12-132) and discusses any patterns or noteworthy findings within the data, occasionally using pie charts to illustrate points. My analytical discussion broadly follows this pattern but is more detailed and structured more strictly. Each of my five sections contains the following:

a) A data table showing the thirty most common elements of the township in question, alongside the two percentage figures being employed in the discussion (figs. 6.2, 6.7, 6.12, 6.17, 6.22).

b) An examination of the data for those elements which have a distribution ≥50% in the township in question, illustrated by pie charts and column charts.

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[53] *Bank* and *crag* in Borrowdale are a good example of this; see particularly 3.4.1.3.

c) An examination of the data for those elements which have a distribution 40%-50% in the township in question, following the same structure and content as (b).

d) A concluding section outlining the key analysis findings, wherein the most prominent elements in a township's nomenclature are identified and consideration is given to what might be reflected in the data.

The data tables (a) show the 'township %' and '% of parish count' figures for each of the thirty most common elements. As with the master tables above (figs. 4.34, 4.35, 4.36), the data tables' columns are colour-coordinated according to their township, and the rows divided into Groups A, B, and C, indicated by reduced saturation of the colour of the row (3.6.3). The heatmapping of '% of parish count' figures for the township in question is featured in these tables, as in their corresponding master tables (for Borrowdale's, see fig. 3.26).

Burns' presentation of data in her Chapter Six has informed mine here. Burns' semantic classification table (2015, 115; see 2.5, fig. 2.2) shows the percentages of field-names which fall into each semantic category within each study area and within the corpus as a whole. Her table in Chapter Eight (Burns 2015, 169-173; fig. 2.4), spanning four pages, records the primary ('generic' in Burns' terminology) elements in her dataset, the three columns giving their element types, frequency, and percentage of total number of elements. Parallels between my own tables – the master tables (figs. 3.24, 3.25, 3.26) and data tables (6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.3.4, 6.3.5, 6.3.6) – and Burns' are evident. Whilst Burns' rows in her semantic classification table represent semantic groups and mine represent element types, our columns are similar – representing areas within our study area, and the study area as a whole.

Furthermore, the types of percentages included in Burns' analysis map onto my own. Burns' 'Aberdeenshire %' and 'Kincardineshire %' are akin to my 'township %'; Burns' 'Aberdeenshire % of whole' and 'Kincardineshire % of whole' are akin to my '% of parish count' figures (2015, 115; 3.6.2, fig. 3.23; 3.6.5, fig. 3.25). Burns' 'Total Corpus %', too, maps on to my 'parish %' figures (2015, 115; 3.6.2, fig. 3.23; 3.6.5, fig. 3.25).

The contents of my own tables reflect much of Burns', as does the density of the information in the tables. I have employed colour-coordination and distinct groupings within my tables, however, to optimise readability and assist in the identification of patterns within the data. My tables contain more data than Burns' and so this enhanced readability is still more important in the presentation of them.

The 'significant elements' – those of which 40% or more of the total number of an element's attestations occur in the township in question, are discussed in turn ((b) and (c)). Those elements of which 50% or more of their attestations occur in the township in question are considered first, with those of which between 40% and 50% of attestations occur in the township being considered second. This division of the elements discussed into two categories allows for enhanced readability and pattern identification within the data, as well as providing an opportunity for comparison of the data within the two categories in terms of what it reflects (6.4).

In my literature review I discuss Burns' effective use of pie charts in visually representing her data (2.5, fig. 2.3); these pie charts have been the model for my own. Pie charts have been used here in visually presenting the "% of parish count' data for each of the significant elements. The colours of the pie chart segments correspond to those used for each of the five townships throughout the thesis. As in Burns' work, these pie charts visually highlight patterns within the data and allow for ready comparison of the distributions of different elements (6.3).

Column charts, too, have been employed in visually presenting the 'township %' data for each element. The inclusion of column charts in my analysis follows that of Burns (2015, 116), though my usage of them differs. Burns employs a single column chart[54] to show the percentages of names in each of her two areas which fall into each semantic category. This amount of data presented on a single column chart is difficult to read, especially given that the semantic categories on the x axis are labelled numerically (2015, 116). The column chart lacks the readability of, for instance, the pie charts Burns employs on the following pages (2015, 117-119; see 2.5, fig. 2.3). The same presentation for my data would involve, for each township, the thirty element types on the x axis with five columns (one for each township) for each. The resultant charts would be extremely wide and difficult to decipher. Individual column charts, therefore, though fundamentally of the same style as Burns', were employed for each element. These charts accompany an examination of the data from both percentage figures relating to each significant element.

The concluding section for each township (d) outlines the results of the analysis and pinpoints which of the significant elements are the most prominent within that township. Accompanying this is a consideration of what the prominence of these elements in particular might denote, and of what might be reflected in the patterns observable in the data. Evidence of the township's

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[54] Burns uses a single column chart for her semantic classification analysis in Chapter Six (2015, 115); a further three are employed in her element analysis in Chapter Eight (2015, 174-175).

topography and geology, and aspects of its history, are included within this discussion where relevant.

## 3.7 Conclusion

This chapter has presented the methodologies developed and employed in producing both the onomastic and cartographical resources which underpin the research, and the three main outcomes of this thesis: the survey, glossary, and quantitative analysis. These three main outcomes will be presented within the next three chapters of the work, followed by a concluding chapter, wherein a summary and discussion of the key findings of this work is contained.

# Chapter Four – Field-Name Survey

## 4.1 Introduction

Field-names are from *TA-Cros* and categorised here according to their townships: Borrowdale; Keswick; Over Derwent; St. John's, Castlerigg, and Wythburn; and Underskiddaw.

Names are categorised first according to township, and then alphabetically. Each field-name is succeeded, first, by parentheses containing brief interpretative information or a cross-reference to another entry, and second by information relating to the topography or geography of the piece of land if relevant for interpretation. Bold typeface within the parentheses indicates elements which are included in the glossary accompanying this survey; further information about these elements can be found there. Where it has been possible to identify a *TA-Cros* field-name with an earlier attestation recorded in *PNCu*, the earlier form is given in italics preceding the year of attestation within parentheses, with the relevant *PNCu* citation at the end of the survey entry. Where it is reasonably certain that an element constitutes a personal name (first name or surname), or an existing place-name, this is indicated by the inclusion of 'pers.n.' or 'place-name' within the parentheses, and information relating to the personal name in question is given in 5.3 under the form by which it appears in the field-name. Where an alternative interpretation is possible, the element is given in bold and lowercase (e.g. **birkett**, **john**) and is discussed within the glossary (5.2). Where an entry contains both a name and description (e.g. the format '*name* & *description*' or *description, name* + *description*') (see 3.4.1.3), elements will be given for the name and the description will indicated by 'description' given in lowercase within the parentheses. Likewise, where a field-name contains a multiple (e.g. Fifteen Acres) this is indicated by a lowercase 'multiple' within the parentheses.

Name forms are given as they appear in *TA-Cros*; misspellings, atypical uses of upper and lower case, spacing, and use of symbols (notably '+') are all retained.

## 4.2 Borrowdale

Acre (**acre**); Alder Style (**alder**, **style**); Allent (perhaps **allan**) (cf. *-t* in Allent Head, Borrant Close); Allent Head (perhaps **allan**, **head**) (cf. *-t* in Allent, Borrant Close); Allison Grassers x2 (pers.n., **grass**) (see High Grass); Annice Busks (**annice**, **busk**) and Annice Busks Bottom (**bottom**), perhaps referring anise crops (cf. Cavill 2018, 9); Ariel (**ariel**); Ashes x2 (**ash**); Ashness (place-name), next to Ashness Farm, and Ashness Fell (place-name) is nearby.

Back field (**back**); Back O. Beck (**back**, **beck**), long, thin strip of land between the River Derwent and the steep fellside below Low Bank Crags; Back O'Barn (**back**, **barn**), behind farm buildings at Seathwaite; Bank (**bank**); Bank Top x2 (**bank**, **top**), contiguous at the top of Castle Bank and Lingy Bank; Bell Craggs (**bell**, **crag**); Birk Close (**birk**, **close**), wooded; Birk How (**birk**, **how**) and Birkrigg x2 (**rigg**), all contiguous, together with Low Birkrigg (**low**) (Birk How may be *Birkhow* (1695) (*PNCu* 353)); Bitt x2 (**bitt**); Blackmoor Close (**black**, **moor**), near an area called Blackmoss Pot; Blea Berry holm (**bleaberry**, **holm**); Bog End (**bog**, **end**); Boggs (**bog**); Boother Ing (**boother**, **ing**); Borrant Close (possibly **borrans**, **close**) (cf. *-t* ending in Allent, Allent Head); Bousher Ing (**bousher**, **ing**); Bowder Gate head (place-name, **head**), contiguous with Bowther Gate Meadow (**meadow**), Bowthergate head, Guest Bowther Gate (pers.n.), and Norman Bowther Gate (**norman**), and borders a stream called Bowdergate Gill; Bowder Ing End (**bowder**, **ing**, **end**); Bowderhow (**bowder**, **how**); Bowderstone House (place-name, **house**), borders Bowderstone Intack (**intack**), where the Bowder Stone, a large rock with a ladder to the top of it, sits, a crag called Bowder Crag sits on the fellside above the Bowder Stone; Bowthergate head (see Bowder Gate head); Bracked Platt (**bracked**, **platt**); Brackeny Dale (**bracken**, **dale**); Brackeny how x2 (**bracken**, **how**), these sit either side of a field named Sandbeds; Brant Brow x2 (**brant**, **brow**), contiguous; Bridgehows Wood (**bridge**, **how**, **wood**), contiguous with Far Bridge End (**far**, **end**) and Near Bridge End (**near**); Brindfell covers Brund Fell; Broad Dale (**broad**, **dale**); Broad Ing (**broad**, **ing**); Broad Mine (**broad**, **mine**); Brow (**brow**); Bulling Dale (**bull**, **ing**, **dale**); Burthwaite Close (place-name, **close**) and Burthwaite Green (**green**) are contiguous, Low Burthwaite is nearby (**low**), as are Burthwaite head (**head**), High Burthwaite (**high**), High Burthwaite head, Long Burthwaite head, and Square Burthwaite head (**square**), which are contiguous, are likely to be named after a lost place-name, Burthwaite (*Burtherthwait, Burthwayt* (1211) (*PNCu* 349)), preserved now in the place-name Burthwaite Bridge; Busks (**busk**); Butt Dale (**butt**, **dale**); Butts and Little Butts (**little**, **butt**), contiguous.

Caffell Rigg (place-name, **rigg**), Caffell Rigg Bottom (**bottom**), Caffell Rigg Head (**head**), Far Caffell how (**far**, **how**), Grange Fell + Caffell Fell (place-name, **fell**), and Near caffell how

(**near**), all contiguous; Calf Close x 4 (**calf, close**), none are close together; Calf how Wood (**calf, how, wood**); Castle (**castle**) and Castle Bank x2 (**bank**), all contiguous, the former contains the fell called Castle Crag on which are the remains of an Iron Age hillfort; Catty Side (**colt, side**), lies between Colt Park (**park**) and Colty Side and is likely to be a misspelling of the latter; Chapel field x 2 (**chapel, field**), and Chapel Yard (**yard**), contiguous and surround St Andrew's Church in Stonethwaite; Charley field (**charley, field**), a cluster of *pers.n.* fields is one field distant: Harry Dalt, Tom Dalt x2; Church Stead (**church, stead**), near to Chapel field etc. (above); Close head (**close, head**); Colt Park and Colty Side (see Catty Side); Coomb x 3 (**coomb**), two are contiguous and border Coomb Craggs (**crag**), Coomb field (**field**), Coomb Stang (**stang**), and High Coomb (**high**), while the other is close by, to the north side of High Lodore; Coomb Fell (place-name, **fell**); Coppice x3 (**coppice**); Corn Close x2 (**corn, close**), not close together; Corn Stangs (**corn, stang**); Cornhow (**corn, how**); Cow Pasture x2 (**cow, pasture**), contiguous; Cowhouse Ing (**cowhouse, ing**); Craggem Green (**crag, ham** perhaps, **green**); Craggs (**crag**), contains Grange Crags; Craggy How (**crag, how**), flat land with no craggy features; Croft x6 (**croft**); Crook Ing (**crook, ing**), borders a crook-shaped bend in the River Derwent; Crook Meadow (**crook, meadow**); Cummackett (place-name) borders Cummacatta Wood.

Dalt x6 (**dalt**), three of these appear near to or amongst clusters of other *dalt* fields; Dalt Brow (**dalt, brow**), contiguous with Dalt, Harry Dalt (pers.n.), High Dalt (**high**), Little Dalt (**little**), and Low Dalt (**low**), with another Dalt nearby; Dalt Close x2 (**dalt, close**), close together bordering Dalt Wood (**wood**); Deighting Hill (**deighting, hill**), flat piece of land at the foot of a steep slope; Delph Close x2 (**delph, close**), contiguous, occupying the narrow stretch of valley floor between Ether Knott and Reecastle Crag; Dub holm (**dub, holm**).

Ellar Side x2 (**ellar, side**), contiguous; Ellars x2 (**ellar**), one is contiguous with Ellars Wood, and another is close by, all are wooded and surround a farm called Ellars (these might be related to *Ellers or Ellersfielde* (1578), *Ellars in Borradaill* (1703) (*PNCu* 353)); Embleside (place-name, **side**), occupies the steep fellside bordering Emblesteads Gill and the field named South Emblestead; Even How x2 (**even, how**), contiguous, the southernmost one bordering Evenhow Bottom (**bottom**); Evenhead (**even, head**).

Far Bridge End (see Bridgehows Wood); Far Caffell how (see Caffell Rigg); Far Grandy field (**far, grandy, field**) and Near Grandy Field (**near**), contiguous; Far Highfield (see High field); Far How (**how**); Far Longthwaite (**far, long, thwaite**); Far Stubbs (**far, stubb/stubbing**), Near Stubbs (**near**), and Stubbs head (**head**), all contiguous; Featheraway (**feather, way**) and Great Featheraway (**great**), adjacent across a road, and contiguous with Tetherway x2 (this cluster of

rhyming names is perhaps the result of a pun) (see Tetherway); Field End (**field**, **end**); Field house (**field**, **house**) (this is *Field Ho* (1762) (*PNCu* 353)); Field How (**field**, **how**); Field Side (**field**, **side**); Fold (**fold**); Fold Foot (**fold**, **foot**); Force Hale (**force**, **hale**); Freeth (**frith**); Frith Wood x2 (**wood**).

Gale (**gale**), the topography renders *gale* likely to refer to bog myrtle rather than a ravine; Gamble Ing (**gamble**, **ing**), field of crooked shape resembling an animal's hock; Grange (place-name), occupies a piece of riverside land in Grange village; Grange Fell + Caffell Fell (see Caffell Rigg); Grange Waste Land x2 (**wasteland**), one is a small island in the River Derwent between Grange village and Grange Craggs and the other occupies the shoreline to the east of this island; Grassing (**grass**); Grassings (**grass**); Great Bank (**great**, **bank**); Great Brow (**great**, **brow**); Great Dalt (**great**, **dalt**); Great Featheraway (see Featheraway); Great Field x2 (**great**, **field**); Great field (**great**, **field**); Great Lonning (**great**, **lonning**); Great Meadow (**great**, **meadow**); Great Parrock (**great**, **parrock**); Great Risp (**great**, **risp**)**;** Great Wythes (**great**, **wyth**) and Little Wythes (**little**), contiguous; Green x7 (**green**); Green Gill Dalt (**green**, **gill**, **dalt**), lies between Grains Gill and Greenhow Knott; Green How x2 (**green**, **how**), contiguous; Guest Bowther Gate (see Bowder Gate head); Guildes Bank (**guildes**, **bank**).

Hack Lands x2 (**hack**, **lands**), contiguous and form a hook of land bordering a watercourse; Halesike x2 (**hale**, **sike**), contiguous and border Halesike dales (**dale**) and Halesike Stangs (**stang**) as well as Holesike (which may be a misspelling); Hanging Bitt (**hanging**, **bitt**); Hard dale x2 (**hard**, **dale**), close together, the northernmost one borders High hard Dale (**high**) and Low hard Dale (**low**), which are contiguous; Hard End (**hard**, **end**); Hards (**hard**); Harry Dalt x2 (see Dalt); Harry Strands (see Strands); High Bank x3 (**high**, **bank**); High Bank Green (**high**, **bank**, **green**); High Broad dale (**high**, **broad**, **dale**) and Low Broad dale (**low**), contiguous; High Broad Hollings (**high**, **broad**, **hollin**), contiguous with Middle Broad Hollings (**middle**) and Low Broad Hollings (**low**); High Bront Tongue (**high**, **brant**, **tongue**) and Low Brunt Tongue (**low**), contiguous at the bottom of a steep fellside; High Burthwaite and High Burthwaite head (see Burthwaite Close); High Close x3 (**high**, **close**); High Coomb (see Coomb); High Cow Park (**high**, **cow**, **park**) and Low Cow Park (**low**), contiguous; High Dalt x3 (see Dalt); High field x 4 (**high**, **field**), one is contiguous with Far Highfield (**far**); High Field (**high**, **field**); High Grass x3 (**high**, **grass**), one is contiguous with Low Grass (**low**), Low Grass Bottom (**bottom**), Tom Grass (**tom**), and Allison Grassers x2 (see Allison Grassers), the other two fields named High Grass are on the opposite fellside to this cluster of *grass* fields; High Hard Ing (**high**, **hard**, **ing**), contiguous with Low Hard Ing (**low**); High Hoghouse field (**high**, **hoghouse**, **field**), contiguous with Middle Hoghouse field (**middle**) and Low Hoghouse field (**low**); High Low Door (see Low Door); High Moss (see Moss); High New Park (New Park); High Parrock (**high**, **parrock**); High Quarter (see

Quarter); High Side Dalt (**high**, **side**, **dalt**)**;** High Strands (see Strands); High Style (**high**, **style**); High Wam Close (**high**, **wam**, **close**) and Low Wam Close (**low**), contiguous and border Stonethwaite Beck, along with Wamey Stones (see Wamey Stones); High West Garth (see West Garth); Highfield x3 (**high**, **field**), one is contiguous with Lowfield (**low**) and Low Field; Highhows (**high**, **how**) (this might be *Hehowse* (1542) (*PNCu* 354)); Hind New Park (see New Park); Hoghouse Close x2 (**hoghouse**, **close**); Hoghouse field (**hoghouse**, **field**); Holesike (**hale**, **sike**) (see Halesike); Holland (**holland**); Hollin Garth (**hollin**, **garth**); Hollin Haw (**hollin**, **how**), contiguous with Howside, Howside Plantation, and White Scree how (see White Scree how), which all lie at the foot of a hillside, *haw* is likely to be a corruption or variant of **how** (see *LDPN,* 403); Hollins (**hollin**) and Hollins Rood (**rood**), contiguous; Hollins Dalt (**hollin**, **dalt**); Hollows of Garth (place-name, **garth**), at Hollows Farm; Holm x9 (**holm**), three are contiguous along with Holm field (**field**), a further three are contiguous, along with Blea Berry holm (see Blea Berry holm), Holm Cragg x2 (**holm**, **crag**) and Holm Cragg Wood (**wood**), the final three are contiguous with Little Holm (**little**), Little Holms, and Low Holms (**low**), whilst Holm head Close (**head**, **close**) and Well Holm x2 (**well**, **holm**), contiguous on the opposite bank of a stream called The Crook; Horse Close x2 (**horse**, **close**); House + Ellars (description, **ellar**)**;** House Close (**house**, **close**); House field (**house**, **field**); How x3 (**how**); How Brow (**how**, **brow**); Hows Close (**how**, **close**); Howside (**how**, **side**) and Howside Plantation (**plantation**), contiguous.

Ing Style (**ing**, **style**); Ings (**ing**); Intack x3 (**intack**); Intack Wood (**wood**); Isthmus Intack (**isthmus**, **intack**), borders the River Derwent and encompasses the area called Eelstep Brow (see Isthmus bottom, Keswick).

John Close x3 (pers.n., **close**); Johny Dale Bank (pers.n., **dale**, **bank**); Jopsons Bank (pers.n., **bank**); Joss Harry Intack (pers.n., pers.n., **intack**).

Kid Park and Kid Park + Intack (see Park); Kiln how (**kiln**, **how**) (this might be *Killhowe* (1656) (*PNCu* 354)); Kilnbask (**kiln**, **bask**); Kilts (**kilt**); Knott x3 (**knott**), two are contiguous and next to Low Knot (**low**), all are below an area of fell top called Knotts.

Lamb Close x2 (**lamb**, **close**); Lancaster Dalt (pers.n., **dalt**); Lancaster Mire (pers.n., **mire**); Langstrath Fell (place-name, **fell**), fell land bordering an area of valley floor called Langstrath in which Langstrath Beck flows (see Longstrorth); Lathergreen (**lather**, **green**); Lawsons Copy (pers.n., **copy**); Leathes x4 (**laithe**) and Leathes head (**head**), contiguous (these may be related to *Leades* (1600) (*PNCu* 353)); Leyfield x2 (**ley**, **field**); Lingy Bank (**ling**, **bank**); Little Bank x2 (**little**, **bank**), both appear in clusters with other *bank* fields, one is contiguous with Little Bank Wood (**wood**); Little Brow (**little**, **brow**); Little Butts (see Butts)**;** Little Close x3 (**little**, **close**); Little Dalt

(see Dalt Brow); Little field x3 (**little, field**); Little Halm (**little, halm**), the field borders the River Derwent; Little Holm and Little Holms (see Holm); Little How (**little, how**); Little Park (see Park); Little Stangs (see Stangs); Little Wythes (see Great Wythes); Long Band (**long, band**); Long Birks (**long, birk**); Long Close x2 (**long, close**); Long field (**long, field**); Long How (**low, how**); Long Intack x2 (**long, intack**); Long Park (**long, park**); Long Thwaite (**long, thwaite**); Longstrorth (place-name), borders the area called Langstrath and Langstrath Beck (see Langstrath Fell), *strorth* is a misspelling; Longthwaite x2 (**long, thwaite**, place-name), one is in the north of the township and is contiguous with Far Longthwaite (**far**) and Long Thwaite, the other comprises Longthwaite village (and so is named from this) and is contiguous with Longthwaite Bank (place-name, **bank**), while Longthwaite Field (**field**) and Longthwaite field are nearby but closer to Rosthwaite village than Longthwaite; Low Bank x2 (**low, bank**), one is near Low Bank Green (**green**); Low Birkrigg (see Birk How); Low Broad dale (see High Broad dale); Low Broad Hollings (see High Broad Hollings); Low Brunt Tongue (see High Bront Tongue); Low Burthwaite (see Burthwaite Close); Low Close x5 (**low, close**); Low Cow Park (see High Cow Park); Low Dalt (see Dalt Brow); Low Door (place-name) is north of Lodore Falls, and High Low Door (**high**) and Low Door Intack (**intack**) are to the south at High Lodore; Low Field (**low, field**); Low field x2 (**low, field**); Low Grass (see High Grass); Low hard dale (see Hard dale); Low Hard Ing (see High Hard Ing); Low Hoghouse field (see High Hoghouse field); Low Holms (see Holm); Low Hows (**low, how**); Low Intack (**low, intack**); Low Knot (see Knott); Low New Park (see New Park); Low Park (**low, park**); Low Park Wood (see Park); Low Thwaites (**low, thwaite**); Low Wad hole (see Wadhole Close); Low Wam Close (see High Wam Close); Low West Garth (see West Garth); Lowfield x3 (**low, field**).

Manesty (place-name), at Manesty hamlet; Meadow x5 (**meadow**)**;** Mean Bank (**mean, bank**) and Meem Bank (likely to be a misspelling of Mean Bank), contiguous and border pieces of land that were once common land (they are now enclosed and have *dalt* and *intack* fields (apart from Scott Dale which is likely to be a misspelling (see Scott Dale below)); Mean Bitt (**mean, bitt**); Meem Bank (see Mean Bank); Melbeck Garth (see Millbeck Garth); Miah Dyke (uncertain, **dyke**); Middle Broad Hollings (see High Broad Hollings); Middle field (**middle, field**); Middle Hoghouse field (see High Hoghouse field); Middle Holm (**holm**); Middle How; Middle New Park (see New Park); Milking folds; Mill Closes (**mill, close**) and Milldale (**dale**), opposite across Stonethwaite Beck; Mill Field (**mill, field**), contiguous with Millbeck foot (**beck, foot**); Mill Hill Wood (**mill, hill, wood**); Millbeck foot (see Mill Field); Millbeck Garth (**mill, beck, garth**), borders Melbeck Garth (likely to be a corrupted version of Millbeck Garth), near Old Mill Cottage; Milldale (see

Mill Closes); Mills Field (**mill, field**); Mire Dale (**mire, dale**); Moss x2 (**moss**), one is contiguous with High Moss (**high**); Moss Mire x2 (**moss, mire**), contiguous.

Near Bridge End (see Bridgehows Wood); Near Caffell how (see Caffell Rigg); Near Grandy Field (see Far Grandy field); Near Stubbs (see Far Stubbs); Nether End (**nether, end**) and Nether Ing End (**ing**), contiguous; Nether field x2 (**nether, field**), contiguous; Nether Ing End (see Nether End); Nettly How (**nettle, how**); New Close x4 (**new, close**); New Earth (**new, earth**); New Park x4 (**new, park**), all but one occur as one of seven contiguous fields, along with High New Park (**high**), Hind New Park (**hind**), Middle New Park (**middle**), and Low New Park (**low**); Newfield (**new, field**); Nichol Gate (place-name, **gate**), borders a stream named Nichol Dub (**dub**); Nook (**nook**) (this might be *Newke* (1643) (*PNCu* 354)); Nookem (**nook**, perhaps **ham**); Noon Bank (**noon, bank**); Norman Bowther Gate (see Bowder Gate head).

Oskett x3 (**oskett**), contiguous; Outfield (**out, field**); Over Close (**over, close**) and Over Close Bottom (**bottom**), contiguous.

Parcey Close (**parcey, close**); Park x4 (**park**), one is contiguous with Little Park (**little**), Long Park (**long**), and Parkhead (**head**) (Little Park borders Great Parrock (see below)), the remaining three are contiguous with Kid Park (**kid**), Kid Park + Intack (**intack**), Low Park (**low**), Low Park Wood (**wood**), Park Green (**green**), and Salt Well park (**salt, well**) (a field named Parrock is also contiguous with these (see below)); Park Green (see Park); Parkhead (see Park); Parrock x5 (**parrock**); Peter Close (pers.n., **close**); Pinfold (**pinfold**); Plain (**plain**), sloping fellside; Plantation + Brow (description, **brow**); Plumbtree how (**plumtree, how**); Pudding Stead Bank (**pudding, stead, bank**).

Quarter x4 (**quarter**), two are contiguous, and the other two are also contiguous, with one corner touching that of High Quarter (**high**).

Rake (**rake**); Rash (**rash**); Red Brae x2 (**red, brae**); Ree Castle (place-name), situated atop the fellside called Reecastle Crag; Rigg x5 (**rigg**), three are contiguous, along with Rigg Bottom (**bottom**) and Rigg Side (**side**) (Rigg Side might be *Rigesyde* (1626), *Rigsyde in Borradaille* (1631) (*PNCu* 353)); Riggs (**rigg**); Risp x2 (**risp**) and Great Risp (**great**), contiguous; Rites + Garth (**rites, description**)**;** Riving (**riving**); Robin Bank (**robin, bank**), on the side of Robinbank Crag (**crag**); Rough Close x2 (**rough, close**); Round Parrock (**round, parrock**), circular-shaped field; Rudding (**ridding/rudding**).

Salmon Dub Meadow x2 (**salmon dub, meadow**), border two watercourses; Salt Well park is near Salt Well (see Park); Sand Bed (**sandbed**), borders a watercourse (see Sandbeds);

Sandbeds (**sandbed**), borders a watercourse (see Sand Bed); Sandy Bitt (**sand**, **bitt**); Scale Close (**scale**, **close**) and Scale Close Coppice (**coppice**), contiguous and near to the stream called Scaleclose Gill and its waterfall Scaleclose Force; Scawdale (place-name) and Scawdale Fell (**fell**), contiguous and encompass a large area of fell top and fellside, parts of which are called High Scawdel and Low Scawdel; Score Brow (place-name or **score**, **brow**) and Score Brow Wood, contiguous (these border the area called Scawdale Fell (see Scawdale) and so *score* is probably a corruption of *scaw*); Scott Bank (**scott**, **bank**); Scott Dale (**scott**, **dale**); Scree Brow (**scree**, **brow**); Screes Parrock (**scree**, **parrock**); Scurthwaite x3 (**scar**, **thwaite**), contiguous and occupy an area known locally as Scarthwaite; Seathwaite Fell (place-name, **fell**), encompasses the fell of the same name; Seathwaite Waste Land (place-name, **wasteland**), in Seathwaite village; Seatoller Fell (place-name, **fell**), encompasses the fell of the same name; Seivey Close, (**seivey**, **close**); Shaw Garden (**shaw**, **garden**); Sour Earth x2 (**sour**, **earth**); South Emblestead (**south**, place-name), borders Emblesteads Gill (see Embleside); Spen Gate x2 (**spen**, **gate**), contiguous; Spicey Bitt (**spice**, **bitt**); Square Burthwaite head (see Burthwaite); Staimer field (**staimer**, **field**); Stair x2 (**stair**), contiguous and lie at the foot of an extremely steep, craggy fellside, Heron Crag; Staley Green (**staley**, **green**), bordered by a watercourse on two sides; Stangs (**stang**), contiguous with Corn Stangs and Little Stangs; Stanley How (pers n., **how**); Starret How (**starret**(**t**), **how**) and Starrett How, contiguous; Starthwaite (**star**, **thwaite**); Steel (**style**), contiguous with Style (see Style); Stone How (**stone**, **how**); Stonethwaite Waste Land (place-name, **wasteland**), in Stonethwaite village; Stoney field (**stone**, **field**), near Stoney Holm (**holm**); Stoney Rake (**stone**, **rake**); Strands (**strand**) and Strands End (**end**), contiguous with each other and with Harry Strands (**harry**) and High Strands (**high**); Stranger holm (**stranger**, **holm**); Stubbs head (**stubb/stubbing**, **head**), (see Far Stubbs); Style (**style**) (see Steel); Style Top (**style**, **top**), contiguous with High Style (**high**) and Low Style (**low**), which encompass High Stile Woods and Low Stile Woods respectively.

Tallentire (**tallentire**), long, narrow strip of land bordering Langstrath Beck two fields from the edge of the marked fields (as opposed to named open fell land) at the southern-eastern tip of Borrowdale township; Tarn How (**tarn**, **how**), no tarn is nearby; Tarn Ing x5 (**tarn**, **ing**) and Tarn Inghow (**how**), contiguous and next to the body of water called Watendlath Tarn; Tarn Pat (**tarn**, **pat**), contains a pond called Leathside Dub; Tarn Side Bank (**tarn**, **side**, **bank**), near Watendlath Tarn; Tetherway x2 (**tether**, **way**), contiguous with Featheraway x2; Thorn Dale (**thorn**, **dale**); Thornythwaite (**thorn**, **thwaite**) encompasses Thorneythwaite Farm; Thrang Cragg (**thrang**, **crag**), contiguous with Far Thrang Cragg (**far**) and Thrang Cragg Wood (**wood**); Thwaite Bank (**thwaite**, **bank**); Tom Bitt (**tom**, **bitt**); Tom Dalt x2 (**tom**, **dalt**), nearby; Tom Grass (see

High Grass); Top Intack (**top**, **intack**), at the top of Grange Fell and borders Low Intack and Isthmus Intack; Tram (**tram**); Tup Close x2 (**tup**, **close**); Turner Ings x3 (**turner**, **ing**), contiguous.

Under hill (**underhill**); Under hoghouse Close (**under**, **hoghouse**, **close**); Underwood (**underwood**).

Wadhole Close (**wad**, **hole**, **close**) and Low Wad hole (**low**), contiguous; Wamey Stones x2 (**wam**, **stone**), contiguous and border Stonethwaite Beck, along with High Wam Close (**high**) and Low Wam Close (**low**) (see High Wam Close); Watendlath Tarn (place-name, **tarn**) is near Watendlath village; Watendlath Waste Land (place-name, **wasteland**), in Watendlath village; Watendleth Fell (place-name, **fell**), variant or misspelling of Watendlath Fell which it encompasses; Water Garth + Houses (**water garth**, description), borders Watendlath Tarn; Webster Green (place-name, **green**); Well dale x2 (**well**, **dale**), contiguous; Well Holm x2 (**well**, **holm**), contiguous; Well how (**well**, **how**); West Garth x5 (**west**, **garth**), all contiguous, along with High West Garth (**high**), Low West Garth (**low**), and West Garth Foot (**foot**), and West Garth End (**end**) is nearby; West Garth Foot (see West Garth); West Side x2 (**west**, **side**), contiguous; Wet End x2 (**wet**, **end**), contiguous; Wheat Close x4 (**wheat**, **close**), all contiguous; White Scree how (**white**, **scree**, **how**); Wilson How (**wilson**, **how**); Wood Bank (**wood**, **bank**), a stream called Woodbank Gill runs through here; Wood Hagg x2 (**wood**, **hagg**), close to each other and bordering a wood; Wood Style (**wood**, **style**); Woody Bank (**wood**, **bank**), one of a line of contiguous fields with *bank* fields covering a steep fellside; Wythburn Gates x2 (place-name, **gate**), two contiguous fields bordering the steep fellside which leads to the fells separating Borrowdale from Wythburn; Wythings (**wyth**).

Yearlside (**yearl**, **side**); Yew Dale Bank (**yew**, **dale**, **bank**); Yewdale Close (**yew**, **dale**, **close**), near Yewdel Knott fell.

## 4.3 Keswick

Alder Heads (**alder**, **head**).

Backfield (**back**, **field**); Barn Close (**barn**, **close**); Birkett Croft (**birkett**, **croft**) and Birkett Lands (**land**), contiguous; Birks Nook (**birk**, **nook**); Bleach Green (**bleach**, **green**); Bowed baks (**bought**, **oak**), probably a corruption of Bought Oaks, a SJCW field one field distant (see **bought**) (this, together with Bought Oaks, is probably *Bowdayke* (1602), *Bowtoakes* (1665) (*PNCu* 318)); Brow (**brow**); Brow Ridding (**brow**, **ridding/rudding**).

Cabby Field (**cabby, field**); Castlehead (place-name), Castlehead South Side (**south, side**), Castlehead Wood, and South Castlehead bottom (**bottom**), contiguous and encompass the wood called Castlehead Wood (Castlehead is likely to be related to *Castle-hill* (1784) and *Castlet* (1784) (*PNCu* 303))[55]; Church Road (**church, road**); Cockshot (**cockshot**), Cockshot Wood (**wood**), North Cockshot bottom (**north, bottom**), Middle Cockshot bottom (**middle**), and South Cockshot bottom (**south**), contiguous (Cockshot Wood is *Cockshut-hill* (1770), *wooded hill of Cockshot* (1789) (*PNCu* 303)); Croft (**croft**); Crow Parks (**crow, park**) (this is *Crow Park* (1769) (*PNCu* 303)).

East Crabtree How (**east, crabtree, how**), contiguous with Far Crabtree How (**far**), Middle Crabtree How (**middle**), North Crabtree How (**north**), and West Crabtree How (**west**); East Lordlands (**east, lord, land**), Little Lordlands (**little**), Middle Lordlands (**middle**), and West Lordlands (**west**), contiguous; Eddywood Field (**eddy, wood, field**).

Far Crabtree How (see East Crabtree How); Far Orchard (**far, orchard**); Friar Cragg Wood (place-name, **wood**), encompasses Friar's Cragg (this is related to *Friar-crag* (1784) (*PNCu* 303)).

Gig House (**gig, house**); Grassing (**grass**); Great body Field (**great, body, field**); Great Heads (**great, head**), Heads Lane (**lane**), Little Heads (**little**), Middle Heads Mine (**middle, mine**), North Heads (**north**), North Heads Mine, South Heads (**south**), and South Heads Mine, contiguous and encompass the area known locally as The Headlands (these are related to *Head Lands Lands* (1734), *Heads Lords Lands, Heads and Lords Lands* (1735), and also *the heads* (1629) (*PNCu* 303)); Great Hills (**great, hill**), borders Little Hills (**little**); Greta Side (river name, **side**), borders the River Greta; Ground bud (**ground, bud**).

Heads Lane (see Great Heads); High Brigham (**high**, place-name), Middle Brigham (**middle**), and Low Brigham (**low**), encompass the Brigham area of Keswick; High Field (**high, field**); High Goat (**high, goat**) and Low Goat (**low**), contiguous and border the River Greta; High Meadow (**high, meadow**) and Low Meadow (**low**), contiguous.

Ings Moss (**ing, moss**) (this is most likely the field recorded – erroneously, I believe – as Lugs Moss in *PNCu* 303); Isthmus bottom (**isthmus, bottom**) and Isthmus Wood (**wood**), contiguous and border Isthmus Bay (these fields are probably related to *Estpenese, Espenese* (c. 1220) (*PNCu* 302)).

Lena Field (**lena, field**); Little Croft (**little, croft**); Little Heads (see Great Heads); Little Hills (see Great Hills); Little Lordlands (see East Lordlands); Little Meadow (**little, meadow**);

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[55] Other eighteenth-century variants of the name include: *Castle-head Rocks* (Hutchinson 1774, 132), and *Castlet* (Hutchinson 1794, 154), and *Castle-hill* (Gray 1769, 1094).

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Little Mill Bank (see Mill Bank); Longlands (**long**, **land**), long, narrow field; Low Brigham (see High Brigham); Low Goat (see High Goat); Low Grassing (**low**, **grass**); Low Meadow (see High Meadow); Low Yard (**low**, **yard**).

Meadow x7 (meadow); Middle Brigham (see High Brigham); Middle Cockshot bottom (see Cockshot); Middle Crabtree How (see East Crabtree How); Middle Heads Mine (see Great Heads); Middle Longbirks (**middle**, **long**, **birk**) is contiguous with North Longbirks (**north**) and South Long birks (**south**); Middle Lordlands (see East Lordlands); Mill Bank (**mill**, **bank**), contiguous with Little Mill Bank; Mill Field (**mill**, **field**), borders a field marked 'House Mill Yard +c'.

Near Ings (**near**, **ing**); Near Jackson Land (**near**, pers.n., **land**); Near Orchard (**near**, **orchard**); North Cockshot bottom (see Cockshot); North Crabtree How (see East Crabtree How); North Heads (see Great Heads); North Heads Mine (see Great Heads); North Longbirks (see Middle Longbirks); North Strands Hag and North Strands Hagmoos (see South Strands Hag).

Pinfold (**pinfold**).

Robley Field (**robley**, **field**).

Smithy Close (**smith**, **close**); South Castlehead bottom (see Castlehead); South Cockshot bottom (see Cockshot); South Heads and South Heads Mine (see Great Heads); South Long birks (see Middle Longbirks); South Strands Hag (**south**, **strand**, **hag**), South Strands Hagmoss (**moss**), and Strands Hag Wood (**wood**), along with North Strands Hag (**north**), North Strands Hagmoos (**moss**) (probably a misspelling of Hagmoss) all contiguous fields which lie to the north of Strandshag Bay (these may be related to *Transhag-End* (1789) (*PNCu* 303)).

Tibler Close (**tibler**, **close**); Top Field + Shed (**top**, **field**, description).

Vicars Island + House (**vicar**, **island**, description), comprises the island which is now Derwent Isle but was once known as Vicar's Island.

Watson Park bottom (pers.n., **park**, **bottom**) and Watson Park Wood (**wood**), joined at a corner and are close to Watson's Park; West Crabtree How (see East Crabtree How); West Lordlands (see East Lordlands); Williamson Close (pers.n., **close**); Wood Top (**wood**, **top**), contiguous with a field marked 'Wood'; Wythes (**wyth**).

## 4.4 Over Derwent

Acorn Bottom (**acorn**, **bottom**); Acre x2 (**acre**), one is contiguous with Deck Acre (**deck**), one to Coat Acre (**coat**); Acre Bottom (**acre**, **bottom**); Acres x3 (**acre**); Acres Sandbed (see Sandbed); All Ing (**all**, **ing**); Allen (**allan**).

Back Close (**back**, **close**), contiguous with High Back Close (**high**, **back**) and Low Back Close (**low**); Back Howe x3 (**back**, **how(e)**), two are contiguous on the edge of a hill and border a field called Howe (see Howe), the third is on the hill named Braithwaite How (see How); Back Ley (**back**, **ley(s)**), lies to the rear of Braithwaite Lodge and Back Howe x2; Backfield (**back**, **field**), lies to the rear of a field marked 'Houses + Garden'; Backhouse Garth (**back**, **house**, **garth**), lies to the rear of a house; Bank x3 (**bank**), two are contiguous on a hillside sloping into Derwentwater, the other is on sloping land at Portinscale; Bank Close x3 (**bank**, **close**), two are contiguous along with a field called Calf Close, the other borders Corn Close; Bark Riggs (**bark**, **rigg**); Barley Field (**barley**, **field**); Bawd Hole (place-name), occupies land next to Bawd Hall (early attestations of Bawd Hall contain *hole* (*PNCu* 372)); Beck Close (**beck**, **close**), borders a stream called Stonycroft Gill; Beck Foot Meadow (**beck**, **foot**, **meadow**); Beck Side (**beck**, **side**), borders Newlands Beck; Beck Wall (**beck**, **wall**), occupies a narrow strip of land between Scope Beck and a wall; Beck Wythop (place-name); Beckside x4 (**beck**, **side**), these all border watercourses, one also borders Beckside Croft (**croft**) which is contiguous with Dinahs Croft (pers.n., **croft**), and High Croft (**high**, **croft**) (a Croft, and Finkle Croft lie one field distant) (see Croft); Beckstones (place-name), occupies land at the settlement of Beckstones; Beckstones Meadow (**bakestones**, or place-name, **meadow**), this has five streams running into or alongside it and borders Derwentwater, it lies four fields distant from Beckstones and so may be named from the settlement, or else it may be a place where baking stones were found (see **bakestones**; *LDPN* 22)); Behind Moss (**behind**, **moss**), borders Ullock Moss; Bell Frith (**bell**, **frith**); Bells Bottom (**bell**, **bottom**), next to the chapel at Thornthwaite; Big Parrock (**big(g)**, **parrock**), Bigg Garth (**big(g)**, **garth**); Birch Bark (**birch**, **bark**); Birch Brow (**birch**, **brow**); Birk Ing (**birk**, **ing**) (see Ings Closes); Birk Moss (**birk**, **moss**), in a cluster of twenty other *moss* fields on Braithwaite Moss (see Moss); Birkett Close (**birkett**, **close**); Birkrigg (**birk**, **rigg**), contiguous with High Rigg Close and Low Rigg Close; Birkrigg Bottom (**birk**, **rigg**, **bottom**), contiguous with High Birkrigg; Bitt x7 (**bitt**), all of these are narrow, awkward-shaped pieces of land; Bitts (**bitt**) (this might be *Bitts* (1578) (*PNCu* 374)); Black Dub x3 (**black/blake**, **dub**), two are contiguous; Black Wood (**black/blake**, **wood**); Blackstock Wood (**black/blake**, **stock**, **wood**); Blake How x3 (**black/blake**, **how(e)**), contiguous; Boat House Field (**boathouse**, **field**), part of Derwent Water Marina; Bog x7 (**bog**), six are contiguous, along

with Bogstang (**stang**), and lie next to a dwelling called Bog House, and Bog Croft (**croft**) is one field distant; Bogstang (see Bog); Boon Well (**boon, well**), contiguous with Well Parrock; Bowe Riggs (**bow, rigg**), borders Tom Rigg x3; Bower End (**bower, end**); Bowstrings (**bowstrings**), three-sided field with a short concave north side and long convex sides on the east and west; Bracken Hill (**bracken, hill**); Braithwaite x3 (place-name), all occupy land within Braithwaite village; Braithwaite Bridge Parrock (place-name, **bridge, parrock**), lies to the far side of Newlands Beck Bridge (around half a kilometer to the east of Braithwaite village); Braithwaite Orchard (place-name, **orchard**), lies within Braithwaite village; Braithwaite Orchards (place-name, **orchard**), lies within Braithwaite village; Brakes (**brake**), occupies a fairly flat piece of ground (this might be *Brake* (1578) (*PNCu* 374); Brandlehow Park (place-name), occupies land at Brandelhow Park; Breckon Hill (**breckon, hill**); Breckon Laithe (**breckon, laithe/leath**); Bridge End Field x2 (**bridge, end, field**), either side of a bridge over Newlands Beck, and Bridge End Holme (**bridge, end, holm(e)**) and Bridge Endfield (**bridge, end, field**) are likewise either side over a bridge over Newlands Beck further upstream; Briery field (**briery, field**); Briery Meadow (**briery, meadow**) and Briery Wood (**briery, wood**), contiguous and not situated near Briery field; Broad Acre (**broad, acre**); Broad Dale (**broad, dale**); Broad Ing x2 (**broad, ing**), both are relatively wide fields, one is contiguous with fields called Ing and Rowlands Ing (one of the Broad Ings might be *Broading* (1578) (*PNCu* 374)); Broad mires (**broad, mire**), relatively extensive field containing watercourses; Brow x2 (**brow**), both are located on the brow of a hill; Brown Riggs (**brown, rigg**); Buffett Acre (**buffett, acre**); Bull Briggs x3 (**bull, brigg**), contiguous and border Gull Briggs x2 and Gull Briggs + Hills; Bull Close (**bull, close**); Bulls (**bull**); Butt (**butt**), borders unenclosed fellside; Butts x3 (**butt**), one is bordering unenclosed fellside, the remaining two are contiguous and occupying the corner of land between two forked roads (one may be *the butts* (1578) (*PNCu* 374)).

Cadger How (**cadger, how(e)**), occurs in a cluster of *how* fields covering Braithwaite How; Calf Close x5 (**calf, close**) (see Bank Close), two are contiguous and border Calf Close head (**calf, close, head**); Calf Garth x2 (**calf, garth**), one is contiguous with Hall Garth x3 and Garth Hall which all occupy land at the settlement of Hallgarth; Calf Hole (**calf, hole**); Carr x2 (**carr**); Cascade Dale x2, contiguous and occupy land at Keskadale Farm, likely to be a corruption of Keskadale; Catherine Garth (pers.n., **garth**); Channell (**channell**), roughly triangular field separated from Newlands Beck, the nearest watercourse, by a narrow field; Chapel Flatt (**chapel, flatt**), lies one field distant from Chapel Yard (which contains the chapel at Thornthwaite) and borders a stream called Chapel Beck; Chapel yard (**chapel, yard**), contains a chapel, and Far Chapel Close (**far, chapel, close**) is nearby; Chapel Yard (**chapel, yard**), contains the chapel at Thornthwaite; Clarke Croft (pers.n., **croft**); Clay Dubs (**clay, dub**), two streams run through this field and it borders a

third; Clocker How (**clock**, **how**(e)), occurs in a cluster of *how* fields covering the hill called Hodgson How (see Great How); Close x2 (**close**), one is a triangular piece of land between two forked roads, the other is a narrow piece of land bordering a large expanse of common land; Close Foot (**close**, **foot**), contiguous with Great Close Foot (**great**), Little Close Foot (**little**), and Rough Close Foot (**rough**) (see Rough Close); Closes (**close**); Clover Field (**clover**, **field**); Coat Acre (see Acre) (this might be *Coteacre* (1578) (*PNCu* 374); Cold Field (**cold**, **field**); Coledale (place-name); Colt Close (**colt**, **close**); Common x5 (**common**), one is contiguous with Long Common and Low Common x2 which occupy an area of Braithwaite Moss, the remaining four (one expansive, three far smaller) occupy separate areas of land within the fellside forest of Whinlatter;  Common Allotment (**common**, **allotment**) and Common Field x6 (**common**, **field**), lie in a cluster of *common* fields in Whinlatter forest; Commons (**common**), long, thin piece of land bordering a stream near the settlement of How Farm; Coppice (**coppice**); Corbet Ing (pers.n., **ing**); Corn Bank (**corn**, **bank**), and Corn Bank Bottom (**corn**, **bank**, **bottom**) are contiguous; Corn Close x3 (**corn**, **close**) (see Bank Close), one borders Far Corn Close, another Low Corn Close, the last lies one field distant from the latter; Cow Close x3 (**cow**, **close**), one borders Low Cow Close; Cow Moss x2 (**cow**, **moss**), contiguous in a cluster of *cow* fields (see Birk Moss; Moss); Cowshill (**cow**, **hill**) is on sloping land, and is bordered on one side by three other *hill* fields; Crabb Tree Close (**crabtree**, **close**); Cringle Mire (**cringle**, **mire**); Croft x28 (**croft**), these occur in groups of four, three, eight (along with Long Croft), two, a further two are separated by a narrow field, the remaining nine are the only simplex *croft* fields in their immediate vicinity, one is contiguous with Far Croft (**far**), Near Croft x2 (**near**), and Stag Croft (**stag**), another is contiguous with Finkle Croft (**finkle**) and one field distant from a cluster of *croft* fields (see Beckside Croft), and one is contiguous with Stoney Croft (**stone**); Crook Close (**crook**, **close**); Cross Dale x2 (**cross**, **dale**), contiguous and close to an area called The Vicarage.

Dale Close x5 (**dale**, **close**), these occur in a cluster of other *dale close* fields: Great Dale Close (**great**), Great High Dale Close (**great**, **high**), High Dale Close x2 (**high**), Middle Dale Close (**middle**), and Middle High Dale Close (**middle**, **high**); Dalts x2 (**dalt**), one is contiguous with High Dalts (**high**); Deck Acre (see Acre); Derwent Bay (place-name), encapsulates land at Derwent Bay; Derwent Hill (place-name), encapsulates the summit of Derwent Hill; Dickey Field (pers.n., **field**), occurs in a cluster of *field* fields (see Dickey Parrock); Dickey Parrock (pers.n., **parrock**), one field distant from Dickey Field; Dinahs Croft (see Beckside Croft); Dirty Moss x2 (**dirty**, **moss**), contiguous and in a cluster of *moss* fields (see Birk Moss; Moss); Dobson Thorns (pers.n., **thorn**); Doctor Close (**doctor**, **close**); Doctor Coppice (**doctor**, **coppice**); Dub (**dub**(b)); Duck Parrock (**duck**, **parrock**).

East Brow (**east**, **brow**); Ellam Tree (**ellam**, **tree**); Ellar Field (**ellar**, **field**); Ellar Head (**ellar**, **head**) is contiguous with Ellar Meadow (**meadow**); Ellars Meadow (**ellar**, **meadow**); Emerald Bank (place-name).

Fallow Field (**fallow**, **field**) is contiguous with Fallowfield Wood (**wood**), and Little Fallow Field (**little**); Fanny's Moss (pers.n., **moss**)(see Moss); Far Bitts (**far**, **bitt**), contiguous with Little Bitts (**little**); Far Close x2 (**far**, **close**), one borders Low Farsides; Far Chapel Close (see Chapel Yard); Far Close x2 (**far**, **close**), one is in a cluster of *close* fields; Far Corn Close (**far**, **corn**, **close**) (see Corn Close); Far Croft (see Croft); Far field x2 (**far**, **field**), one is contiguous with Middle field (**middle**) and Long Field (**long**), and five other *field* fields, the other is contiguous with Great Field and Long Field; Far Field x3 (**far**, **field**); Far Highfield (see High field); Far Ings (**far**, **ing**), contiguous with an Ings and is surrounded by *mire* and *moss* fields; Far Intack x3 (**far**, **intack**), two are contiguous with a field named Intack, the third is contiguous with a field named Intack and Near Intack (**near**); Far Jack Field (see Jack Dykes Bottom); Far Kidholme (**far**, **kid**, **holm(e)**), contiguous with Near Kidholme (**near**); Far Ley (**far**, **ley**), contiguous with Near Ley (**near**); Far Meadow x3 (**far**, **meadow**), two are contiguous and border Low Meadow, one is contiguous with Great Meadow; Far Newlands (**far**, **new**, **land**, or perhaps **far**, place-name), contiguous with High Newlands x2 (**high**), Low Newlands (**low**), and Near Newlands (**near**), these fields border Newlands Beck and are contiguous with a field called Headlands; Far Oak Hill (**far**, **oak**, **hill**), contiguous with Middle Oak Hill (**middle**) and Near Oak Hill (**near**); Far Parrock (**far**, **parrock**), contiguous with Middle Parrock (**middle**) and Near Parrock (**near**); Far Pasture x2 (**far**, **pasture**), one is contiguous with Near Pasture (**near**), the other occupies land at the southernmost tip of the township bordering open fellside; Far Pow How (see Pow How); Far Rudding (**far**, **ridding/rudding**), along with Middle Rudding (**middle**) and Near Rudding (**near**) form a thin strip of land between two roads; Farfield x2 (**far**, **field**), one is contiguous with Great Field; Fawcett Field (**fawcett**, **field**); Field (**field**); Field Brow (**field**, **brow**), contiguous with Barley Field and Fisher Field; Field Ends x6 (**field**, **end**), these, along with Field Head (**head**), contiguous and form a long strip of land; Fincle Street (**finkle**, **street**), refers to a small, narrow piece of land bordering part of Finkle Street in Portinscale; Finkle Croft (see Croft); Fisher Field x2 (**fisher**, **field**), one borders Barley Field and Field Brow; Flatt (**flatt**); Flatts (**flatt**); Foe Park (place-name) encompasses the area called Fawe Park; Fore close (**fore**, **close**); Fore Door (**fore**, **door**); Foreshuttle (perhaps **fore**, **shuttle**), or a corruption of *foreshooter* 'piece of land projecting across another' or *forestall* 'land in front of a farm' (*NDEFN,* 150) as the place's topography would fit either, *PNCu* (374) records a 1578 field-name, *Fyshe Shuttle* in the parish which may be an earlier attestation of this field; Frank Close (pers.n., **close**), contiguous with two other *pers.n.* fields: Matty

Meadow and Lancaster Close; Frith x2 (**frith**); Front Close (**front**, **close**), contiguous with Whinney Close x3 (a cluster of three further fields of this name lies three fields distant), and Nether Close (**nether**).

Gaitlands (**gate**, **land**), contiguous with Gate Lands (**gate**, **land**), Great Gate Lands (**great**), and Little Gate Lands (**little**); Gale (**gale**), bordered on two of its four sides by Chapel Beck, the present-day field is wooded and has two parallel tributaries running into it; Gale Close x3 (**gale**, **close**), two are contiguous (along with Style Close), wooded, and border a tributary of Chapel Beck, the third is likewise wooded and borders Bassenthwaite Lake (see Gale); Gale Meadow (**gale**, **meadow**), wooded part of Galemire Bay on the shoreline of Derwentwater; Garbitts How (**garbitt/garbutt**, **how**(e)), contiguous with Garbutts, and Garbutt is one field distant; Garbutt (see Garbitts How); Garbutts (see Garbitts How); Garth Hall (**garth**, **hall**), (no building is shown here on TA map), contiguous with Hall Garth x4 which occupy land at the settlement of Hallgarth; Gate Lands (see Gaitlands); Gill x2 (**gill**), one is contiguous with a field called High Gill and one called Low Gill and borders Newlands Beck, and the other Stonycroft Gill; Gill Bank (place-name), encompasses the settlement of Ghyll Bank; Gill Bottom (**gill**, **bottom**), contiguous with fields called High Gill and Low Gill and is near the settlement of Gill Brow, a second Low Gill is nearby, contiguous with a field called New Low near Low House Farm (see High Gill); Gill Close (**gill**, **close**), borders Newlands Beck; Gill Edge x2 (**gill**, **edge**), contiguous and border Barrow Gill; Go Ing (**go/gow**, **ing**); Goody (**goody**), contiguous with Low Goody (**low**); Goody Fold (**goody**, **fold**); Goody Holm (**goody**, **holm**(e)); Goody Holme (**goody**, **holm**(e)); Goody Parrock (**goody**, **parrock**); Goose lm (**goose**, **holm**(e)); Goose Ing (**goose**, **ing**), contiguous with Near Goose Ing (**near**); Goose Mire (**goose**, **mire**); Gowk Hill (**gowk**, **hill**), contiguous with Gowk Meadow (**meadow**); Grandy Field (**grandy**, **field**), contiguous with Low Grandy Field (**low**) and borders a *pers.n. + field* field, Dickey Field, and perhaps another, Fawcett Field; Grassings (**grass/grassing**); Great Close (**great**, **close**), contiguous with Horse Close Intack and Long Close; Great Close Foot (see Close Foot); Great Croft (**great**, **croft**), borders Clarke Croft; Great Dale (**great**, **dale**); Great Dale Close (see Dale Close); Great Dike (**great**, **dyke/dike**); Great Ellars x4 (**great**, **ellar**), these occur in a cluster with Little Ellars x2 (**little**); Great Field x7 (**great**, **field**), three are contiguous, with another one field distant, another is contiguous with Far field, Great Meadow, and Long Field, and the last is contiguous with Great Field; Great Fisher Field (**great**, **fisher**, **field**), contiguous with Little fisher field (**little**); Great Gate Lands (see Gaitlands); Great Gow (**great**, **go/gow**), contiguous with Little Go (**little**); Great High Dale Close (see Dale Close); Great How (**great**, **how**(e)), contiguous with Clocker How (see Clocker How), Hodgson How (see Hodgson How), How Swang (**swang**), and Little How (see

Little How); Great How Close (**great, how**(e), **close**); Great Ing (**great, ing**), contiguous with Little Ing and Low Ing; Great Ley (**great, ley**), contiguous with Little Ley (**little**); Great Meadow x13 (**great, meadow**); Great Usicar (**great**, place-name), occupies land at the settlement of Uzzicar; Great Worthwaite (**great, wor, thwaite**), contains a watercourse; Green x2 (**green**); Green Garth (**green, garth**); Green Mire (**green, mire**), contiguous with Rough Mire and with Reedness and Anthony Close which both occupy land on lakeside marshland called Redness (see Reedness); Grundy Acre (**grundy, acre**); Guldy parrock (**guldy, parrock**); Gull Briggs x2 (**gull, brigg**); Gull Briggs + Hills (**gull, brigg, hill**); Gussett Wood (**gussett, wood**); Gutherscale (place-name).

Hacken Rudding (**hack, ridding/rudding**), borders Yewthwaite Gill and contains a tributary of the same; Half Acre x2 (**half, acre**); Hall Garth x4 (place-name), all occupy land at the settlement of Hallgarth (see Garth Hall); Hayness (**hay, ness**); Headlands x2 (**head, land**); Hedge Grove (**hedge, grove**); Hen Cragg Intack (**hen, crag, intack**); High (**high**), occupies a fellside and is part of a cluster of other *high* fields; High Back Close (see Back Close); High Back How x2 (**high, back, how**(e)) (see How); High Birkrigg (**high, birk, rigg**), contiguous with Low Rigg Close (see Birkrigg; High Rigg Close); High Bog (**high, bog**), contiguous with Low Bog (**low**); High Close x2 (**high, close**), one is contiguous with High Close Head (**head**) and Little High close (**little**); High Coastway (**high, coast, way**), contiguous with Low Coastway (**low**) and borders Newlands Beck Bridge and Newlands Beck with other watercourses nearby; High Cow Dale (place-name), corruption of High Coledale, occupies land at the settlement of this name; High Croft (**high, croft**), lies on a slope with Beckside Croft and Dinahs Croft bordering it on lower ground (see Beckside Croft; Croft); High Dale Close x2 (see Dale Close); High Dalts (see Dalts); High Ellars (**high, ellars**), almost contiguous with Low Ellars (**low**); High Farsides (**high, far, side**) and Low Farsides (**low, far, side**); High Field x2 (**high, field**), one occurs in a cluster of other *high* fields; High field x4 (**high, field**), two are in clusters of *high* fields, the other two lie either on the lowest part of or at the bottom of fellsides; High Gill x2 (**high, gill**), one is contiguous with fields called Gill and Low Gill and lies on sloping land bordering Newlands Beck (see Gill), the other is contiguous with fields called Low Gill and Gill Bottom which all lie on sloping land bordering Keskdale Beck (the watercourse transects Gill Bottom) (see Gill Bottom); High greatfield (**high, great, field**), contiguous with Low Greatfield (**low**); High Ground (**high, ground**) and High Grounds x4, contiguous and occupy sloping ground in a valley bottom; High hog Close (**high, hog, close**), contiguous with Low Hog Close (**low**) within a cluster of *close* fields; High Holm (**high, holm**(e)) and High holm, contiguous with each other and with two fields called Low holm (**low**); High Ing (**high, ing**); High Inning (see Inning); High Ladstock (see Ladstock); High Lands

(**high, land**), occupies a prominent hillslope; High Ley x4 (**high, ley(s)**), two are contiguous, and another is nearby; High Leys (**high, ley(s)**), contiguous with High Leys Head (**head**) and both occupy relatively low-lying ground; High Long Dale (see Long Dale); High Longfield (see Long field); High Low Close (see Low Close); High Meadow x5 (**high, meadow**), four are clustered around the settlements of How and How Farm with three of them being contiguous with a Low Meadow and the other with two fields called Meadow, the fifth High Meadow is contiguous with a Meadow an one field distant from a Low Meadow; High Moor (**high, moor**), contiguous with High Field and is one field distant from Low Moor (**low**); High Moss x2 (**high, moss**), one is contiguous with eight other *moss* fields, including Moss x2 and Low Moss (**low**); High Nelly Field (**high**, pers.n., **field**), contiguous with Low Nelly Field (**low**); High Newlands x2 (see Far Newlands); High Oaks (see Oaks); High Orchard (**high, orchard**); High Parrock x4 (**high, parrock**), one is on a hillslope bordering common fell land and contiguous with six other *high* fields, another is located within common land on a fell top, another is contiguous with Park Side and is the uppermost part of an area called The Park; High Quarter (**high, quarter**), contiguous with Low Quarter (**low**); High Rigg Close (**high, rigg, close**), on a ridge and contiguous with Low Rigg Close (**low**) (see Birkrigg); High Rough Close x2 (**high, rough, close**), one is in a cluster of *rough close* fields (see Rough Close), and the other is contiguous with Low Rough Close (**low**) and is in a cluster of *close* fields; High Rough Field (**high, rough, field**), contiguous with Low Rough Field (**low**); High Scale Thorn (see Scale Thorn); High Scalp (see Moses Scalp); High Snab x3 (place-name), close to each other, two encompass the settlements of High Snab and Low High Snab; High Stanley field (**high**, pers.n., **field**), contiguous with Low Stanley Field (**low**); High Top Close (**high, top, close**), contiguous with Low Top Close (**low**) and borders a field called High; High Wastes (**high, waste**), contiguous with Low Wastes, another two fields labelled 'Waste' are one field distant; High Wood (**high, wood**), occupies a steep fellside and is a wooded area in the present day; Higher field (see Highfield); Highfield x3 (**high, field**), one is contiguous with Lowfield (**low**) and Low field foot (**foot**), another is contiguous with Higher field (**higher**), and the third contiguous with Lowfield and Little Field (**little**); Hill x3 (**hill**), one is contiguous with Gowk Hill; Hirst Meadow (**hurst, meadow**); Hivinsty (**hivin, sty**), long, narrow, triangular piece of land mainly comprising a lane (this almost certainly is *Hivinge stye* (1578) (*PNCu* 374)); Hodge Park (**hodge, park**); Hodge Parrock (**hodge, parrock**), contiguous with High Parrock and Low Parrock; Hodgson How (pers.n., **how**), occurs in a cluster of *how* fields (Great How); Hodgsons Close (pers.n., **close**); Hog Field (**hog, field**), contiguous with Far Field; Hog House close (**hoghouse, close**); Hoghouse close (**hoghouse, close**); Hoghouse Dale (see Long Dale); Hoghouse Parrock (**hoghouse, parrock**), contiguous with Middle Parrock and Low Parrock;

Hogulls x3 (**hogull**), two are contiguous; Hole (**hole**); Hole Riggs Arable (**hole**, **rigg**, **arable**); Hollings x2 (**hollin**); Holm (**holm(e)**); Holm Ley (**holm(e)**, **ley**); Honey Pot x2 (**honey pot**); Honey Pott x2 (**honey pot**); Horse Close x4 (**horse**, **close**); Horse Close Intack (**horse**, **close**, **intack**), near Hawse End and so it is possible that *horse* here is a corruption of *hawse*; Horse How (**horse**, **how(e)**); Horse Pasture (**horse**, **pasture**); House Close x2 (**house**, **close**); House head (**house**, **head**), next to a field marked 'Houses +c' and one called Underhouse; How x8 (**how(e)**, or place-name), five of these occupy land on Braithwaite How and are in a cluster of *how(e)* fields along with Back Howe (**back**), Cadger How (**cadger**), High Back How x2 (**high**), Howe x3, Low Back How x2 (**low**), and Low Back Howe x2 (see How End), the remaining three fields named How (place-name) occur on a hill called How alongside Great How Close (**great**, **close**), How + Gardens (description), How Close, How Hill x2 (**hill**); How + Gardens (see How); How Close (see How); How End x2 (**how**, **end**), one is one field to the north of the *how(e)* cluster on Braithwaite How (see How), the other lies two fields to the east of the first How End; How Hill x2 (see How) (these may be *Howhill* (1647) (*PNCu* 374)); How Swang (see Great How), in a cluster of *how* fields; Howe x4 (**how(e)**) (see How), three occur on the hill called Braithwaite How, the remaining one borders the two contiguous Back Howe fields (see Back Howe); Hudson Parrock x2 (pers.n., **parrock**); Hugh Acre (pers.n., **acre**); Hurst Butts (**hurst**, **butt**) and Hursts, contiguous.

Ing x2 (**ing**), one lies between Rowlands Ing and Broad Ing, the other appears in a cluster of *ing* fields including Ings x2; Ingfoot (**ing**, **foot**); Ings x2 (see Ing); Ings Closes (**ing**, **close**), borders Newlands beck and is almost contiguous with Birk Ing (**birk**) and Low Ings (**low**); Inning (**inning**), contiguous with High Inning (**high**); Intack x8 (**intack**), three are contiguous with fields called Far Intack, the others are not near any other *intack* fields; Intack Coppice (**intack**, **coppice**).

Jack Dykes Bottom (**jack**, **dyke**, **bottom**), contiguous with Jack Field (**field**), Far Jack Field (**far**), Middle Jack Field (**middle**), and Near Jack Field (**near**); Jenkin Hill (place-name); Johns Lath End (pers.n., **laith**, **end**); Jolson Field (pers.n., **field**).

Kettlemire (pers.n., **mire**), two watercourses run through this field; Kiln Parrock (**kiln**, **parrock**); Kilnmire (**kiln**, **mire**); Kings Wood (place-name), occupies land at the woodland called Kings Wood.

Ladstock x3 (place-name) and Ladstock Wood x2 (**wood**), contiguous, along with High Ladstock (**high**); Laidlows Cottage (pers.n., **cottage**); Lamb Guards (**lamb**, **guard**); Lancaster Close (pers.n., **close**) (see Frank Close); Landing (**landing**), occupies part of the shoreline of Bassenthwaite Lake; Lands x4 (**land**); Lands End (**land**, **end**), borders open fell land at the edge of the township; Lane foot x5 (place-name), contiguous occupying land at Lanefoot Farm;

Lanefoot Garden (**lane**, **foot**, **garden**), lies at the end of a lane; Lathend Meadow (**laith**, **end**, **meadow**), contains two streams and borders Wood End x2; Legg Loss (**leg loss**, or **legg**, **loss**), perhaps a fanciful name alluding to legs sinking into a bog (elements like *dike, hole, mire,* and *moor* in surrounding fields indicate boggy ground); Level Meadow (**level**, **meadow**); Ley x3 (**ley**(**s**)), two of these border fields called High Ley; Ley Close x2 (**ley**(**s**), **close**), one occurs in a cluster of *close* fields; Ley Low Wood (**ley**, **low**, **wood**), contiguous with Wood Moss; Leyfield (**ley**(**s**), **field**); Leys (**ley**(**s**)); Lilly Dub (**lilly**, **dub**), occurs with a cluster of *bog* and *ing* fields; Lingy Acre (**ling**, **acre**); Lispes (**lisp**); Little Bitts (see Far Bitts); Little Braithwaite x3 (place-name), contiguous and occupy land at the settlement of Little Braithwaite; Little Close x3 (**little**, **close**), two are contiguous, the other is contiguous with a Close; Little Close Foot (see Close Foot); Little Dale (**little**, **dale**); Little Ellars x4 (**little**, **ellar**) (see Great Ellars); Little Fallow Field (see Fallow Field); Little Field x4 (**little**, **field**), one is contiguous with Highfield and Lowfield (see Highfield), another is contiguous with Cola Field; Little field (**little**, **field**), not small in size but is contiguous with a larger field called Saw Pitt Field; Little fisher field (see Great Fisher field); Little Gatelands (**little**, **gate**, **land**); Little Go (see Great Gow); Little High close (see High Close); Little Hill (**little**, **hill**), only on very slightly sloping land; Little How x2 (**little**, **how**(**e**)), one lies in the cluster of *how* fields around Hodgson How (see Great How), the other lies on sloping land; Little Ing x3 (**little**, **ing**), in a cluster of *ing* fields (see Great Ing), the other two lie two fields apart in another cluster of *ing* fields; Little Ley (see Great Ley); Little Ley Meadow (**little**, **ley**, **meadow**); Little Meadow x4 (**little**, **meadow**); Little Moss (**little**, **moss**); Little Parrock (**little**, **parrock**), contiguous with Stubble Parrock; Little Stair Ing (**little**, place-name, **ing**), near to the settlement of Stair; Little Town x4 (place-name), these occupy land at the settlement of Little Town; Little Usicar (**little**, place-name), near to the settlement of Uzzicar; Lodge Close (**lodge**, **close**), contiguous with Gale Close; Long Brow (**little**, **brow**), contiguous with Long Green and Long Green Common; Long Close (**long**, **close**), contiguous with Great Close (see Great Close); Long Common (**long**, **common**), long field contiguous with Low Common x2 (**low**); Long Croft (see Croft); Long cross (**long**, **cross**), very long, narrow field; Long Dale x3 (**long**, **dale**), contiguous, along with High Long Dale (**high**) and a field named Hoghouse Dale (**hoghouse**); Long Field x3 (**long**, **field**) (see Great Field); Long field x2, one is in a cluster of other *field* fields, the other is contiguous with High Longfield and Middle Longfield, along with the strip of land composed of Field Ends x6 and Field Head (see Field Ends), the last is in a separate cluster of *field* fields and is contiguous with Far field and Middle field; Long Green (**long**, **green**), contiguous with Long Green Common (**long**, **green**, **common**); Long Intack (**long**, **intack**); Long Lands (**long**, **land**); Long Ley x2 (**long**, **ley**); Long Moss x2 (**long**, **moss**), twice as long as the four Moss fields which border them (see Moss); Long Parrock

x4 (**long**, **parrock**), all four of these are indeed long in shape, and two are contiguous with each other and with Mill Parrock (**mill**) and Nether Parrock (**nether**); Long Pasture (**long**, **pasture**); Long Thwaites (**long**, **thwaite**) is contiguous with Long Thwaites Foot (**foot**), and in a cluster of *thwaite* fields; Longside (**long**, **side**), long, narrow field contiguous with Low Short side (**low**, **short**) and Short side (**short**); Lonny Ends (**lonning**, **end**), situated at the end of a lonning; Low Back Close (see Back Close); Low Back How x2 (see How); Low Back Howe (see How); Low Bog (see High Bog); Low Close x6 (**low**, **close**), two are contiguous, another is contiguous with Low Close Wood (**wood**) and High Low Close (**high**), another is in a separate cluster of *close* fields, another is contiguous with Far Close within a cluster of *close* fields, the last is contiguous with Low Pasture (**pasture**); Low Coastway (see High Coastway); Low Common x2 (see Long Common); Low Corn Close (**low**, **corn**, **close**) (see Corn Close); Low Cow Close (**low**, **cow**, **close**) (see Cow Close); Low Ellars (see High Ellars); Low Farsides (see Far Close; High Farsides); Low field foot (see Highfield); Low Gill x2 (**low**, **gill**) (see High Gill); Low Gill Field (**low**, **gill**, **field**); Low Goody (see Goody); Low Grandy Field (see Grandy Field); Low Greatfield (see High greatfield); Low Ground (**low**, **ground**); Low High (**low**, **high**), contiguous with High; Low Hog Close (see High hog Close); Low holm (see High Holm); Low House (place-name) (see New Low); Low Ing (**low**, **ing**) (see Great Ing); Low Ings (see Ings Closes); Low Lands (**low**, **land**); Low Ley x2 (**low**, **ley**), one is contiguous with High Ley; Low Meadow x6 (**low**, **meadow**); Low Moor (see High Moor); Low Moss (see High Moss), in a cluster of *moss* fields; Low Nelly Field (see High Nelly Field); Low Newlands (see Far Newlands); Low Oaks (see Oaks); Low Parrock x3 (**low**, **parrock**); Low Pasture (see Low Close); Low Quarter (see High Quarter); Low Rigg Close (see Birkrigg, High Birkrigg; High Rigg Close); Low Rood (**low**, **rood**), in a cluster of *low* fields; Low Rough Close x2 (see High Rough Close; Rough Close); Low Rough Field (see High Rough Field); Low Rough Ground (see Rough Ground); Low Sandy Lands (see Sandy Lands); Low Short side (see Longside); Low Slape Stang (**low**, **slape**, **stang**), one field distant from Round Slape Stang (**round**) which is not round in shape (these may be *Slaipestange* (1578) (*PNCu* 374)); Low Snab x2 (place-name), contiguous at the settlement called Low Snab; Low Stanley Field (see High Stanley field); Low Top Close (see High Top Close); Low Wastes (see High Wastes), lies between High Wastes and Low Meadow and is contiguous with Low Strand; Low Yards x2 (**low**, **yard**), contiguous; Lowfield x4 (**low**, **field**) (for two of these, see Highfield); Lowthwaite Brow (**low**, **thwaite**, **brow**).

Malt Tub (**malt tub**); Marks Moss (**mark.**, **moss**), contiguous with the cluster of *moss* fields at Braithwaite Moss (see Birk Moss; Moss); Mary's Meadow (**mary**, **meadow**); Matty Meadow (pers.n., **meadow**); Meadow x15 (**meadow**); Meg Ing (**meg**, **ing**); Middle Close (**middle**, **close**); Middle dale close (see Dale Close); Middle field (see Far field); Middle High Dale Close (see Dale

Close); Middle Jack field (see Jack Dykes Bottom); Middle Longfield (see Long field); Middle Oak hill (see Far Oak Hill); Middle Parrock x2 (**middle, parrock**), (for one, see Far Parrock), the other is contiguous with Low Parrock and Hoghouse Parrock (see Hoghouse Parrock); Middle Pow How (see Pow How); Middle Rough Close (see Rough Close); Middle Rudding (see Far Rudding); Middle Thwaites, and Middle Thwaites head (see Thwaites); Mill Gates (**mill, gate**); Mill How (**mill, how**(**e**)) (this might be *Mylnhowe* (1565), *Millhowe* (1695) (*PNCu* 374)); Mill Ings x3 (**mill, ing**), two are contiguous and the other is nearby; Mill Parrock, contiguous with a building labelled Corn Mill (see Long Parrock); Mill Rails (**mill, rail**); Mires x2 (**mire**); Mornesty Coppice (place-name, **coppice**), comprises Manesty Park and lies three-fields distant from Manesty hamlet (see 4.2:Manesty) (*mornesty* here is a misspelling of *manesty*); Moses Scalp (pers.n., **scalp**), contiguous with High Scalp (**high**), *TA-Cros* shows Moses Mawson as the landowner of this field;  Moss x33 (**moss**), three are contiguous along with Rough Moss at the southern border of Bassenthwaite Lake, nine are in a cluster along with Fanny's Moss, Long Moss x2, and White Moss, another is two fields distant, as is another cluster of *moss* fields on land at the area called Braithwaite Moss, comprising Moss x15, along with Birk Moss, Cow Moss, Dirty Moss x2, Marks Moss, Rough Moss x2, and Wythe Moss (see Birk Moss), another two are in the cluster of *moss* names at Ullock Moss (see Ullock Common Moss), two are contiguous near the settlement of Swinside, the last borders Keskadale Beck and is not near any other *moss* fields; Moss Garth (**moss, garth**), borders the area called Ullock Moss; Moss garth (**moss, garth**), lies just within the area called Ullock Moss; Muckle Hole (**muckle, hole**); Mudge (**mudge**).

Near Croft (see Croft); Near Goose Ing (see Goose Ing); Near High (**near, high**), in a cluster of other *high* fields including High and Low High; Near Intack (see Far Intack); Near Jack Field (see Jack Dykes Bottom); Near Kidholme (see Far Kidholme); Near Ley (see Far Ley); Near Newlands (see Far Newlands); Near Oak Hill (see Far Oak Hill); Near Parrock (see Far Parrock); Near Pasture (**near, pasture**) (see Far Pasture); Near Rough Ground (**near, rough, ground**); Near Rudding (**near, ridding/rudding**); Nether Close (see Front Close); Nether Garth x2 (**nether, garth**), contiguous; Nether Park (**near, park**); Nether Parrock (see Long Parrock); New Close x10 (**new, close**); New Gate Coppice (**new, gate, coppice**); New High (**new, high**), next to New Low (see New Low) and lies on slightly higher ground; New Ing (**new, ing**); New Low (**new, low**) is near Low House and a house called Low House Farm; New Meadow (**new, meadow**); New Providence (**new, providence**); Newlands Field (**new, land, field**); Nook Dale (**nook, dale**).

Oaks x2 (**oak**), one is contiguous with High Oaks (**high**) and Low Oaks (**low**); Offer Bield (place-name), *offer* is a mistranscription or corruption of *otter*, at the bay called Otterbield Bay;

Oversides Close (**over, side, close**), contiguous with Oversides Meadow (**meadow**) and Oversides Wood (**wood**) (these are probably related to *Overside* (1578) (*PNCu* 373)).

Park x4 (**park**), three are contiguous; Park Side (**park, side**), encompasses part of an area known as The Park (this might be *Parkesyd* (1565), *Parkside* (1670) (*PNCu* 374)); Parrock x10 (**parrock**); Peacock (**peacock**); Pear Moss (**pear, moss**); Peat Moss (**peat, moss**); Pickle (**pickle**); Pie Kell (**pickle**); Pingle (**pingle**); Plud (**plud**); Portinscale x2 (place-name), contiguous and occupy land at the settlement of Portinscale; Pouter How x3 (place-name), contiguous and occupy land at the settlement of Powter How, Powterhow How is contiguous with these fields (see Powterhow How); Pow Garth (**pow, garth**); Pow How (**pow, how(e)**), contiguous with Far Pow How (**far**), Middle Pow How (**middle**), and Low Pow How (**low**) (these are probably related to *Poe in Portinskell* (1669), *the Powe* (1673) (*PNCu* 373)); Pow Meadow x2 (**pow, meadow**); Powterhow How (place-name, **how**), covers the hill called Powterhow Wood which borders the settlement of Powter How; Public Peat Moss (**public, peat, moss**); Public Quarry x2 (**public, quarry**).

Quakers Land (**quaker, land**).

Raine End (**raine, end**), contiguous with Raine End Coppice (**coppice**); Raise Lands x3 (**raise, land**), two are contiguous and one is nearby (one or more may be *Raselandes* (1578) (*PNCu* 374)); Randle Field (**randle, field**); Ratcliff Intack (pers.n., **intack**); Raven Wall x2 (**raven, wall**); Richardby x2 (pers.n., **by**); Robin Field (**robin, field**); Robinsons Close (pers.n., **close**); Robs Ridding (pers.n., **ridding/rudding**); Rood Park (**rood, park**); Roots (**root**); Rose Trees (**rose, tree**) (this is probably *Rosetrees* (1578) (*PNCu* 373)); Rough Close x3 (**rough, close**), contiguous with High Rough Close (**high**), Low Rough Close (**low**), Middle Rough Close (**middle**), and Rough Close Foot (see Close Foot); Rough Close Foot (see Close Foot); Rough Field (**rough, field**); Rough Ground x5 (**rough, ground**), three are contiguous along with Low Rough Ground (**low**), one is contiguous with Rough Mire and Rough Mire Bitt; Rough Mire (**rough, mire**) and Rough Mire Bitt (**bitt**), contiguous and lie on an area known as Rough Mire which borders an area known as Green Mire (see Green Mire); Rough Moss x3 (**rough, moss**), two are contiguous and within the cluster of *moss* fields at Braithwaite Moss (see Birk Moss; Moss), the other borders Bassenthwaite Lake and is contiguous with three fields named Moss; Round Slape Stang (see Low Slape Stang); Rowlands Ing (pers.n., **ing**), it is possible that *rowland* is **row** and **land**, surrounding fields contain *land* and *rough* elements which support this, but *Rowland* is listed twice as a pers.n. within *TA-Cros* and the inflexional *-s* makes this interpretation more likely; Rudding x2 (**ridding/rudding**) and Rudding Head (**head**), all contiguous; Ruddings x2 (**ridding/rudding**); Rye Rudding (**rye, ridding/rudding**).

Sadler field (**field**), perhaps referring to saddling horses; Sandbed x2 (**sandbed**), one is contiguous with Acres Sandbed (**acre**) and borders the River Derwent, the other borders Keskadale Beck; Sandy field (**sand, field**); Sandy Lands x2 (**sand, land**), these and Low Sandy Lands (**low**) are contiguous; Sandy Meadow (**sand, meadow**); Saw Pitt Field (**sawpit, field**); Scale How (**scale, how**), borders Mill How; Scale Platts (**scale, platt**); Scale Thorn (**scale, thorn**), borders Scale Thorn Meadow (**meadow**) to the north and High Scale Thorn (**high**) to the south; Scalegill x4 (place-name), three are contiguous and the other is nearby, all occupy land at the settlement of Skelgill; Seat Park (**seat, park**), borders Seats (**seat**); Seivey Close x3 (**seivey, close**), contiguous; Seven Roods (**seven, rood**); Shade Close (**shade, close**); Shade field (**shade, field**), contiguous with many *moss* and *bog* fields and with Honey Pot x2 and Honey Pott near Braithwaite Moss; Short side (see Longside); Silver Hill (place-name), occupies land at a settlement of the same name; Slacks Field (**slack, field**); Sleethouse Plantation (**sleet, house, plantation**); Smelt Mill Parrock (**smelt mill**, parrock), mills were present at the nearby settlement of Stair; Smiths Field (**smith, field**); Sour Mire x2 (**sour, mire**), one field distant from each other and each has a stream running through it; South Riggs (**south, rigg**); Spring Bank x2 (**spring, bank**); Stag Croft (see Croft); Stair x3 (place-name), all occupy land at the settlement of Stair; Stair Garden (place-name, **garden**); Stangs (**stang**); Starling Cragg (**starling, crag**); Stoddart Close (pers.n., **close**); Stone style Meadow (**stone, style, meadow**); Stonethwaite (**stone, thwaite**); Stoney Croft (see Croft), occupies land at the settlement of Stoneycroft; Stotch Hole (**stotch, hole**), borders Chapel Beck; Stubbings (**stubb/stubbing**); Stubble Parrock (**stubble, parrock**); Style Close (**style, close**), contiguous with Gale Close x2 and all three occupy wooded land in the present day; Swan (**swan**), is swan-shaped; Swinside x3 (place-name), one encompasses Swinside fell, the other two occupy land at the settlement of Swinside, and Swinside Wood (place-name, **wood**) lies nearby on the opposite side of Ullock Moss, next to a field named Hog Field; Syke Lands (**sike, land**).

Thick Riggs (**thick, rigg**); Thorn (**thorn**); Thornthwaite x5 (place-name); Thornthwaite Wood x2 (place-name, **wood**); Three Acres (**three, acre**), indicative of the size of the plot of land; Three Darrock (**three, darrock**); Thrush Wood (**thrush, wood**); Thwaite Butts (**thwaite, butt**), near Thwaites Hill (**hill**); Thwaite Close (**thwaite, close**); Thwaite Hill (**thwaite, hill**); Thwaites x5 (**thwaite**), two are contiguous with each other, and the other three are contiguous, along with Long Thwaites (**long**), Long Thwaites Foot (**foot**), Middle Thwaites (**middle**), Middle Thwaites head (**head**), and Thwaites Foot (**foot**); Thwaites Close (**thwaite, close**); Thwaites Foot (see Thwaites); Thwaites Hill (see Thwaite Butts); Tom Rigg x3 (pers.n., **rigg**); Two Acre (**acre**), indicative of the size of the plot of land.

Ullock x3 (place-name), occupy land at Ullock, Above Derwent (*LDPN* 350; *PNCu* 373); Ullock Common Moss (place-name), occupies the area of land now called Ullock Moss near Ullock Above Derwent (see Ullock); Ullock Field (place-name, **field**), lies one field distant from the field called Ullock Common Moss; Under Close x2 (**under**, **close**), contiguous with each other and with Low Close Wood, Low Close, and High Low Close; Under Meadow (**under**, **meadow**); Underhouse x2 (**under**, **house**), both of these border dwelling places; Up and Down (**up and down**), long, rectangular field located lengthways on a hillslope; Upon Dorons (**upon**, **dorons**).

Wallet (**wallet**), encompasses two rectangular pieces of land at right angles to one another, slightly overlapping at a corner, the shape resembles an open book or a case in profile; Water Meadow (**water**, **meadow**), borders Great Meadow (**great**); Weather Lands (**wether**, **land**); Welkin Ing (**welkin**, **ing**); Well gate (**well**, **gate**); Well Ing (**well**, **ing**), contiguous with Well Meadow (**well**, **meadow**); Well Parrock x2 (**well**, **parrock**), not close together, one is contiguous with Boon Well; West Brow (**west**, **brow**); Wet Lands (**wet**, **land**), contiguous with a cluster of *ing* and *moss* fields; Wheat Field (**wheat**, **field**); Whinney Close x8 (**whinney**, **close**), four are contiguous and a further three, lying three fields south, are also contiguous; White Moss (**white**, **moss**), lies in a cluster of twelve other *moss* fields (see Moss); Willymont (**willy**, **mount**); Wilson Garth (pers.n., **garth**); Windy Hills (**windy**, **hill**); Wood End x2 (place-name), almost contiguous with Wood End Brow (place-name, **brow**); Wood Moss (**wood**, **moss**);  Wright field (**wright**, **field**); Wythe Dale (**wyth**, **dale**); Wythe Moss (**wyth**, **moss**), lies in the cluster of *moss* fields at Braithwaite Moss (see Birk Moss; Moss).

Yew field (**yew**, **field**).

# 4.5 St. John's, Castlerigg and Wythburn

Above Dike x2 (**above**, **dike**), contiguous; Above House (**above**, **house**), borders a piece of land labelled, 'Houses Yard and Gardn.' to the south and Under house (**under**) borders this piece of land to the north; Above Stile (**above**, **style**); Above Wood (**above**, **wood**), borders a field labelled 'Wood'; Acre x3 (**acre**); Acre Head (**acre**, **head**); Acres x3 (**acre**), one borders Acres Hill (**hill**); Alice Bank (pers.n., **bank**); Angle (**angle**), narrow, jagged, triangular piece of land which, alongside a field named Croft, occupies land within a turn in a road; Ash Close (**ash**, **close**), contiguous with several *close* fields; Ash Sands (**ash**, **sand**); Ashes x3 (**ash**), two are contiguous; Aspin (**aspin**), borders High Aspin (**high**).

Back Field x3 (**back**, **field**), each of these border a dwelling; Back of Lothwaite (**back**, place-name), borders Lowthwaite Farm; Backside (**back**, **side**), borders a dwelling; Backside Field

(**back**, **side**, **field**), borders a dwelling; Bank x2 (**bank**), one occupies the steep fellside called Bank Crags; Bank Acre (**bank**, **acre**), an area of relatively flat land which is contiguous with other *acre* fields (see Far Acres); Bank Garth (**bank**, **garth**), flat piece of land but lies on the opposite side of a watercourse from a steep hillside; Bank Hill x2 (**bank**, **hill**), lie on the same stretch of hillside six fields apart; Bank Lands (**bank**, **land**), borders a steep fellside and is contiguous with Slack Lands (see Slack Lands); Banks Close (**bank close**), likely to derive from the pers.n. *Bank* or *Banks* as occupies flat land and borders fields with pers. n.s as determiners; Bankside (**bank**, **side**), borders a steep fellside; Barley Field (**barley**, **field**); Beck Dalt (**beck**, **dalt**), two tributaries of St John's Beck run into or alongside this field; Behind House (**behind**, **house**), borders a house; Bell Howe (**bell**, **how**); Bell Intack (**bell**, **intack**); Beneath Gate x2 (**beneath**, **gate**), contiguous and lie at the intersection of two roads; Beneath Syke (**beneath**, **sike**), borders the stream called How Beck; Big Close (**big**, **close**); Birk Howe x2 (**birk**, **how**), one borders Less Birk Howe, the other is near two contiguous fields called High Birk Howe and Low Birk Howe (these may be *Birkhous* (1613), *Birkhowe, Brickhowsyks* (1739) (*PNCu* 318)); Black Dike (**black/blake**, **dike**); Black Steps (**black/blake**, **steps**), borders Pt. Black Steps; Blackthorns (**black/blake**, **thorn**); Boathouse Coppice (**boathouse**, **coppice**), borders the lake called Thirlmere (now a reservoir) labelled Leathes Water on the TA map; Boathouse Field (**boathouse**, **field**), borders the lake called Thirlmere; Bog x2 (**bog**); Bogg (**bog**); Borrens (**borrans**), borders the contiguous fields Far White Barrow x2 and Near White Barrow; Bottom (**bottom**); Bought Oaks (see 4.3:Bowed baks); Bowness Head (pers.n. or **bow**, **ness**, **head**), bow-shaped field which lies just south of the areas High Nest, Low Nest, and Nest Brow and so *nest* may be a corruption of *ness,* while the pers.n. Bowness is recorded multiple times within *TA-Cros* (the field is likely to be *Bowness* (1784), *Bonas* (1787), and is recorded as being named for its shape (see **bow**) (*PNCu* 264)); Breeches Field (**breeches**, **field**), borders open fell land and is conceivably breeches-shaped, the main part of the field is a wide broadly-rectangular shape, two long, narrow triangular-shaped stretches of land at either end of the field lie almost perpendicular to the main part, pointing north and north-east; Bridge End (**bridge**, **end**), borders the bridge called Naddle Bridge; Bridge End Field (**bridge**, **end**, **field**), borders a bridge; Bridge Field (**bridge**, **field**), borders Wanthwaite Bridge; Briery Hill (place-name, **hill**), Briery Hill Field x5 (**field**), and Briery hill Field and Bobbin Mill (description), all contiguous and occupy hillside land at the area called Briery; Briggs (**brigg**), borders the stream called St John's Beck; Broad Close x3 (**broad**, **close**); Broad Leys (**broad**, **ley**); Broad Mire (**broad**, **mire**); Broadstone Low Meadow (**broad**, **stone**, **low**), near the field called Broadstone Meadow (these may be related to *broodstone* (1613), *Broadstone* (1701) (*PNCu* 316)); Brockle Beck (place-name) and Pt. Brockle Beck (description), contiguous fields which border the stream called Brockle

Beck; Broom Close (**broom**, **close**), borders Broom Plantation (**plantation**); Broom Hill (**broom**, **hill**); Broom Plantation (see Broom Close); Brow x2 (**brow**), both are on the brows of hills; Brownbeck Intack (place-name, **intack**), borders a field called Intack and is close to Brownbeck Meadow (**meadow**); Brownbeck Meadow (see Brownbeck Intack); Buck Stub (**buck**, **stubb/stubbing**) (this may be *buckhowe* (1610) (*PNCu* 319)); Bull Copy x3 (**bull**, **coppy**), two are contiguous; Bull Field (**bull**, **field**); Bulthwaite x2 (**bull**, **thwaite**) and Bulthwaite Hills x2 (**hill**), which are contiguous, are all close together and surround seven *stonythwaite* fields in a triangular formation; Bunting Intack (**bunting**, **intack**); Busks Plantation (**busk**, **plantation**), borders a field marked 'Plantation'; Butcher Flatt (**butcher**, **flatt**), contiguous with Low Flatt (**low**), Middle Flatt (**middle**), and Cockburn Flatt (pers.n.), (this last field may be *Cockbains* (1739) (*PNCu* 318)); Butts (**butt**), the shape and location of this field support its interpretation as irregular-shaped remnant of the common field (from ME *butte*); Butts Head (**butt**, **head**); Byersteads x2 (**byer**, **stead**), contiguous.

Calf Close x2 (**calf**, **close**), one is contiguous with Hog Close and Walker's Wife Close; Calf Garth (**calf**, **garth**), contiguous with a field labelled 'Houses Yard & Garth'; Castle Intack (**castle**, **intack**), backs onto Castle Crag on the side of Ullscarf fell (NY3011) (there are two other Castle Crags within the study area), and is one of a cluster of *intack* fields occupying land on the fellside at the south-west tip of SJCW; Castles x2 (**castle**), these lie at opposite ends of a cluster of *castle* fields – Great Castles (**great**), High Castles (**high**), and Madam Castles x2 (**madam**) – which is intersected by a road called Castle Lane which leads to Castlerigg Stone Circle (marked Stone Circle on the OS map) which lies within the field called Druids Temple (see Druids Temple); Caugarth (**cawgarth**), contiguous with Cawell (**cawell**), and both of these now lie at the bottom of Thirlmere; Causeway Croft (**causeway**, **croft**), watercourse begins at the border of this field which lies four fields distant from the settlement of Causeway Foot; Causeway Dales (**causeway**, **dale**), occupies land at the settlement of Dale Bottom, which is two fields distant from the settlement of Causeway Foot; Cautery Field x3 (**cautery**, **field**), contiguous and part of a small cluster of *field* fields; Cawell (see Caugarth); Cawgarth (**cawgarth**); Chapel Close x2 (**chapel**, **close**), one is four fields distant from the chapel that is the referent of Chapel Field, the other is not close to a chapel; Chapel Field (**chapel**, **field**), borders a chapel; Cherry Tree Intack (**cherry**, **tree**, **intack**), contiguous with Under Cherry Tree x2 (**under**); Christy Intack (**christy**, **intack**); Close x3 (**close**), all contiguous, along with Corn Close and Nether Close; Close Hill (**close**, **hill**), contiguous with Far Close Hill (**far**) and Near Close Hill (**near**); Clover Field (**clover**, **field**), contiguous with Field below Garden and Low Field; Cockburn Flatt (see Butcher Flatt); Cookrigg (place-name), occupies land at Cockrigg Crags; Coppice x5 (**coppice**), two of these border open

fell land, another two border Thirlmere reservoir (the fifth is one field distant from one of this latter pair); Corn Close x4 (**corn**, **close**), one is contiguous with Nether Close and Close x3, another is contiguous with Hoghouse Close and Shade Close; Corn Field (**corn**, **field**), occurs in a cluster of *field* fields; Corn Howe (**corn**, **how**), contiguous with Pt. Corn Howe (description), both occupy sloping land; Corn Intack (**corn**, **intack**), in a cluster of *intack* fields at the edge of the township; Cow Close x2 (**cow**, **close**), one is contiguous with Near Cow Close (**near**) and two other *close* fields; Cow Garth (**cow**, **garth**), borders a Grass Garth; Cowell (**cowell**), now at the bottom of Thirlmere reservoir; Cowhouse Ing (**cowhouse**, **ing**), now at the bottom of Thirlmere reservoir; Crag (**crag**), now at the bottom of Thirlmere reservoir; Crag Close (**crag**, **close**), occupies an area of land called Castle Rock; Craggs (**crag**), occupies relatively even ground; Crags (**crag**), on craggy ground; Crake Rood (**crake**, **rood**); Cringlethwaite x2 (**cringle**, **thwaite**); Croak Moss (**crook**, **moss**), lies at the bend of a road and a watercourse (and so **crook** is most likely); Croft x16 (**croft**), one is contiguous with Croft Rane and Randle Croft, another is contiguous with Croft Meadow (**meadow**), three are contiguous with each other, likewise a further two, and another two lie one field apart, the remainder are the only *croft* fields in their immediate vicinity; Croft Howe (**croft**, **how**), borders the craggy fellside of Rake How and lies two fields distant from the settlement of Howgate (see How Gate); Croft Meadow (see Croft); Croft Rane (**croft**, **raine**), contiguous with Croft and Randle Croft (see Randle Croft); Crogley (**crog**, **ley**), borders the watercourse William's Beck; Crook'd Rigg (**crook'd**, **rigg**); Crooks x2 (**crook**), contiguous, along with Nancrooke (see Nancrooke), with a watercourse running between them (these may be *Crooke* (1597) (*PNCu* 318)); Cross x2 (**cross**), contiguous; Crosthwaite Intack (**cross**, **thwaite**, or place-name, or pers.n., **intack**), lies far from any settlement named Crosthwaite, but is contiguous with Tickell Broad Slack and Douthwaite Close which contain either place-names or pers.n.s.

Dale (**dale**); Dale Bottom Field x2 (place-name, **field**), contiguous at the settlement of Dale Bottom; Dale Head Hall (place-name), occupies land at Dalehead Hall; Dalt x3 (**dalt**), one lies alone, the other two are contiguous along with Dalt Race (see Dalt Race), Great Dolt (**great**), and Lower Dolts (**low**) (all are now submerged beneath Thirlmere reservoir); Dalt Race (**dalt**, **race**), contiguous with a field labelled 'Race' and lies in a cluster of *dalt* fields (see Dalt); Darrock (**darrock**); Deer Close (place-name), borders the area called Deerclose Cottage, along with Banks Close and Horse Close; Deer Garth x2 (**deer**, **garth**, or place-name), one is contiguous with Deer Garth Howe (**how**) and Middle Deer Garth (**middle**), and the other lies two fields distant, all are now submerged beneath Thirlmere reservoir, with the exception of part of Deer Garth Howe

which is now Deer Garth How Island[56]; Dog Close x2 (**dog**, **close**), one field apart, bordering the stream called Dob Gill, the fields Hundhowe and Hunter Close are one field distant from the easternmost Dog Close and are contiguous with each other; Doulthwaite Hause (place-name, **hause**), lies one field distant from the stream Dowthwaite Gill; Douthwaite Close (place-name, **close**) (see Crosthwaite Intack); Drain Field (**drain**, **field**), contiguous with two *sand* fields; Druids Temple (place-name), contains Castlerigg Stone Circle (see Castles) and is named from an earlier name for the stone circle (*the druid-temple* (1784), *Druid's Circle* (1794) (*PNCu* 303)).

East Close (**east**, **close**), in a cluster of *close* fields; East Eskin Beck (see Eskin Bech); East Garth +c (**east**, **garth**), borders, to the east, a field labelled 'Garth'; East Grassing (**east**, **grass/grassing**), contiguous with West Grassing (**west**); East Green (see Green); East Low Spring (**east**, **low**, **spring**), contiguous with Keswick Springs &c (see Keswick Springs &c), Middle Low Spring (**middle**), and West Low Spring (**west**); East Peter Close (see North Peter Close); Eskin Bech (**eskin**, **beck**), lies one field west from the contiguous East Eskin Beck (**east**) and West Eskin Beck (**west**), and one field east from the watercourse called Cuddy Beck, Great Eskin (**great**) lies two fields to the south, all are close to the present-day Eskin Street in Keswick (these are almost certainly related to *Eskomebecke* (1604), *Eskinbeck* (1739) (*PNCu* 303)); Ewers (**ewer**), conceivably pitcher-shaped, being generally rectangular with a triangular protrusion in the middle of its northern side, and another triangular protrusion on the westernmost edge of its southern side.

Far Acres (**far**, **acre**), contiguous with Long Acres (**long**) and Near Acres (**near**), and Bank Acre, High Acre, and Seam Acre are one field distant; Far Bank (**far**, **bank**), lies on the steep fellside below the summit of Raven Crag, and is contiguous with Jackson's Bank (see Jackson's Bank) which occupies the area now called Low Bank; Far Brotto (**far**, **brotto**), contiguous with High Brotto (**high**) and Low Brotto (**low**), all lie on sloping land towards the bottom of a steep fellside; Far Close x3 (**far**, **close**), contiguous; Far Close Hill x2 (**far**, **close**, **hill**), one is contiguous with Near Close Hill (**near**) (for the other see Close Hill); Far Crofts Howe (**far**, **croft**, **how**), contiguous with Near Crofts Howe (**near**), and Howe and Great How are also contiguous (see Great How); Far Dry Gill (**far**, **dry**, **gill**), contiguous with Near Dry Gill (**near**), Wet Gill (**wet**) lies one field distant and is intersected by a watercourse; Far Field x3 (**far**, **field**), two of these

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[56] The place-name of Deergarth How Island appears on present-day OS maps but this place-name cannot be the derivation of these field-names as they pre-date the island; however there is evidence of a *Deergarth* place-name being given to the area in question: Deergarth Cascades is recorded on Ford's 1834 map (Old Cumbria Gazetteer (2013) 'Deergarth Cascades'), this is the earliest record I have found of a *Deergarth* name in that locality (https://www.lakesguides.co.uk/html/lgaz/lk15862.htm).

border common fellside, the other borders the watercourse which flowed into Thirlmere; Far Fisher Close (**far**, place-name, **close**), contiguous with Fisher Wood (**wood**) and Near Fisher Close (**near**), these border the areas called Fisher Crag and Fishercrag Plantation on the stretch of fellside bordering Fisher Gill; Far Forest Meadow (see Forest meadow); Far Hodgson's Hill (see Hodgson's Hill); Far Hoghouse Close (**far**, **hoghouse**, **close**), contiguous with Near Hoghouse Close (**near**) and contiguous with a *close* field, a dwelling and another *close* field are one field distant (see Hoghouse Close); Far Hoghouse Field (**far**, **hoghouse**, **field**), contiguous with Near Hoghouse Close (**near**); Far Howe x2 (**far**, **how**), one is contiguous with Near Howe (**near**) (Home Howe is one field distant, and Howe is one field distant again), the other is on sloping ground but not close to any other *how* fields; Far Leys (**far**, **ley**), contiguous with Near Leys (**near**); Far Long Field (**far**, **long**, **field**), long and contiguous with Near Long Field, and these border Thirlmere reservoir; Far Lonsley (**far**, place-name), contiguous with Middle Lonsley (**middle**), and Near Lonsley (**near**), along with Ley Lonstey (**ley**) and Rough Lonstey (**rough**), all of which occupy land at the area known as Lonsties (*lonsley* in the first three names seems to be a corruption or misspelling of *lonstey*) (these are likely to be *Lonsty* (1665), *Loanesty, Lonesty* (1739) (*PNCu* 318)); Far Low Rudding (**far**, **low**, **ridding/rudding**), contiguous with Low Low Rudding; Far Meadow (**far**, **meadow**); Far Oak Howe (**far**, **oak**, **how**), contiguous with Near Oak Howe (**near**); Far Platts (**far**, **platt**), contiguous with Near Platts (**near**); Far Rudding (**far**, **ridding/rudding**), contiguous with Near Rudding (**near**), Rudding, and Rudding Brow (**brow**); Far Ruskell (**far**, **ruskell**), contiguous with Near Ruskell (**near**); Far White Barrow x2 (**far**, **white**, **barrow**), contiguous along with Near White Barrow (**near**) (these may be *Whitbarrey* (1610) (*PNCu* 319)); Far Will Howe (see Well Howe Close); Field (**field**); Field below Garden (**field**, **below**, **garden**), contiguous with Clover Field and Low Field; Field Bottom (**field**, **bottom**), in a cluster of *field* fields; Field Head x2 (**field**, **head**), one is contiguous with Middle field (**middle**), the other is contiguous with New Field (**new**); Fisher Wood (see Far Fisher Close); Fisher's Park (**fisher**, **park**), contiguous with Middle Fisher's Park (**middle**), North Fisher's park (**north**), and South Fisher's Park (**south**), and with a cluster of *park* fields; Flatt x6 (**flatt**), two are contiguous with each other, two are in a cluster of *flatt* fields along with High Flatt x2 (**high**) and Low Flatt (**low**) (one or more of these might be *Flatte* (1590), *the Flatte* (1613) (*PNCu* 318)); Fletcher's Mire (**fletcher**, **mire**), contiguous with Rough Mire; Foal Pidding (**foal**, **pidding**); Fog Close (**fog**, **close**), contiguous with three other *close* fields; Forest meadow (**forest**, **meadow**) and Forest Meadow, contiguous alongside Far Forest Meadow (**far**), a Meadow, and Near Forest Meadow (**near**); Front Field (**front**, **field**), contiguous with Bull Field; Front Meadow (**front**, **meadow**), contiguous with Great Meadow; Froth (**frith**), wooded field.

Gable (**gable**); Gate Ing (**gate**, **ing**), borders open fellside; Gate Lands x2 (**gate**, **land**), contiguous and border open fellside; Grandy Acre (**grandy**, **acre**), contiguous with Acre and Parker Acre; Grass Garth x3 (**grass**, **garth**), one is contiguous with Cow Garth; Grassing x4 (**grass/grassing**), three are contiguous; Grassing Field (**grass/grassing**, **field**), one field distant from Grassing Ings (**ing**), which is contiguous with Mowing Ings; Grave Field (**grave**, **field**), in a cluster of *field* fields; Great Calf Close Field (**great**, **calf**, **close**), contiguous with Litl. Calf Close Meadow (**little**, **meadow**); Great Castles (see Castles); Great Dolt (see Dalt); Great Eskin (see Eskin Bech); Great Field x12 (**great**, **field**), six occur in clusters of other *field* fields, five border common land, one is contiguous with Little Field (**little**); Great Gale (**great**, **gale**), contiguous with High Gale (**high**) and Little Gale (**low**) (these are probably *the gale* (*gaile*) *mosse* (1610) (*PNCu* 319)); Great High Field (**great**, **high**, **field**), contiguous with Little High Field (**little**); Great Hills (**great**, **hill**), on sloping land; Great How (**great**, **how**), occupies the hill called Great How and the area of Greathow Wood, and is contiguous with Far Crofts Howe, Howe which occupies land at the hill called Little How (see Howe), and Near Crofts Howe (see Far Crofts Howe), as well as the cluster of *howe* fields around High Hawe (see High Hawe); Great Howe x2 (**great**, **how**), at the foot of a fell and contiguous along with Little Howe (**little**) and the cluster of *how biles* fields (see How Biles); Great Intack x3 (**great**, **intack**), all three are located on fellsides at the edge of the common land, one is on a stretch of fellside and contiguous with three other *intack* fields, another is contiguous with Waste Head and Intack; Great Ley Field (**great**, **ley**, **field**), contiguous with Long Meadow; Great Meadow x10 (**great**, **meadow**), one is contiguous with Low Meadow x2 (**low**), another is contiguous with Snipes Meadow (**snipe**), another is contiguous with Front Meadow, another is contiguous with Meadow x3, another is contiguous with Little Meadow (**little**) (and a further Great Meadow is two fields distant), another is contiguous with Meadow x2 and Waterhead Meadow x2, another is contiguous with Great Hills and Great Ruskell, and another with Great Meadow +c; Great Moss (**great**, **moss**), contiguous with Sittle Moss (**sittle**); Great Roger Field (see Roger Meadow & Lit Spring); Great Rudding x2 (**great**, **ridding/rudding**), one is contiguous with a Rudding and one field distant from Low Rudding (**low**), and the other is in a long strip of fields along with High Rudding (**high**), Low Rudding (**low**), and Middle Rudding (**middle**); Great Ruskell (see Ruskell); Great Sand (**great**, **sand**), contiguous with Little Sand (**little**); Great Sky Garth (see Sky Garth); Great Stells (**great**, **stells**), contiguous with Little Stells (**little**); Green x8 (**green**, or place-name), two are contiguous, a further two are contiguous along with Green Head (**head**), one is contiguous with East Green (**east**) and High Green (**high**), another two are one field distant in a long strip of fields; Green Croft (place-name, **croft**), contiguous with High Green Close and Low Green Close near the area called Green; Green Field

(**green**, **field**), in a cluster of *field* fields; Green Head (see Green); Green Intack (**green**, **intack**), in a cluster of *intack* fields at an area called Green; Green Lands (**green**, **land**); Greystone Hills (**grey**, **stone**, **hill**) (this is probably *graystonehill* (1604), *Graystonhill* (1665) (*PNCu* 318)); Greystone Sands (**grey**, **stone**, **sand**), contiguous with Sandbeds; Gt.. Horse Field plantation (**great**, **horse**, **field**, **plantation**), contiguous with Horse Close (**close**) and Little Horse Field (**little**); Guards (**guards**), within a cluster of *garth* fields, and borders the common land; Gull Ing (**gull**, **ing**) and Gull Ing Howe (**how**), contiguous.

Hag Brow (**hag**, **brow**), contiguous with Ing Brow (**ing**) and occupies wooded land on the brow of a hill; Half Acre (**half**, **acre**); Half Acres (**half**, **acre**); Hall Bank (**hall**, **bank**); Hall Field (**hall**, **field**), on land at Dalehead Hall, and is contiguous with Dale Head Hall in a cluster of *field* fields; Hanging Intack (**hanging**, **intack**), borders the common field; Hard Hills (**hard**, **hill**); Hause (place-name) and Hawse x3 (place-name), all contiguous at Hause Point on the shore of Thirlmere; Hazel Rigg x2 (**hazel**, **rigg**), one borders the common field, the other lies within a piece of land (Broad Mires) which borders the common field; Heater field (**heater**, **field**); Helvellyn Fell (place-name), an expanse of fellside on Helvellyn; Helvellyn Leys (place-name, **ley**), borders Thirlmere reservoir on the side on which Helvellyn (the fell) lies; High Acre x2 (**high**, **acre**), one is contiguous with Bank Acre and Seam Acre, with Far Acres, Long Acres, and Near Acres one field distant (see Far Acres); High Aspin (see Aspin); High Birk Howe (**high**, **birk**, **how**), contiguous with Low Birk Howe (**low**); High Broad Slack (**high**, **broad**, **slack**), contiguous with Low Broad Slack (**low**) and Tickell Broad Slack (pers.n.); High Brotto (see Far Brotto); High Carrs x2 (**high**, **carr**), contiguous along with Low Carrs x2 (**low**) and Near Carrs (**near**); High Castles (see Castles); High Close x4 (**high**, **close**), one is contiguous with Low Close, another is contiguous with the cluster of *ullock close* fields (see Ullock Close Plantation), another is contiguous with High Intack at the foot of a hill called Pike; High Closes x2 (**high**, **close**), contiguous along with High Carrs x2, High Field, and High Intack; High Far Field (**high**, **far**, **field**), contiguous with Lower Far Field (**low**); High Field x8 (**high**, **field**), all but two of these are located on hillsides (often bordering common land), two of these are one field distant, another is in a cluster of *high* fields (see High Closes), two are contiguous with fields called Low Field, two of these are in clusters of *field* fields; High Field Bottom (**high**, **field**, **bottom**), in a cluster of *field* fields; High Flatt x2 (see Flatt); High Fletcher's Intack (**high**, **fletcher**, **intack**), in a cluster of *intack* fields and is contiguous with the field called Intack and Fletcher's Low Intack; High Gale (see Great Gale); High Green (see Green); High Green Close (**high**, place-name, **close**), next to the are called Green, and is contiguous with Low Green Close (**low**) and Green Croft (see Green Croft); High Hawe (**high**, **how**), contiguous with Great How and Howe (and the other *howe* fields to the north) (see Great

How), High House and Low House (see High House), Howe Top, Lowe Home, Stoney Howe, and the cluster of *will howe* fields (see Well Howe Close); High House (**high**, **house**), contiguous with Low House (**low**) (see High Hawe); High How Biles (see Howe Biles); High Howe (see Howe); High Intack x3 (**high, intack**), all three are on or at the foot of a fellside and all three border the common land at the edges of the township, one is contiguous with Low Intack and a cluster of *high* fields (see High Closes), another is contiguous with High Close and a cluster of *intack* fields (including a Low Intack); High Lancton Moss (**high, lang**, **town**, **moss**), contiguous with Low Lancton Moss (**low**) and is within a cluster of *moss* fields; High Leys (see Leys); High Line Close (see Line Close); High Moss (**high**, **moss**), contiguous with Low Moss and within a cluster of *moss* fields; High Moss Bridge End (see Moss Bridge End); High Nest Croft (place-name, **croft**), contiguous with Low Nest Croft (place-name), the former borders the settlement called High Nest, the latter borders the settlement called Low Nest; High Park (**high**, **park**) and High Park Wood (**wood**), contiguous along with High Far Field, Low Park (**low**) and Lower Park (**low**); High Pickle (**high, pickle**), contiguous with Low Pickle; High Row (**high, row**), occupies sloping fellside at the edge of the township and is contiguous with High Aspin (High Row is likely to be *the high rowe* (1665), *High Raw* (1739) (*PNCu* 318)); High Rudding (see Great Rudding), lies at the edge of the township bordering common land; High Seas (**high seas**); High Spring (**high, spring**), borders the township boundary and contains a spring; High Staithwaite (see Staithwaite); Hill (**hill**), occupies sloping land; Hill Bank (**hill, bank**), occupies sloping land between the area called Chestnut Hill and the cluster of *briery hill* fields at Briery; Hill Top (**hill, top**), borders the ridge line of a hill below Low Rigg fell; Hills (**hill**), occupies land at the foot of High Rigg fell; Hodgson's Field (pers.n., **field**), in a cluster of *field* fields; Hodgson's Hill (pers.n., **hill**), contiguous with Far Hodgson's Hill (**far**); Hog Close (**hog**, **close**), contiguous with Walker's Wife Close and Calf Close (this may be *Hogg close* (1602) (*PNCu* 318)); Hoghouse Close x4 (**hoghouse**, **close**), all of these either border or are one field distant from a) a dwelling, and b) at least one *close* field (the same is true for Far Hoghouse Close and Near Hoghouse Close (see Far Hoghouse Close); Hoghouse End (**hoghouse, end**), contiguous with a dwelling; Hoghouse Field x3 (**hoghouse, field**); Hoghouse Garth (**hoghouse, garth**); Hoghouse Piece (**hoghouse, piece**); Hole x2 (**hole**), each of these is contiguous with a *home* field (Home Pot; Lowe Home); Holly Wood (**holly, wood**); Holme x3 (**holm**), all of these border a watercourse, one is contiguous with Lineholme, the other two are contiguous with each other and with Pt. Low Holme x2; Holme and Ulrigg (**holm, ul, rigg**), borders a watercourse; Holme Rennel (**holm, rennel**), borders a watercourse and encapsulates Wood in Holme Rennel (**wood**) and is contiguous with Part Holme Rennel (description); Holmesley Green &c (**holm, ley, green**), bisected by a watercourse; Home Howe

(**home**, **how**), lies one field distant from Howe (see Far Howe); Home Pot (**home**, **pot**), contiguous with a dwelling (see Hole); Honey Pot x2 (**honey pot**); Horse Close x2 (**horse**, **close**) (for one, see Gt.. Horse Field plantation); Horse Head Intack x2 (**horse**, **head**, **intack**), contiguous on the fellside (bordering the common land) at the settlement of Wythburn which has a nineteenth-century inn once called the Horse's Head (now The Nag's Head);[57] House Field (**house**, **field**), borders a dwelling and a field called Well Field; House Low Field (**house**, **low** or place-name, **field**), borders a settlement called Low Nest and is contiguous with other *low* fields: Intack and Fletcher's Low Intack, Low Muddles, Low Nest Croft; House Meadow (**house**, **meadow**), borders a dwelling; How Gate Field (place-name, **field**), borders the settlement of Howgate (see Howgate Hill); Howe x5 (**how**), one occupies land on the hill at Smaithwaite and is contiguous with Howe Wood (**wood**), another is at the foot of a fell, another is contiguous with High Howe (**high**) (for one see Great How, for another see Home Howe and Far Howe); Howe Biles x4 (**how**, **biles**), contiguous along with High How Biles (**high**) and Low How Biles (**low**), and three other *how* fields (see Great Howe); Howe Field x2 (**how**, **field**), contiguous with each other and with other *field* fields, all are now under Thirlmere reservoir; Howe Garth x3 (**how**, **garth**), contiguous and on a sloping fellside; Howe Top (**how**, **top**) (see High Hawe); Howe Wood (see Howe); Howgate Hill x2 (place-name, **hill**), contiguous and border the settlement of Howgate (see How Gate Field); Hundhowe (**hund**, **how**), borders Hunter Close (**hunter**, **close**), and both are now under Thirlmere reservoir.

Ing Brow (see Hag Brow); Ings (**ing**), borders Derwentwater lake; Inn Close x2 (**inn**, **close**), one is contiguous with Inn Syke (**sike**), and the other is one field distant (it is possible that Inn Close may be *Inge Close* (1615) (*PNCu* 318)); Intack x32 (**intack**), all of these occupy sloping fellside at the edge of the township bordering the common land, one is contiguous with other *intack* fields, three are contiguous with each other and Worm Intack, a further three are contiguous with each other and with Sty Beck Intack, and a further three are contiguous along with Corn Intack and part Intack, one occupies land at Green and encapsulates Green Intack, another is contiguous with Brownbeck Intack, two are contiguous with Row Intack, another is within a cluster of *intack* fields, the remainder are either the only *intack* field in their vicinity or are either contiguous or one field distant from one other Intack (one may be *the intacke* (1590), *ye Intake* (1665) (*PNCu* 318)); Intack and Fletcher's Low Intack (see High Fletcher's Intack); Intack Plantation (**intack**, **plantation**).

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[57] Nag's Head Inn, in the Old Cumbria Gazeteer
(https://www.lakesguides.co.uk/html/lgaz/lk13738.htm)

Jack Scale Garth (see Scale Garth); Jackson's Bank (pers.n., **bank**) (see Far Bank); Jackson's Field (pers.n., **field**), in a cluster of *field* fields; Jacky Hurst (**jacky**, **hurst**); Joles (**joles**).

Keswick Springs &c (place-name, **spring**), occupies land at Springs Wood (see East Low Spring); Kiln Dale (**kiln**, **dale**); Kiln Field (**kiln**, **field**), contiguous with other *field* fields; Kiln Howe Bottom (**kiln**, **how**, **bottom**), contiguous with Kiln Howe Coppice (**coppice**); Knots close (**knott**, **close**).

Lace Steads (**lace**, **stead**); Laith End (**laith**, **end**); Laithey Hill (**laith**, **hill**); Lands x2 (**land**); Less Birk Howe (see Birk Howe); Ley Field x3 (**ley**, **field**) two are contiguous, the other is contiguous with Ley Field & House (**house**); Ley Lonstey (see Far Lonsley); Ley Moor (**ley**, **moor** or place-name), contiguous with Meadow Moor, the settlement of Moor is two fields distant (see Moor Dales); Leys x5 (**ley**), two are contiguous, and other two are contiguous along with High Leys (**high**) and Low Leys (**low**) (High Leys may be *heighleaze* (1610) (*PNCu* 319)); Line Close (**line**, **close**), contiguous with High Line Close (**high**) (these may be *Lynclose* (1604) *PNCu* 319)); Lineholme (**line**, **holm**), contiguous with Holme and borders a watercourse; Litl. Calf Close Meadow (see Great Calf Close Field); Little close (**little**, **close**), contiguous with Little Meadow; Little Field x4 (**little**, **field**), one is contiguous with a Great Field and is in a cluster of *field* fields, another is in a cluster of *field* fields, another is contiguous with West Field, and the last is contiguous with a Great Field; Little Gale (see Great Gale); Little High Field (see Great High Field); Little Horse Field (Gt.. Horse Field plantation); Little Howe (see Great Howe); Little Intack x3 (**little**, **intack**), one is contiguous with the far larger Green Intack (which encapsulates an Intack), another occurs in a cluster of *intack* fields, all of which occupy sloping fellside at the edge of the township bordering the common land; Little Mead Calf Garth +c (**little**, **mead**, **calf**); Little Meadow x5 (**little**, **meadow**) (for one see Great Meadow, for another see Little close); Little Roger Field (see Roger Meadow & Lit Spring); Little Rood (see Rood); Little Ruskell (see Ruskell); Little Sand (see Great Sand); Little Sky Garth (see Sky Garth); Little Stells (see Great Stells); Little Stonythwaite (see Stonythwaite); Little Thwaite (**little** or place-name, **thwaite**), small, triangular wedge of land bordering the settlement of Little How (see Howe); Little Wanthwaite x2 (**little**, place-name), contiguous and border the settlement of Wanthwaite; Little Waste (**little**, **waste**), contiguous with three fields named 'Waste'; Long Acre (**long**, **acre**), long, narrow field; Long Acres (see Far Acres); Long Field x3 (**long**, **field**), all long, narrow fields, one is contiguous with Part of Long Field x2 (description), the other two are in clusters of *field* fields; Long Hazels (**long**, **hazel**); Long Knowe (**long**, **knowe**); Long Lands x2 (**long**, **land**); Long Meadow (**long**, **meadow**); Long Rudding (**long**, **ridding/rudding**); Long Town Bottom (**long**, **town**, **bottom**); Long Wall (**long**, **wall**) and Long Wall Plantation (**plantation**), contiguous; Longlands End (**long**, **land**, **end**); Lonning

Coppice x2 (**lonning**, **coppice**), contiguous; Lord's Island (**lord**, **island**), an island in Derwentwater lake; Low Birk Howe (see High Birk Howe); Low Broad Slack (see High Broad Slack); Low Brotto (see Far Brotto); Low Carrs x2 (see High Carrs); Low Close x7 (**low**, **close**), one is contiguous with High Close (**high**), one is contiguous with Low Meadow x2 and is in a cluster of *close* fields (which includes another Low Close), one is contiguous with another Low Meadow, two are contiguous; Low Crag Ing (**low**, **crag**, **ing**), contiguous with Low Wood Bottom; Low Cragg x2 (**low**, **crag**), contiguous; Low Croft (**low**, **croft**), contiguous with Middle Croft (**middle**); Low Field x15 (**low**, **field**), five are contiguous with fields called High Field (one is also contiguous with Breeches Field, and another with a Middle Field, and another with a cluster of *field* fields), one is contiguous with Rood Field, three are contiguous along with Great Field and Low Field Bottom (**bottom**), one is contiguous with Grassing Field, another is contiguous with Clover Field, another with Mire Field; Low Field Bottom (see Low Field); Low Flatt x2 (for one see Flatt, for the other Butcher Flatt); Low Green Close (see High Green Close); Low Ground (**low**, **ground**), contiguous with Rough Ground (see High Nest Croft); Low Holme (**low**, **holm**); Low House (see High House); Low How Biles (see Howe Biles); Low Intack x3 (**low**, **intack**), two are contiguous and all are in the same cluster of *intack* fields (see High Fletcher's Intack); Low Lancton Moss (see High Lancton Moss); Low Ley Field (**low**, **ley**, **field**), contiguous with Low Birk Howe and two *field* fields; Low Leys (see Leys); Low Low Rudding (see Far Low Rudding); Low Meadow x3 (**low**, **meadow**), two are contiguous along with Great Meadow and a Meadow (see Great Meadow), one is contiguous with Little Meadow; Low Moss (see High Moss); Low Muddles (**low**, **muddles**), in a cluster of *low* fields around the settlement of Low Nest (see High Nest Croft); Low Nest Croft (see High Nest Croft); Low Park (see High Park); Low Pickle (see High Pickle); Low Rough Intack (see Rough Intack); Low Rudding (see Great Rudding); Low Staithwaite (see Staithwaite); Low Swirls x3 (see Smaithwaite Swirls); Low Wood Bottom (**low**, **wood**, **bottom**), contiguous with Woodscale Garth x2 and Low Crag Ing; Low Wood Top (see Wood Top); Lowe Home (**low**, **home**), contiguous with High Hawe, and Low House (see High Hawe; High House); Lower Dolts (see Dalt); Lower Far Field (see High Far Field); Lower Park (see High Park); Lowest Hill (**low**, **hill**), at the foot of a fell and contiguous with Low Cragg x2; Lowning Head Field (**lonning**, **head**, **field**), contiguous with White Acre Head and two *field* fields (Lowning Head Field might be *Loaninghead* (1734) (*PNCu* 303)).

Madam Castles x2 (see Castles); Mandell Field (**mandell**, **field**), notably cape-shaped: triangular with wavy, undulating sides, and is in a cluster of *field* fields, *TA-Cros* records Mandale as a pers.n.; Margate Ing (**mar**, **gate**, **ing**), borders a watercourse; Meadow x16 (**meadow**), (for five of these see Great Meadow) one is in a cluster of other *meadow* fields, two are contiguous along

with Broadstone Low Meadow; Meadow Moor (**meadow**, **moor**), (see Ley Moor); Mean Dale (**mean**, **dale**); Mell Briggs (**mell**, **brigg**), borders a watercourse and contains watercourses, and is contiguous with Bridge End Field; Mell Dikes (**mell**, **dike**), borders Middle Field; Middle Bank (**middle**, **bank**), lies on a fellside between Far Bank and Nether Bank; Middle Croft (see Low Croft); Middle Deer Garth (see Deer Garth); Middle Field x4 (**middle**, **field**), one is contiguous with Far Field, one is contiguous with Near Field, another is contiguous with Barley Field and High Field, the last is contiguous with Great Field and Mell Dikes; Middle field (see Field Head); Middle Fisher's Park (see Fisher's Park); Middle Flatt (see Butcher Flatt); Middle Lonsley (see Far Lonsley); Middle Low Spring (see East Low Spring); Middle Rudding (see Great Rudding); Middle Stead Bank (**middle**, **stead**, **bank**); Middle Ullock Close (see Ullock Close Plantation); Mill Acre x2 (**mill**, **acre**), contiguous along with Mill Hill (**hill**) on land around the buildings at Wanthwaite Mill; Mill Beck (**mill**, **beck**) and Mill Beck Parrock (**parrock**), contiguous; Mill Brow (**mill**, **brow**), occupies the brow of a hill; Mill Hill (see Mill Acre); Miller's Brow (**miller**, **brow**); Millers Intack (**miller**, **intack**), lies within a cluster of *intack* fields; Minnow Bank (**minnow**, **bank**), lies at the foot of a fell; Mire Field (**mire**, **field**); Moor Dales (place-name, **dale**), borders the settlement of Moor (see Ley Moor); Moose Folds x2 (**moose**, **fold**), contiguous on the side of High Rigg fell bordering the common land at the edge of the township; Moss x5 (**moss**), two are contiguous with Nest Moss x2, another lies under Thirlmere reservoir and is contiguous with Moss Howe (**how**); Moss Bridge End (**moss**, **bridge**, **end**), contiguous with High Moss Bridge End (**high**) and borders Threlkeld Bridge; Moss Foot (**moss**, **foot**), borders the area called Shoulthwaite Moss; Moss Howe (see Moss); Mosses x3 (**moss**), contiguous and in a cluster of *moss* fields; Mounseys Intack (pers.n., **intack**), in a cluster of *intack* fields; Mowing Field x2 (**mowing**, **field**), contiguous with each other and with a cluster of *intack* fields; Mowing Ings (**mowing**, **ing**), contiguous with Grassing Ings.

Nab Intack (**nab**, **intack**), lies below the area called Nab Crags on the Wythburn Fells and is in a cluster of *intack* fields; Naddle Beck Coppice (place-name, **coppice**), borders Naddle Beck; Nan Close (**nan**, **close**); Nancrooke (**nan**, **crook**), contiguous with Crooks x2 (see Crooks) (Nancrooke is likely to be *Nan Crook* (1734) (*PNCu* 303)); Near Acres (see Far Acres); Near Carrs (see High Carrs); Near Close Hill x2 (see Close Hill; Far Close Hill); Near Cow Close (see Cow Close); Near Crofts Howe (see Far Crofts Howe); Near Dry Gill (see Far Dry Gill); Near Field (see Field Head); Near Fisher Close (see Far Fisher Close); Near Forest Meadow (see Forest meadow); Near Hoghouse Close (see Far Hoghouse Close); Near Hoghouse Field (see Far Hoghouse Field); Near Howe (see Far Howe); Near Leys (see Far Leys); Near Long Field (see Far Long Field); Near Lonsley (see Far Lonsley); Near Oak Howe (see Far Oak Howe); Near Platts

(see Far Platts); Near Rudding (see Far Rudding); Near Ruskell (see Far Ruskell); Near White Barrow (see Far White Barrow); Near Will Howe (see Well Howe Close); Nest Moss x2 (place-name, **moss**), contiguous with Moss x2 and near the settlements of High Nest and Low Nest (see Moss); Nest White Moss (place-name, **white**, **moss**), contiguous with White Moss x10 and in a cluster of other *moss* fields (the settlements of High Nest and Low Nest are five fields distant); Nether Bank (**nether, bank**), lies at the base of the fellside called Smaithwaite Banks near Smaithwaite; Nether Close (**nether, close**), lies in a cluster of *close* fields; New Close x11 (**new, close**), six of these are in contiguous pairs, one is contiguous with an Old Close, another is one-field distant from Old Close x2, and one is in a cluster of *close* fields; New Field x3 (**new, field**), one borders Field End; New Intack x2 (**new, intack**), one is in a cluster of *intack* fields and is contiguous with Old Intack x4; New Rivings (**new, riving**); Nook Field x2 (**nook, field**), contiguous and in a cluster of *field* fields; North Castlehead Bottom (**north**, place-name, **bottom**), occupies land next to Castlehead Wood and is contiguous with the cluster of *castlehead* fields in the bordering township of Keswick; North Fisher's Park (see Fisher's Park); North Peter Close (**north**, pers.n., **close**), contiguous with East Peter Close (**east**), peter Close Planting (**planting**), and South Peter Close (**south**), all of which lie within a cluster of *close* fields; North Ullock Close (see Ullock Close Plantation); North Ullock Meadow (see Ullock Close Plantation); North Willy Howe Mead (**north, willy, how, mead**), contiguous with North Willy Howe Park (**park**), North Willy Howe planting (**planting**), South Willy Meadow (**meadow**), and Willy Howe Meadow (these might be *Willihow Park* (1734) (*PNCu* 303)); Nova Scotia (**nova scotia**), lies between two watercourses and is contiguous with Island x2; Nowtrigg (**nowt, rigg**), lies at the bottom of a craggy fellside.

Oak Rigg (**oak, rigg**), lies on a fellside; Oak Shaws (**oak, shaw**); Oaks (**oak**); Old Close x5 (**old, close**), two are contiguous and one field distant from a New Close, another is contiguous with a New Close, one is contiguous with Old Housesteads; Old Housesteads (**old, housestead**), contiguous to an Old Close, there is evidence on the OS map of rocks and rubble which may be ruins; Old Intack x4 (**old, intack**), contiguous with each other and with New Intack (see New Intack); Outgang x5 (**outgang**), two are contiguous, all of these are short narrow piece of land between other fields; Outgang and Nook (**outgang, nook**), short narrow piece of land between fields together with a small angular piece of land; Outlays Intack (**out, ley, intack**), lies at the edge of the township bordering common fell land and is part of a cluster of *intack* fields.

Paddock (**paddock**); Pant (**pant**); Park x2 (**park**); Parker Acre (**parker, acre**), lies between Acre and Grandy Acre; Parrock x15 (**parrock**), seven are contiguous, another four are contiguous, three are isolated and border the common land at the edge of the township; parrock x2 (**parrock**), contiguous with each other and with Parrock Houses (**house**) and Stennock Parrock; Parrock &

Garden (**parrock**); Parrock Garden & Wood (**parrock**); Parrock Houses (see parrock); Parrocks Field (see parrock); Part Holme Rennel (see Holme Rennel); part Intack (description, **intack**), contiguous with an Intack and in a cluster of *intack* fields; Part of Long Field x2 (**long**, **field**), contiguous with each other and with a Long Field; Part Ullock Meadow (see Ullock Close Meadow); Pasture Ley & High Fields (**pasture**, **ley**, **high**); Patrick's Syke (pers.n., **sike**), borders a watercourse; Pattinson's Park Plantation (pers.n., **park**, **plantation**); pear Hill (**pear**, **hill**), now lies below Thirlmere reservoir; Peat Bank (**peat**, **bank**); Peel End (**peel**, **end**), contiguous with Peel Head (**head**); penny Dale (**penny**, **dale**); peter Close Planting (see North Peter Close); Pinfold x2 (**pinfold**), contiguous; Pinfold Howe x3 (**pinfold**, **how**), contiguous; Pingle Field (**pingle**, **field**); pismire Field (**pismire**, **field**); Plain Side (**plain**, **side**); Plum Field (**plum**, **field**), borders a watercourse; Poor House Grasses (**poor house**, **grass**); Pot Ing Bottom (**pot**, **ing**, **bottom**); Priest Moss (**priest**, **moss**); Pt. Black Steps (see Black Steps); Pt. Brockle Beck (see Brockle Beck); Pt. Corn Howe (see Corn Howe); Pt. Little Ruskell (see Ruskell); Pt. Low Holme x2 (see Holme).

Raise Close x3 (**raise**, **close**), contiguous and border the open fellside at the edge of the township; Raise Flatt (**raise**, **flatt**), contiguous with Raise Platt (**platt**); Raise Rood (**raise**, **rood**); Ram Head (**ram**, **head**); Rampsholm Island (place-name), in Derwentwater lake; Randle Croft (**randle**, **croft**), contiguous with Croft and Croft Rane; Raven Crag Wood (**raven**, **crag**, **wood**); Red Grooves x2 (**red**, **groove**), contiguous; Rigg x2 (**rigg**), one is below Thirlmere reservoir; Rigg Dalt (**rigg**, **dalt**), contiguous with Beck Dalt; Riggs (**rigg**); Ritsons Close (pers.n., **close**) (see Rough Close); Roantree (**rowan tree**); Roger Meadow & Lit Spring (pers.n., **meadow**, **lit**, **spring**), contiguous with Great Roger Field (**field**), and Little Roger Field (**field**); Rood (**rood**), contiguous with Little Rood; Rood Field (**rood**, **field**), contiguous with Low Field; Rough close (**rough**, **close**); Rough Close (**rough**, **close**), contiguous with Little close and Ritson Close; Rough End (**rough**, **end**), contiguous with Rough Moss (**moss**); Rough Field x3 (**rough**, **field**); Rough Grassing (**rough**, **grass/grassing**); Rough Ground (**rough**, **ground**); Rough Howe x2 (**rough**, **how**); Rough Intack (**rough**, **intack**), contiguous with Low Rough Intack (**low**); Rough Lonstey (see Far Lonsley); Rough Mire (**rough**, **mire**); Rough Moss (see Rough End); Rough Stonythwaite (see Stonythwaite); Round Close x2 (**round**, **close**), one is round in shape; Row Intack (place-name, **intack**), lies between two fields called Intack and beside a settlement called Row End; Rudding x3 (**ridding/rudding**) (for one see Great Rudding, for another see Far Rudding); Rudding Brow (see Far Rudding); Ruskell x2 (**ruskell**), one is contiguous with Great Ruskell (**great**), Little Ruskell (**little**), and Pt. Little Ruskell (description), the other is one field distant from this cluster and is contiguous with Far Ruskell (**far**) and Near Ruskell (**near**) (these are likely to be related to *Ruskellend* (1604) and possibly *Highrusgill yate* (1590) (*PNCu* 319)).

Sandbed (**sandbed**), borders a slight bend in a watercourse; Sandbeds (**sandbed**), similarly borders a sharp bend in a watercourse; Saunders Close (pers.n., **close**); Scale Garth (**scale**, **garth**), contiguous with Jack Scale Garth (**jack**) and Woodscale Garth x2 (**wood**); Scalethwaite Green (place-name, **green**), sits below the outcrop called Skelthwaite Crag; Scar Top (**scar**, **top**), contiguous with Scar Wood (**wood**) and within a cluster of nine *wood* fields (see Wood Top); Schoolybrank (**schoolybrank**), borders the stream called Brown Beck and the area of fellside called Shawbank Crag near the settlement of Shaw Bank; Screes (**scree**), steep, scree-covered fellside bordering Cat Gill; Seam Acre (**seam**, **acre**), contiguous with Bank Acre and High Acre, with Far Acres, Long Acres, and Near Acres are one field distant (see Far Acres); Sennock Intack (pers.n., **intack**), contiguous with two other *intack* fields; Shade Close (**shade**, **close**), contiguous with three *moor* fields (one of which borders the area called Moor) and two *ley* fields; Shaw (**shaw**), borders a watercourse; Shaw Bank (**shaw**, **bank**); Shaw Close (**shaw**, **close**); Sheep Close x2 (**sheep**, **close**), contiguous along with Sheep Close Plantation (**plantation**); Shoulthwaite Meadow (place-name, **meadow**), Shoulthwaite Farm is the name of a dwelling at the nearby settlement of Brackenrigg; Shuffit (**shuffit**); Shundraw Field (place-name, **field**), in a cluster of *field* fields and borders the settlement of Shundraw; Sim Garth (**sim**, **garth**), in a cluster of *garth* fields; Sittle Moss (see Great Moss); Sky Garth x2 (**sky**, **garth**), contiguous with each other and with Great Sky Garth (**great**) and Little Sky Garth (**little**) (these are probably *Skidgarthe* (1615) (*PNCu* 318)); Slack Lands (**slack**, **land**), contiguous with Bank Lands at the bottom of a fellside (see Bank Lands); Slang Ing (**slang**, **ing**), long strip of land bordering a watercourse, contiguous with Stockbridge Ing; Sloe Tree Holme x2 (**sloe tree**, **holm**), contiguous with each other, with a watercourse, and with other *holme* fields; Smaithwaite Swirls x6 (place-name, **swirls**), contiguous along with Low Swirls x3 (**low**); Snipes Meadow (see Great Meadow); Sosgill (place-name), near the areas called Sosgill and Sosgill Bridge; South Fisher's Park (see Fisher's Park); South Peter Close (see North Peter Close); South Ullock Close (see Ullock Close Plantation); South Ullock Meadow (see Ullock Close Plantation); South Willy Howe Park (see North Willy Howe Mead); Spedding Field (pers.n., **field**), contiguous with Mandell Field, which is likely to contain a pers.n. (see Mandell Field), and is in a cluster of *field* fields; Spout Close (**spout**, **close**), borders a field containing a watercourse; Spout Field (**spout**, **field**), no watercourse lies in or near this field; Spout Garth (**spout**, **garth**), contains two watercourses and the bridge called Sosgill Bridge; Spout Parrock (**spout**, **parrock**), contains a watercourse; Stable Hills (place-name), borders the settlement of Stable Hills; Stack Howe (place-name), one field distant from the place called Stockhow Bridge (this may be related to *Stockhouse* (1597) (*PNCu* 318)); Staithwaite (**stai**, **thwaite**), contiguous with High Staithwaite (**high**) and Low Staithwaite (**low**) (these may be *Steuthewate* (1610) (*PNCu* 319)); Stanah Field (place-name, **field**),

contiguous with Under Stanah (**under**) and borders the settlement of Stanah; Stangs (**stang**); Star Field (**star, field**); Steele Intack x2 (place-name, **intack**), contiguous and lie on a steep fellside in a cluster of *intack* fields next to the settlement of Steel End; Steps Close (**steps, close**), borders a watercourse, contiguous with several other *close* fields, and lies next to the area called Stepping Stones; Stennock Parrock (place-name, **parrock**), Stennock is recorded on the TA map as the name of a dwelling (see parrock); Stile Dale (**style, dale**); Stockbridge Ing (**stock, bridge, ing**), contains one watercourse and borders another, and is contiguous with Slang Ing; Stone Acre (**stone, acre**) (this or Stone Close may be related to *the Stone* (1665), *Stone* (1739) (*PNCu* 318)); Stone Close (**stone, close**) (see Stone Acre); Stoney Howe (**stone, how**) (see High Hawe); Stoney Intack (**stone, intack**), lies on craggy fellside in a cluster of *intack* fields; Stonythwaite x3 (**stone, thwaite**), contiguous along with Little Stonythwaite (**little**), Rough Stonythwaite (**rough**), Stonythwaite Hill (**hill**), and Stonythwaite Moss (**moss**); Strands x2 (**strand**), contiguous and lie on the shoreline of Derwentwater lake; Sty Beck (place-name), contiguous with Sty Beck Coppice (**coppice**), Sty Beck Field (**field**), Sty Beck Intack (**intack**), and Sty Beck parrocks (**parrock**), all of which lie on land next to the dwelling called Stybeck Farm and the watercourse called Sty Beck Fall; Sykes Field (place-name, **field**), borders the settlement called Sykes; Synent Ing (**synent, ing**), now lies under Thirlmere reservoir but is shown as bordering a watercourse on the TA map.

Tam Field (**tam, field**), borders a watercourse; Taylor Field (**taylor, field**), contiguous with Tom Field and two other *field* fields, these all now lie beneath Thirlmere reservoir; Tenter Hill (**tenter, hill**), lies on sloping land; Thomason Close (pers.n., **close**); Thornthwaite Leys (**thorn, thwaite, ley**); Thrang (place-name), borders Thrang Gill; Three Roods (**three, rood**); Thwaite Ing x2 (**thwaite, ing**), contiguous and bordered by three watercourses whilst another runs through them; Tickell Broad Slack (see High Broad Slack); Toad Pots x3 (**toad, pot**), contiguous and a watercourse runs through them whilst another borders them; Toadholes x2 (**toadhole**), contiguous and a watercourse runs through them whilst another borders them; Tom Close (**tom, close**); Tom Field (**tom, field**) (see Taylor Field); Tom Rudding (**tom, ridding/rudding**); Topping Darrock (**topping, darrock**); Townfield (**town, field**), lies next to the bridge called Townfield Bridge; Tup Close (**tup, close**), contiguous with Well Howe Close.

Ullock Close Plantation (place-name, **close, plantation**), contiguous with North Ullock Close (**north**), North Ullock Meadow (**meadow**), Middle Close Plantation (**middle**), Part Ullock Meadow (description), South Close Plantation (**south**), and South Ullock Meadow, all occupy land at Ullock Coppice (*PNCu* 315); Under Birk (**under**, place-name), borders the area of fellside called Birch Crags and now lies beneath Thirlmere reservoir; Under Cherry Tree x2 (see Cherry Tree Intack); Under Garth (**under, garth**), contiguous with a field labelled 'Buildings Garth &c' and

another labelled 'Planting & Garth'; Under House x3 (**under**, **house**), two border fields labelled 'House and Garth', another borders a field labelled 'House Yard & Garth'; Under house (see Above House); Under Stanah (see Stanah Field).

Walker's Wife Close (**walker**, **wife**, **close**), borders two other *close* fields; Wallow Crag Intack (place-name, **intack**), occupies the steep fellside called Walla Crag; Wascales x4 (**wascales**), contiguous and have watercourses flowing through them, along with Wascales Bottom (**bottom**); Washfield Close (**wash**, **field**, **close**), on flat land bordering a watercourse; Waste Head and Intack (place-name, **intack**), contiguous with two other *intack* fields and borders the dwelling named West Head (see West Field); Waste Meadow (**waste**, **meadow**), contiguous with five fields labelled 'Waste'; Waterage Bank Wood (**waterage**, **bank**, **wood**), occupies wooded fellside (which is now called Great Wood) (this is likely to be *Wateridge Bank* (1734) (*PNCu* 303)); Waterhead Meadow x2 (see Great Meadow) (these may be *Watterhead* (1577), *Waterhead* (1713) (*PNCu* 318)); Waterside x6 (**water**, **side**), all border either lakes or rivers, and all but one are long and narrow (two lie beneath Thirlmere reservoir); Wath Lands (**wath**, **land**), now lies beneath Thirlmere reservoir; Watson's Park (place-name) and Watson's park Wood (**wood**), contiguous (with each other and with the *fisher's park* and *willy howe* fields (see Fisher's Park and North Willy Howe Mead) and occupy land at the area called Watson's Park; Well Close (**well**, **close**); Well Field (**well**, **field**); Well Howe Close (**well**, **how**, **close**), borders Thirlmere reservoir, and is contiguous with a cluster of *will* fields: Far Will Howe (**far**, **well** (or pers.n.), **how**), Near Will Howe (**near**), and Will House Coppice (**house**, **coppice**), *will* is likely to be a corruption or misspelling of *well* but may otherwise be a pers.n., fields with *hawe, house,* and *how* fields are also contiguous with these (see High Hawe); West Eskin Beck (see Eskin Bech); West Field (**west**, **field**), contiguous with Little Field and with Little Waste and three fields labelled 'Waste' (*west* is therefore likely to be a corruption of *waste* here, as with Waste Head and Intack (see Waste Head and Intack); West Grassing (see East Grassing); West Low Spring (see East Low Spring); Wet Gill (see Far Dry Gill); Wheat Field (**wheat**, **field**), contiguous with two other *field* fields; White Acre Head (**white**, **acre**, **head**); White Holme x2 (**white**, **holm**), contiguous and now lie beneath Thirlmere reservoir; White Moss x10 (see Nest White Moss); Will House Coppice (see Well Howe Close); William Close (pers.n., **close**), contiguous with four other *close* fields; Williamson Wood (pers.n., **wood**), in a cluster of nine *wood* fields (see Wood Top); Willy Howe Meadow (see North Willy Howe Mead); Wither Croft (**wither**, **croft**); Wood Close (**wood**, **close**), contiguous with a field labelled 'Wood' and with five other *close* fields; Wood Field (**wood**, **field**), contiguous with three other *field* fields; Wood in Holme Rennel (see Holme Rennel); Wood Intack (**wood**, **intack**), contiguous with Intack Plantation and is on steep fellside bordering common fell land; Wood Top x2 (**wood**, **top**), within the same cluster of

nine *wood* fields, along with Low Wood Top (**low**), Scar Top, Scar Wood, Williamson Wood, two fields labelled 'Wood', and Wood Tops (**top**); Woodscale Garth x2 (see Scale Garth); Worm Intack (**worm, intack**), on steep fellside bordering common fell land and is contiguous with three other *intack* fields.

Yeoman Close (**yeoman, close**), contiguous with three other *close* fields; Yew Howe Bank (**yew, how, bank**), lies on sloping fellside; Yew Howes (**yew, how**). lies on sloping land.

# 4.6 Underskiddaw

Acre x2 (**acre**) and Acres x2 are contiguous, along with Tail Acre, the group of fields taper to a tail-like point and it is this section that is named Tail Acre; Adamson Acre (pers.n., **acre**); Anthony Close (pers.n., **close**); Armitrig Head (**armitrig, head**), Armitrig Hill + Shed (**hill, description**), Long Armitrig (**long**), and Low Armitrig (**low**), all contiguous (these are likely to be *Armatt-rigg* (1787) (*PNCu* 323)).

Back Croft (**back, croft**), to the rear of buildings at Ormathwaite Hall; Bank (**bank**); Bank Close (**bank, close**); Barn Field Cottage (**barn, field, cottage**), large field with a stone building in it; Bastis (**bastis**); Beck Close (**beck, close**); Behind Birks (**behind, birk**), borders a wooded area; Big Field (**big, field**); Bigrigg (**big, rigg**); Birks Acre (**birk, acre**); Blea Lowes x2 (**blea, low**), Blea Lowes + Shed (description), and Blea Lows, all contiguous; Boat House Wood (**boathouse, wood**), borders Derwentwater; Bog Close (**bog, close**); Bowe Croft (**bowe, croft**), contiguous with Croft and High Croft (see Croft); Braerigg (**brae, rigg**), contiguous with Near Braerigg (**near**), and near the area called Briar Rigg (it is possible that *brae*, here, is a corruption of *briar* (or vice versa)); Bridge and Meadow (**bridge, end, meadow**), contiguous with Bridge End Field and borders a bridge (rather than containing one) (*and* is therefore considered to be a misspelling of *end*); Bridge End (**bridge, end**); Bridge End Field x2 (**bridge, end, field**), one is contiguous with Bridge and Meadow (see Bridge and Meadow); Brigs (**brigg**); Bristow Hills (**bristow, hill**), comprises a hilltop; Broad Close (**broad, close**), in a cluster of fields with *close* fields; Broad Dale (**broad, dale**); Broad Meadow (**broad, meadow**); Brushwood (**brushwood**); Building & Calf Garth (description, **calf, garth**); Bull Copy (**bull, copy**); Bull Field (**bull, field**); Bull Ing (**bull, ing**); Bull Park (**bull, park**), next to Houses Garden + Parrock +; Busks (**busk**).

Calf Close x3 (**calf, close**); Calf Close + Garden (**calf, close, description**); Calf Close Orchard + (**calf, close, description**); Calf Garth (**calf, garth**); Carol Side (place-name), the piece of land between the peaks of Carl Side and Skiddaw; Cass Meadow x3 (**cass, meadow**), two are contiguous with all of the township's other *cass* fields (eleven fields in total: Chambers Cass (pers.n.,

cass), Chambers Cass + dirty Cass (**dirty**), Great Cass (**great**), Fir Cass + Johnny hiam (**fir**, pers.n., **hiam**), Jack Cass (**jack**), Little Cass (**little**), Plaskett Cass (**plaskett**), Rough Cass (**rough**)), the other Cass Meadow is separated from the cluster by a field called Castrig (*cass,* therefore, is possibly a variant or misspelling of *cast* here); Castrig (**cast**, **rigg**) and Little Castrigg (**little**), contiguous (see Cass Meadow) (these are probably *Castrig'* (1279), *Castaryg* (1563), *Castaryk* (1564), *Castrigge fell* (1601), *the Howe of Casterigge* (1574) (*PNCu* 321)); Catta High Leys (**catta**, **high**, **ley**); Chambers Cass x2 (see Cass Meadow); Chambers Cass + dirty Cass (see Cass Meadow); Chauntry Close x2 (**chauntry**, **close**), contiguous; Church Leys (**church**, **ley**), Church Yard (**yard**), Field behind Church (**field**, **behind**), Great Church Field (**great**), Little Church Field (**little**), Long Church Leys (**long**, **ley**), contiguous; Clay Hole (**clay**, **hole**); Common x3 (**common**), contiguous; Common Close (**common**, **close**), in a cluster with seven fields with *common* fields; Common Croft (**common**, **croft**), contiguous with Jane Croft; Common dalt (**common**, **dalt**); Common Gate (**common**, **gate**) and Common Yeat (**yeat**), contiguous; Common Hill x3 (**common**, **hill**), two are contiguous and in a cluster of *common* fields, the third is in a separate *cluster* of common fields; Corn Close (**corn**, **close**); Cow Pasture x3 (**cow**, **pasture**), all contiguous; Cowpasture Gap (**cow**, **pasture**, **gap**); Cozzel Hole (**cozzel**, **hole**); Croft x6 (**croft**); Croft Meadow (**croft**, **meadow**); Crookelty Croft (place-name, **croft**), near the area called Crookelty Bridge; Crooks x4 (**crook**), two contiguous pairs and are far from each other, one of which borders Long Crooks (**long**); Crosthwaite Field (place-name, **field**) and Old Crosthwaite Field part of (**old**, description), near the settlement of Little Crosthwaite (*old* also occurs in the name of a wooded fellside nearby, Old Plantation); Crosthwaite Holms (place-name, **holm**), borders the River Greta on the side nearest to the settlement of Great Crosthwaite.

Dalts x2 (**dalt**); Dancing Gate Moss x2 (place-name, **moss**), contiguous and close to the settlement of Dancing Gate; Dawsons Intack (pers.n., **intack**); Dick White Intack (pers.n., **white**, **intack**), in a cluster of *intack* fields; Dobby Garth (**dobby**, **garth**); Dod Plantation (place-name, **plantation**) and Dod Wood (**wood**), contiguous and comprise much of the fell called Dodd; Dove Cote x2 (**dovecote**), one borders Dove Cote Shrubberies + (**dovecote**, description); Dub Close (**dub**, **close**); Dusting Sieve (**dusting sieve**), conceivably sieve-shaped: a four-sided field with two short sides to the west and east, a long straight northern edge and a curved southern edge.

East Common (**east**, **common**), contiguous with Middle Common (**middle**), West Common (**west**), Ritson Common (pers.n.), and Common Hill (**hill**); East Pair Field (**east**, **pair**, **field**); Ellerbeck (**ellar**, **beck**) (this is probably *Ellerbek* (1541) (*PNCu* 355)); Ellers (**ellar**); Elmgarth (**elm**, **garth**); Ewe How (**ewe**, **how**).

Far Common x2 (**far, common**), one is contiguous with Far Common Meadow (**meadow**) and in a cluster of *common* fields, the other is contiguous with Near Common (**near**); Far Great Meadow (**far, great, meadow**), contiguous with Near Meadow (**near**) and close to Far Meadow Wood (**wood**); Far Ground (**far, ground**); Far High Field (**far, high, field**), contiguous with Near High Field (**near**); Far Low Field (**far, low, field**) is contiguous with Near Low Field (**near**); Far Riddings x2 (**far, ridding**), both are contiguous with fields called Near Riddings (**near**); Far Underwood (**far, under, wood**), contiguous with Near Underwood (**near**), and both border a wood; Far Whinny Close + Wood (**far, whinny, close**, description), contiguous with Near Whinny Close (**near**); Fell Intack (**fell, intack**) is contiguous with a field labelled 'Intack' and is situated on a fellside; Field behind Church (**field, behind, church**) is contiguous with Crosthwaite Church churchyard; Field between roads (**field, between, road**), lies between two roads; Fifteen Acres (multiple, **acre**); Fir Cass + Johnny hiam (see Cass Meadow); Flat x3 (**flatt**); Foots (**foot**); Fore doors (**fore, door**); Fore doors Mill + (**fore, door**, description); Forge Brows + Low Intack (**forge, brow, low, intack**); Foul Acre (**foul, acre**); Four Acres x2 (multiple, **acre**), close together, separated by three fields called Cow Pasture, and so it is possible these two fields are the remnants of a larger piece of land once called Four Acres which has since been divided up; Fryer Field (**friar, field**).

Gale Foot (**gale, foot**), contiguous with Gale Foot Plantation (**plantation**), High Gale Gill (**high, gill**), Gale Side (**side**), Low Gale Gill (**low**), and Top of Gale (**top**), all of which surround the stream called Gale Gill; Gale Ing (**gale, ing**); Gale Side (see Gale Foot); Gallowbarrow x8 (**gallow, barrow**); Gawin Close (pers.n., **close**); Gills Nook (**gill, nook**), contiguous with Gills Wood (**gill, wood**); Grayrigg (**grey, rigg**); Great Allotments (**great, allotment**), occupies a vast stretch of the Skiddaw massif; Great Cass (see Cass Meadow); Great Church Field (**great, church, field**), opposite Crosthwaite Church and contiguous with Little Church Field (see Church Leys); Great Hag (**great, hag**), contiguous with Little Hag (**little**), and to High Frith and Low Frith (see High Frith); Great Holm (**great, holm**), contiguous with Little Holm (**little**); Great Intack (**great, intack**), contiguous with Little Intack (**little**) and is situated within a cluster of *intack* fields; Great Leys (**great, ley**), borders Little Leys (**little**); Great Lowrigg (**great, low, rigg**), contiguous with Lownrigg and Low Close + Little Lawnrigg (**low, close**) (*lown* and *lawn* are judged here to be variants of *low*), with Low Rigs + Leaps (**leaps**) being nearby; Great Meadow x3 (**great, meadow**), one is contiguous with Ings Meadow; Great Moss Hill (**great, moss, hill**), borders Little Moss Hill (**little**); Green (**green**); Green Allan (**green, allan**), contiguous with High Allan (**high**) and Little Allan (**little**); Green Wath (**green, wath**), contiguous with Green Wha x2 (**wha**, or **wath**), *wha* may be a corruption or misspelling of *wath*; Greta Bank, Mansion Shrubberies +c (**greta, bank,**

descriptions); Greystones x2 (**grey**, **stone**), contiguous; Groat Field (**groat**, **field**) and Groat Field Wood (**wood**), contiguous; Gully Dale (**gully**, **dale**).

Harp (**harp**), the field is strikingly harp-shaped, being generally triangular, with a rounded southernmost point, and a notch cut into its west side; Hazelbottom (**hazel**, **bottom**); Head Bowe (**head**, **bowe**); Heads (**head**); Hexham Gill + Shed part of (**hexham**, **gill**, descriptions) (this is almost certainly *Hensom Gill Beck* (1787), *Heysom-Gill* (1789); High Allan (see Green Allan); High Close (**high**, **close**), in a cluster of *close* fields; High Common + Black hill (**high**, **common**, **black/blake**, **hill**), in a cluster of *common* fields; High Cow Close (**high**, **cow**, **close**), contiguous with Highground (**ground**), and with Low Cow Close x3 and Low Cow Close + Shed; High Croft (**high**, **croft**); High Fell x3 (**high**, **fell**), on the same stretch of fellside and contiguous with Middle Fell x2 (**middle**) and Low Fell x3 (**low**); High Field x2 (**high**, **field**); High Fitz (**high**, **fitz**) and Low Fitz (**low**), contiguous and comprise the area known as Fitz Park (these are probably related to *del Fit* (1300), *Fytt* (1500), *Fitts* (1811) (*PNCu* 355)); High Frith (**high**, **frith**) and Low Frith (**low**), contiguous (see Great Hag); High Gale Gill (see Gale Foot); High Holm (**high**, **holm**) and High Holm Wood (**wood**), contiguous with each other and with Middle + Low Holms (**middle**, **low**) and Low Holm Wood; High Holms (**high**, **holm**), contiguous with Middle Holms (**middle**) and Holms; High Houra far (**high**, **houra**, **far**), High Houra near (**near**), and Low Houra (**low**), contiguous; High Intack x2 (**high**, **intack**), occurs in a cluster of *intack* fields, including Forge Brows + Low Intack; High Latrigg (**high**, place-name), contiguous with High Latrigg Wood (**wood**) and Low Latrigg (**low**), all occupying land on Latrigg fell; High Meadow x2 (**high**, **meadow**), contiguous, and Low Meadow (**low**) is nearby; High Moss (**high**, **moss**), contiguous with a cluster of *moss* fields; High Reedness (see Reedness); High Rigs (**high**, **rigg**), occurs in a cluster of *rigg* fields; Higher Field (**higher**, **field**); Highground (see High Cow Close); Hind Close (**hind**, **close**); Hodgson's Close (pers.n., **close**); Hoghouse Close (**hoghouse**, **close**); Hoghouse Meadow x2 (**hoghouse**, **meadow**); Holmplats x3 (**holm**, **platt**), two are contiguous and the other is nearby; Holms (see High Holms); Honey Pot (**honey pot**); Houses Garden + Parrock + (descriptions + **parrock**); Houses Spout Close + Garden (description, **spout**, **close**, description) (see Spout Close).

Ings x3 (**ing**), one is contiguous with Low Ings (**low**); Ings Meadow (**ing**, **meadow**) (see Great Meadow); Intack x5 (**intack**), two are far from any other *intack* fields, the remaining three are contiguous with names which have *intack* as a generic element, and, in one case, Intack part of; Intacks (**intack**); Ivy Crag (**ivy**, **crag**).

Jack Cass (see Cass Meadow); Jane Croft, (pers.n., **croft**), contiguous with Common Croft.

Keppel Mire (**keppel, mire**); Kiln How x2 (**kiln, how**), far apart (one may be *Kilnhowe* (1644) (*PNCu* 323)).

Lairbeck (**lair, beck**), borders Lairbeck Gill; Latrig Close (place-name, **close**), at the foot of Latrigg fell; Latrigg (place-name) and Little Latrigg (**little**), it is uncertain why these fields are thus named as they are located on flat ground around half a kilometre from the foot of Latrigg fell; Leys (**ley**); Lime Pots x3 (**lime, pot**), contiguous; Little Allan (see Green Allan); Little Cass (see Cass Meadow); Little Castrigg (see Castrig); Little Church Field (see Church Leys); Little Field (**little, field**); Little Hag (see Great Hag); Little Hills (**little, hill**); Little Intack (see Great Intack); Little Latrigg (see Latrigg); Little Leys (see Great Leys); Little Meadow (**little, meadow**); Little Moss Hill (see Great Moss Hill); Little Planting (**little, planting**); Little Rigg x3 (**little, rigg**) and Little Rigg Meadow (**meadow**), all contiguous (these are probably *littelrig* (1651) *PNCu* 323)); Little Rigs (**little, rigg**), occurs in a cluster of *rigs* names; Little Strand (see Strands); Lodge Garden (**lodge**, **garden**); Long Armitrig (see Armitrig Head); Long Church Leys (see Church Leys); Long Close (**long, close**) (see New Close) (this may be *Longclose, Langclose* (1563, 1566) (*PNCu* 323)); Long Crooks (see Crooks); Long Ley (**long, ley**); Long Moss (**long, moss**); Long Wath Ing x2 (**long, wath, ing**), long, narrow fields which border streams; Long Wood (**long, wood**); Longriggs x2 (**long**, **rigg**), contiguous (these may be *Langrig* (1235) (*PNCu* 323)); Longscale Wood (place-name, or **long, scale, wood**), the settlement of Lonscale lies three fields distant at the other side of the hill called Latrigg Fell; Longside (**long, side**) and Longside Plantation (**plantation**), contiguous and occupy part of the area of fellside known as Long Side and Longside Wood; Low Armitrig (see Armitrig Head); Low Calf Close (**low, calf, close**), contiguous with the field marked 'Calf Close + Garden'; Low Close + Little Lawnrigg (see Great Lowrigg); Low Common x2 (**low, common**), both occur within a cluster of *common* fields, one is contiguous with High Common, one is contiguous with Middle Common; Low Cow Close x4 (**low, cow, close**) and Low Cow Close + Shed (**shed**), all but one are contiguous, the other is separated from the rest by High Cow Close (**high**); Low Fell x3 (see High Fell); Low Field x4 (**low, field**), two are contiguous; Low Fitz (see High Fitz); Low Frith (see High Frith); Low Gale Gill (see Gale Foot); Low Holm Wood (see High Holm); Low Houra (see High Houra far); Low Ings (see Ings); Low Intack (**low, intack**), contiguous with High Intack and Middle Intack (**middle**) (see High Intack; Forge Brows + Low Intack); Low Latrigg (see High Latrigg); Low Meadow x2 (**low, meadow**), one is contiguous with High meadow x2; Low Pasture (**low, pasture**); Low Rigs + Leaps (see Great Lowrigg); Low Salmon Guards Meadow part of x2 (see Salmon Guards); Low Strands (see Strands); Low Windy Brow (**low**, place-name), near the settlement of Windebrowe, and contiguous with Windy Bottom Houses Yards + (this is probably related to *Windie Browe* (1594) (*PNCu* 323)); Lownrigg (see Great

Lowrigg); Lyzick Field (place-name, **field**), borders the buildings of Lyzzick Hall, and Lyzick Moss (**moss**), nearby in a cluster of *moss* fields.

Mallen Dodd (place-name); Mass bat (**mass, bat**), an area of marsh bordering the River Derwent; Matray (**matray**); Meadow x3 (**meadow**), each of these is the only 'Meadow' in its vicinity, one borders New Meadow (**new**); Meadow Close (**meadow, close**), occurs in a cluster of *close* fields; Measelands (**mease, land**); Middle + Low Holms (see High Holm); Middle Close (**middle, close**), in a cluster of *close* fields; Middle Common x2 (**middle, common**), each is in a cluster of *common* fields; Middle Fell x2 (see High Fell); Middle Field (**middle, field**); Middle Holms (see High Holms); Middle Intack (see Low Intack); Middle Moss (**middle, moss**), shares a border with High Moss, and a corner with New Moss (**new**); Midge Holm (**midge, holm**); Monkhouse Hills (**monkhouse, hill**), close to Monkshall Lane (see Monkshall Lane) (Monk Hall (*Munckall* 1565) belonged to Fountains Abbey (*PNCu* 303); Monkshall Lane (place-name, **lane**) (see Monkhouse Hills); Morland Bottom (**moor, land, bottom**); Moss Ing (**moss, ing**); Muddles (**muddles**); Myrtle Grove Orchard Wood + Meadow (**myrtle, grove**, descriptions, **meadow**).

Near Braerigg (see Braerigg); Near Common (see Far Common); Near High Field (see Far High Field); Near Low Field (see High Low Field); Near Meadow (see Far Great Meadow); Near Riddings x2 (**near, ridding**), both are contiguous with a Far Riddings, and one is in a cluster of *ridding* fields; Near Underwood (see Far Underwood); Near Whinny Close (see Far Whinny Close + Wood); Neb Intack pt. of (**neb, intack**, description), and Neb Intack Wood (**wood**), contiguous and lie at the foot of the fell called Skiddaw Little Man; New Close x5 (**new, close**), one is contiguous with Long Close, and three are contiguous along with New Close Meadow (**meadow**); New Close High (**new, close, high**), contiguous with New Close Low (**low**); New Close Meadow (see New Close); New Field x2 (**new, field**), one is contiguous with the cluster of *new close* fields; New Meadow (see Meadow); New Moss x2 (**new, moss**), at either end of a cluster of *moss* fields; Newbridge Meadow (**new, bridge, meadow**), part of a cluster of *meadow* fields and borders a bridge; Newlands, (**new, land**); Nine Roods (multiple, **rood**).

Oakbridge (**oak, bridge**); Oaks Little Field (**oak, little, field**); Old Crosthwaite Field part of (see Crosthwaite Field); Open Field (**open, field**); Ormathwaite Green x2 (place-name, **green**), contiguous and lie near the settlement of Ormathwaite.

Parrock x5 (**parrock**); Parrock + (**parrock**)**;** Percy Intack (pers.n., **intack**); Plaskett Cass (see Cass Meadow); Pod Net (**pod net**), bordered on two sides by the watercourse Lair Beck, and strikingly fishing net-shaped with one straight edge and the rest of the boundary being a rounded,

flowing, triangular shape reminiscent of a net gliding through water, the *salmon guards* cluster of fields are one field distant (see Salmon Guards); Pond Field (**pond**, **field**) and Pond Field Wood (**wood**), contiguous; Pricket Holm (**pricket**, **holm**); Priest Common x2 (**priest**, **common**).

Quarry x2 (**quarry**), each is the only one in its vicinity.

Ramsgill Beck (place-name), borders Rams Beck; Rastor Hills (**rastor**, **hill**); Reedness (place-name) and High Reedness (**high**), occupy the area known as Redness and the headland called Redness Point (*LDPN,* 278); Reins (**raine**); Riddings x4 (**ridding**), one is contiguous with a Far Riddings, a Near Riddings, and Riddings Wood (**wood**) (see Far Riddings; Near Riddings), two are contiguous with Riddings and Outhouses (description); Riddings Wood (see Riddings); Rigg x2 (**rigg**), contiguous; Rigs Dub (**rigg**, **dub**), in a cluster of *rigg* fields); Ritson Common (**ritson**, **common**); Rough Cass (see Cass Meadow); Rough Close (**rough**, **close**), in a cluster of *close* fields; Rough Ground (**rough**, **ground**); Round How (place-name), occupies the area of the same name on the side of Latrigg; Rowrigg (**row**, **rigg**); Running Acre (**running**, **acre**).

Saddler Field (**saddler**, **field**); Salmon Guards (**salmon**, **guards**), contiguous with Low Salmon Guards Meadow part of x2 (**low**, **meadow**, description), and Salmon Guards Meadow, the cluster of fields is surrounded by watercourses; Sand Quarry (**sand**, **quarry**); Sandy Parrock x2 (**sand**, **parrock**), contiguous; Scalebeck Field (place-name, **field**), borders the stream called Scalebeck Gill; Schoolhouse Field (**schoolhouse**, **field**); Sheep Heaf x2 (**sheep**, **heaf**), contiguous and cover a large expanse of the Skiddaw massif; Sinjin Guards Meadow (**sinjin**, **guards**, **meadow**); Smithy Mires (**smith**, **mire**); Snab (**snab**), contiguous with Snab Wood (**wood**); Snab Acre (**snab**, **acre**); Snab Wood (see Snab Acre); Spoonah Green (**spoonah**, **green**) and Spoonah Green Head (**head**), contiguous, and Spoonah Green Close (**close**) and Spooney Green Wood (**wood**), nearby (*spoonah* and *spooney* are variants), the lane which runs past all these fields is called Spooney Green Lane, although this is not marked on the OS map (these are related to *Supunaygrene, Spelmaygrene, Spimaygrene* (1577), *Sponaygrene* (1579), *Spunay Grene* (1580), *Spunagrene* (1583) (*PNCu* 323)); Spoonah Green Head, and Spoonah Green Wood (see Spoonah Green); Spout Close x2 (**spout**, **close**), one occurs in a cluster of *close* fields (see Houses Spout Close + Garden); Spring Close (**spring**, **close**), this field contains a spring; Star Pots (**star**, **pot**); Stone Acre (**stone**, **acre**); Stony Close (**stone**, **close**), and Stony Close + Dub Close (**dub**, **close**), contiguous; Stony Field (**stone**, **field**), in a cluster of *field* fields; Strands x2 (**strand**), contiguous with Low Strands (**low**) and Little Strand (**little**) (these are almost certainly *Strindes* (c. 1220), *Strandes* (1225), *Strendas* (1247), *Strandes* 1651) (*PNCu* 323)); Strown (**strown**), contains two pools and borders two watercourses; Stub Ings x3 (**stubb/stubbing**, **ing**), two are contiguous and the other is nearby; Swang (**swang**).

Tail Acre (see Acre); Tenter Hill (**tenter**, **hill**); Thomas Close x3 (pers.n., **close**), all contiguous and Thomas Close Quarry (**quarry**) is nearby; Thorny plats (**thorn**, **platt**) and Thorny plats Wood (**wood**), contiguous (the former is probably *Thonyplett, Thorneplete* (1579), *Thorneneplat* (1583) (*PNCu* 323)); Throstle Shaw (**throstle**, **shaw**) (this is probably *Throssleshawe* (1601) (*PNCu* 323)); Tickell Acre (pers.n., **acre**); Toft (**toft**), borders a field called Tofts; Tofts x6 (**toft**), one borders Toft (see Toft), three are contiguous, and the remaining two are contiguous with each other; Top of Gale (see Gale Foot); Turner Acre (**turner**, **acre**); Turnrigs (**turn**, **rigg**).

Under Bow Garth (**under**, **bow**, **garth**); Underhalt (**under**, **halt**); Underscar (**under**, **scar**) and Underscar Bottom (**bottom**), near a building named Underscar Manor; Underwood (**under**, **wood**), borders a field marked, 'Plantation'; Upper Dubs (**upper**, **dub**), borders Upper Hills and Upper Hills Bottom; Upper Hills (**upper**, **hill**) and Upper Hills Bottom (**bottom**), contiguous and border Upper Dubs.

Warehouse Field (**warehouse**, **field**), lies to the rear of buildings marked 'House + Warehouse'; Watering Place (**watering**, **place**); Well Close (**well**, **close**), in a cluster of *close* fields; West Common (see East Common); West Wards (**west**, **ward**); Whinny Bit (**whinny**, **bitt**); Whinny Brow (**whinny**, **brow**); Whinny Close (**whinny**, **close**), in a cluster of *close* fields; Whinny Rig (**whinny**, **rigg**), contiguous with three other fields with *rig* fields; Willow Meadow (**willow**, **meadow**); Wilson Close x2 (pers.n., **close**), contiguous; Winding Gates (**winding**, **gate**); Windy Bottom Houses Yards + (**windy**, **bottom**, descriptions) (see Low Windy Brow); Wood top (**wood**, **top**), contiguous with a field marked 'Wood'; Woody Shields (**wood**, **shield**), contiguous with Boat House Wood.

# Chapter Five – Glossary

## 5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a glossary of all the elements which appear within the field-names of the study area, with definitions tailored to their meaning(s) and usage in this dataset (5.2). A list of the personal names which may occur within the field-names is also included (5.3).

### 5.1.1 Element glossary introduction

This glossary contains entries for each of the 586 elements found within the field-names of the study area, excluding those which are unambiguously personal names or place-names (3.5; 4.0). Entries are divided across four columns. Column 1 contains the head form of the element. Column 2 contains the source language(s) from which the element is, or may be, derived. The root forms of the elements given in Column 2 do not reflect the language in which the field-names in this thesis' dataset were coined, but rather the forms in the source languages from which the elements are derived. This is because the root forms have evolved to become part of the later dialect which generated the majority of the field-names in this dataset; their languages help to reveal the major influences on this dialect. The etyma forms are from *VEPN* and *EPNE* (2.3.2), and *EDD* in the case of modern dialectal forms (ModE dial.), unless otherwise specified. Column 3 gives the number of occurrences of the element within the dataset. Column 4 presents the meaning(s) of the element within the context of the dataset and study area, as well as any additional information relating to the element's meaning and usage, and a list of the field-names which may contain it (3.5). Each of the field-names listed in Column 4 is succeeded by its Field ID, a combination of letters and numbers indicating the field's township and its number as assigned in *TA-Cros* (3.2.1; 5.2).

This glossary together with the field-name survey presented in the previous chapter constitute the main outcomes of this thesis (3.1). The survey and glossary are designed to be used in conjunction with each other. The survey is concerned with the field-names and their associated fields; the glossary is concerned with the field-names' constituent elements and the meaning and usage of these. The elements in the survey entries, given in bold typeface within parentheses, correspond to the head forms given in bold typeface within Column 1 of the glossary. Each of the field-names listed within Column 4 of the glossary can be cross-referenced with the corresponding survey entry.

The letters which form the first part of each Field ID indicate the township in which the field-name occurs: Borrowdale (B); Keswick (K); Over Derwent (OD); St. John's, Castlerigg, and Wythburn (SJCW); and Underskiddaw (U). From this, users can turn to the relevant township section in the survey and locate the field-name in question, given in alphabetical order. For example, the Borrowdale field-name Back O'Barn contains the elements *back* and *barn*. The survey entry for Back O'Barn gives the glossary head forms for *back* and *barn* within parentheses: (**back**, **barn**). The corresponding glossary entries for these elements present their respective derived source language, number of occurrences, and meaning and usage, and both include Back O'Barn within the Column 4 field-name list, alongside its Field ID (B639). The Field ID indicates that the field-name can be found in the Borrowdale section of the survey, 4.1, under the entries for 'B'. Any information regarding the field itself or its surrounding landscape is given within the survey entry where it may be relevant to its interpretation. The survey entry for Back O'Barn, for instance, notes that the field is located behind farm buildings.

## 5.1.2 Personal name list introduction

A list of the personal names (given names and surnames (3.5.3)) which appear, or may appear, in the field-names of the study area is presented in 5.3. The list contains 126 personal name head forms.[58]

Personal names are sometimes given as an interpretation of a field-name element (in the survey, Chapter Four) or a possible interpretation of a field-name element (in the glossary, 5.3) (4.0). Where a personal name is mentioned, it can be cross-referenced with the corresponding entry within the personal name list which presents information on the name and its usage (5.3). The personal name forms given in the survey and glossary entries correspond to the head forms within the personal name list unless otherwise specified.[59] Where a given name appears as well as a surname in an entry, the given name is treated first.

Entries are divided across two columns. Column 1 gives the head form in italics, with any alternative forms beneath. Column 2 may contain any or all of the following pieces of information: a) data relating to the personal name and its associated field(s) within the dataset, and, where a corresponding glossary head form is not available, a cross-reference to the relevant glossary or

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[58] Any variant or alternative forms/spellings are included within the head form entry.

[59] E.g. there are two possible personal name forms given in the glossary entry for **mandell** (*Mandale* and *Mandell*) and so a reference to the personal name head form is given: (5.3:*Mandale*).

survey entry (or entries);[60] b) attestations of the personal name recorded in the study area (either from *TA-Cros*[61] or earlier attestations recorded in *PNCu* or *ODFNBI*[62]); c) data on the geographical spread of the personal name in reference to the study area (3.5.3).

The information relating to the geographical spread of the study area comes from the written text and heat maps for the 1881 data contained in the relevant entries of *ODFNBI*; where the personal name form in question (in 5.2 or 5.3) differs from the head form given in *ODFNBI* then the *ODFNBI* head form is referenced.[63] The following terminology from the *ODFNBI* has been used: early bearers, given name, widespread.[64] My own terms: high, medium, and low concentration have been used to convey the density of personal name bearers as shown on the heat maps in the *ODFNBI* entries.

## 5.2 Glossary of field-name elements

| Element | Source language derivation(s) | No. of occurrences | Meaning(s) of element, and usage within this dataset |
|---|---|---|---|
| **above** | OE *abūfan* | 5 | Above. Indicating location in relation to named feature. See **boon; upon**. |
| | | | Above Dike (SJCW1182, SJCW1185); Above House (SJCW175); Above Stile (SJCW610); Above Wood (SJCW608a) |
| **acorn** | OE *æcern* | 1 | Acorn. Acorns provided food for pigs (*NDEFN* 2). |
| | | | Acorn Bottom (OD1080) |

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[60] Most pers.n. head forms correspond to the head form for the relevant glossary entry; where this is not the case, a cross-reference is provided to the relevant survey or glossary entry or entries (3.5.3).

[61] The number of *TA-Cros* attestations given for each entry corresponds to the number of times the name appears in the source, rather than to the numbers of bearers.

[62] These are given in the format: *Name* (year, geographical location as given in *PNCU* or *ODFNBI*).

[63] E.g. the information for the personal name *Dogge* is found under 'Dodge' in *ODFNBI*; hence (*ODFNBI*, 'Dodge') is cited.

[64] *ODFNBI* terminology meanings: 'early bearer' refers to an individual whose name appears in historical records and is given as evidence of the origin, development, or geographical distribution of a name; 'given name' refers to the name given to an individual at or shortly after birth; 'widespread' denotes a name attested commonly throughout Britain and Ireland.

| **acre** | OE *æcer* | 59 | Piece of cultivated land; one statute acre (0.4 hectares), or, often in pre-nineteenth-century names, a customary acre (approximately 1.6 statute acres in the study area) (*LDFN* 40; *NDEFN* 2). Where the determiner is a multiple this latter sense is more likely. |
|---|---|---|---|

Acre (B164, OD905, OD918, SJCW1192, SJCW229, SJCW843, U102, U111); Acre Bottom (OD35); Acre Head (SJCW869); Acres x8 (OD704, OD970, OD391, SJCW450, SJCW25, SJCW330, U112, U113); Acres Hill (SJCW331); Acres Sandbed (OD73); Adamson Acre (U436); Bank Acre (SJCW126); Birks Acre (U435); Broad Acre (OD791); Buffett Acre (OD1074); Coat Acre (OD900); Deck Acre (OD919); Far Acres (SJCW132); Fifteen Acres (U412); Foul Acre (U430); Four Acres (U441, U446a); Grandy Acre (SJCW234); Grundy Acre (OD  83); Half Acre x3 (OD859, OD702, SJCW385, SJCW739); High Acre x2 (SJCW128, SJCW296); Hugh Acre (OD17); Lingy Acre (OD1104); Long Acre (SJCW623); Long Acres (SJCW135); Mill Acre (SJCW273, SJCW171); Near Acres (SJCW134); Parker Acre (SJCW231); Running Acre (U432); Seam Acre (SJCW127); Snab Acre (U182); Stone Acre x2 (SJCW167, U357a); Tail Acre (U109); Three Acres (OD1076); Tickell Acre (U415); Turner Acre (U384); Two Acre (OD74); White Acre Head (SJCW480)

| **alder** | OE *alor* | 2 | Alder tree. May be an indicator of moist, marshy ground as alders grow well in these conditions (*NDEFN* 5). Alder wood was used for clog-making and charcoal production (*NDEFN* 5). |
|---|---|---|---|

Alder Heads (K881); Alder Style (B555)

| **all** | ?OE *hall*; *pers.n.* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, variant of **hall**, though an *all* form of *hall* has not been recorded to my knowledge; pers.n. *All*, or else *Alle*, *Hall*, or *Halle* (5.3:*All*). |
|---|---|---|---|

All Ing (OD911)

| **allan** | OE *ēa-land* | 6 | Water meadow. |
|---|---|---|---|

Allent (B566); Allent Head (B368); Green Allan (U44); High Allan (U42); Little Allan (U43); Allen (OD895)

| **allotment** | Anglo-Norman *alotement* | 2 | Piece of land allotted to an individual as part of the process of Parliamentary Enclosure. |
|---|---|---|---|

Common Allotment (OD516); Great Allotments (U619)

| angle | ME *angle* | 1 | Angular. Referring to an outlying corner of land, or land within the turn of a road bend, river bend, or boundary (*NDEFN* 9). |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Angle (SJCW1029) |
| arable | ME *arable* | 1 | Land suitable for ploughing. |
| | | | Hole Riggs Arable (OD989) |
| ariel | ?*pers.n.* | 1 | Uncertain. Possibly related to pers.n. *Airey,* probably found within the Borrowdale place-name Airy's Bridge. |
| | | | Ariel (B334) |
| armitrig | ?ME *armit*, ON *hryggr* | 4 | Uncertain. Perhaps *armit* 'hermit' + *rigg* 'rigg' (cf. Armit Field, Armitty, Armitstead (*NDEFN* 12)). |
| | | | Armitrig Head (U90); Armitrig Hill + Shed (U86); Long Armitrig (U89); Low Armitrig (U87) |
| ash | OE *æsc* | 7 | Ash tree. |
| | | | Ash Close (SJCW729); Ash Sands (SJCW149); Ashes (B165, B520, SJCW711, SJCW855, SJCW691) |
| aspin | OE *\*æspe* | 2 | Aspen tree. |
| | | | Aspin (SJCW611); High Aspin (SJCW614) |
| back | OE *bæc* | 25 | Back. Indicating location in relation to named feature. (**behind**). |
| | | | Back Close (OD745); Back Croft (U379); Back field (B243); Back Field (SJCW1179, SJCW532, SJCW1156); Back Howe (OD324, OD613, OD614); Back Ley (OD611); Back O. Beck (B617); Back O'Barn (B639); Back of Lothwaite (SJCW212); Backfield (K726, OD1114); Backhouse Garth (OD979); Backside (SJCW975); Backside Field (SJCW459); High Back Close (OD746); High Back How (OD309, OD321); Low Back Close (OD744); Low Back How (OD310, OD323); Low Back Howe (OD322) |
| bakestones | OE *bæc-stān* | 1 | Baking stones. Flat stones were used as baking trays (*LDPN* 22) (4.3:Beckstones Meadow). |
| | | | Beckstones Meadow (OD448) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **band** | ModE dial. *band* | 1 | Uncertain. Most probably, a) area of ground covering 20 square yards (*EDD* 'band, sb.1, 6.'). Other possibilities: b) ridge (*VEPN* 150; *EDD* 'band, sb.4, 1); c) narrow slope of a fell (*EDD* 'band, sb.4, 2); and d) boundary on high unenclosed land (*EDD* 'band, sb.4, 3'), do not fit the topography of the denoted field which lies on flat land one field distant from Derwentwater lake. Not in *NDEFN*.

Long Band (B21) |
| **bank** | ?ME *banke* (ODan *banke*); *pers.n.* | 68 | Slope, embankment; occasionally, pers.n. *Bank* or *Banks*, more likely where the element is a determiner (as in 4.4:Banks Close).

Alice Bank (SJCW968); Bank (B538, OD1109, OD1182, OD1183, SJCW1070, SJCW1106, U282); Bank Acre (SJCW126); Bank Close (OD648, OD662, OD99, U429); Bank Garth (SJCW176); Bank Hill (SJCW863, SJCW899); Bank Lands (SJCW778); Bank Top (B202, B203); Bankside (SJCW299); Castle Bank (B201, B140); Corn Bank (OD622); Corn Bank Bottom (OD616); Far Bank (SJCW979); Great Bank (B267); Greta Bank, Mansion Shrubberies +c (U575); Guildes Bank (B92); Hall Bank (SJCW287); High Bank (B599, B261, B510); High Bank Green (B590); Hill Bank (SJCW508); Jackson's Bank (SJCW997); Johny Dale Bank (B620); Jopsons Bank (B262); Lingy Bank (B208); Little Bank (B152, B535); Little Bank Wood (B151); Little Mill Bank (K667); Longthwaite Bank (B528); Low Bank (B596, B506); Low Bank Green (B586); Mean Bank (B397); Meem Bank (B398); Middle Bank (SJCW977); Middle Stead Bank (SJCW1016); Mill Bank (K666); Minnow Bank (SJCW726); Nether Bank (SJCW976); Noon Bank (B600); Peat Bank (SJCW413); Pudding Stead Bank (B394); Robin Bank (B367); Scott Bank (B369); Shaw Bank (SJCW676); Spring Bank (OD332, OD335); Tarn Side Bank (B354); Thwaite Bank (B295); Waterage Bank Wood (SJCW591); Wood Bank (B353); Woody Bank (B263); Yew Dale Bank (B264); Yew Howe Bank (SJCW1051) |
| **bark** | ME *bark* | 2 | Bark. Oak bark was used in tanning (*NDEFN* 22).

Bark Riggs (OD280); Birch Bark (OD10430) |
| **barley** | OE *bærlic* | 2 | Barley.

Barley Field (OD818, SJCW159) |
| **barn** | OE *bere-ærn* | 3 | Barn. |

Back O'Barn (B639); Barn Close (K808); Barn Field Cottage (U527)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **barrow** | OE *berg* | 11 | Hill, mound. |

Far White Barrow (SJCW441, SJCW441a); Gallowbarrow (U180, U183, U184, U191, U192, U224, U225, U226); Near White Barrow (SJCW440)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **bask** | ?ModE dial. *bask* | 1 | Perhaps, dry, parched (ModE dial. *bask*) (*EDD* 'bask, v.3', 'bask, adj.'). |

Kilnbask (B113)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **bastis** | ?OE *bæst* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, lime tree (OE *bæst*) (cf. Bast, Bastie Lands (*NDEFN* 24)). Lime bark was used in rope-making (*NDEFN* 24). |

Bastis (U283)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **bat** | ?ModE dial. *bat* | 1 | Probably, river island, low-lying land subject to flooding (ModE dial. *bat*) (*EDD* 'bat, sb.4') (4.5:Mass bat). |

Mass bat (U24)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **beck** | ON *bekkr* | 23 | Stream. Used locally. |

Back O. Beck (B617); Beck Close (OD688, U304); Beck Dalt (SJCW738); Beck Foot Meadow (OD132); Beck Side (OD711); Beck Wall (OD884); Beckside (OD287, OD378, OD1032, OD904); Beckside Croft (OD376); East Eskin Beck (SJCW538); Ellerbeck (U500); Eskin Bech (SJCW536); High Gale Gill (U546); Lairbeck (U519); Melbeck Garth (B581); Mill Beck (SJCW1172); Mill Beck Parrock (SJCW1171); Millbeck foot (B7); Millbeck Garth (B584); West Eskin Beck (SJCW537)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **behind** | OE *behindan* | 4 | Behind. Indicating location in relation to named feature. (**back**). |

Behind Birks (U534); Behind House (SJCW453); Behind Moss (OD1149); Field behind Church (U423)

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| **bell** | ?OE *belle*; *pers.n.* | 5 | Either: a) church bell, referring to land used to contribute to the maintenance of church bells, or to the payment of the ringers, or else to the casting of bells; b) *Bell* as a pers.n., recorded in *TA-Cros.* (*NDEFN* does not give either the casting of bells or pers.n. as possible interpretations); c) fields adjoining churchyards may have been sites where bells were cast (*VEPN1* 79; |

Fellows-Jensen 1997). This may be the derivation in Bells Bottom (OD381). In major names, *bell* can indicate shape, but this interpretation can be discounted here as none of these fields are bell-shaped.

Bell Craggs (B552); Bell Frith (OD90); Bell Howe (SJCW982); Bell Intack (SJCW425); Bells Bottom (OD381)

| **below** | ME *bylowe* | 1 | Below. Indicating location in relation to named feature. (**beneath**; **under**). |
| | | | Field below Garden (SJCW207) |
| **beneath** | OE *beneoðan* | 3 | Beneath. Indicating location in relation to named feature. (**below**; **under**). |
| | | | Beneath Gate (SJCW872, SJCW885); Beneath Syke (SJCW870) |
| **between** | OE *betwēonan* | 1 | Between. Indicating location in relation to named features. |
| | | | Field between roads (U347) |
| **big** | ON *bygg* | 5 | Barley. *Big* is unlikely to refer to the size of the field (ME *big*). In this area, *great* is the usual element used in this sense. Furthermore, no *big* fields here are close to fields with contrasting size elements. Ironic usage of *big* in reference to size is also documented, but likewise an unlikely derivation here (*NDEFN* 30-1). |
| | | | Big Close (SJCW416); Big Field (U295); Big Parrock (OD676); Bigg Garth (OD18); Bigrigg (U196) |
| **biles** | ?ModE dial. *bile* | 6 | Uncertain. In Norfolk dialect, *bile* refers to the semi-circular wooden hoop at the end of a scythe (ModE dial. *bile*) (EDD 'bile, sb.'). It is possible that use of scythes is alluded to here ('scythe-shaped' does not suit the denoted fields.) |
| | | | High How Biles (SJCW764); Howe Biles (SJCW758, SJCW760, SJCW761, SJCW762); Low How Biles (SJCW765) |
| **birch** | OE *birce* | 2 | Birch tree. (**birk**). |
| | | | Birch Bark (OD1043); Birch Brow (OD793) |
| **birk** | ON *birki* | 23 | Birch tree. (**birch**). |

Behind Birks (U534); Birk Close (B427); Birk How (B364); Birk Howe (SJCW640, SJCW696); Birk Ing (OD72); Birk Moss (OD230); Birkrigg (B371, B373, OD732); Birkrigg Bottom (OD674); Birks Acre (U435); Birks Nook (K796); High Birk Howe (SJCW637); High Birkrigg (OD675); Less Birk Howe (SJCW694a); Long Birks (B6); Low Birk Howe (SJCW636); Low Birkrigg (B374); Middle Longbirks (K862); North Longbirks (K867); South Long birks (K861); Under Birk (SJCW999)

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| **birkett** | ?OE *bircet*; *pers.n.* | 3 | Birch copse; pers.n. *Birkett*. |
| | | | Birkett Close (OD154); Birkett Croft (K890); Birkett Lands (K891) |
| **bitt** | ME *bite* | 19 | Small piece (bit) of land. |
| | | | Bitt (B213, B40, OD49, OD439, OD891, OD267, OD160, OD560, OD1048); Bitts (OD762); Far Bitts (OD127); Hanging Bitt (B87); Little Bitts (OD377); Mean Bitt (B320); Rough Mire Bitt (OD130); Sandy Bitt (B86); Spicey Bitt (B46); Tom Bitt (B83); Whinny Bit (U292) |
| **black/blake** | OE *blæc* | 14 | Black. Land appearing black or dark, owing to darkness of soil or vegetation. Fire, surface water, coal, or other minerals can blacken soil. *Black/blake* may also indicate woad processing or dyeing (*NDEFN* 32). |
| | | | Black Dike (SJCW 81); Black Dub (OD91, OD67, OD68); Black Steps (SJCW585); Black Wood (OD308); Blackmoor Close (B509); Blackstock Wood (OD478); Blackthorns (SJCW775); Blake How (OD581, OD582, OD583); High Common + Black hill (U206); Pt. Black Steps (SJCW 588) |
| **blea** | ModE dial. *blea* | 4 | Blue; bleak, cold, exposed (ModE dial. *blea* has both meanings) (*EDD* 'bla', v., sb.'). |
| | | | Blea Lowes (U213, U218); Blea Lowes + Shed (U212); Blea Lows (U217) |
| **bleaberry** | ON *blá-ber* | 1 | Bilberry. *Bleaberry* is an alternative term for bilberries in northern England (*NDEFN* 34). |
| | | | Blea Berry holm (B127) |
| **bleach** | OE *blǽcan* | 1 | Bleach. Referring to the process of bleaching cloth. |

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| | | | Bleach Green (K688) |
| **boathouse** | OE *bāt,* OE *hūs* | 4 | Boathouse. |
| | | | Boat House Field (OD1137); Boat House Wood (U10); Boathouse Coppice (SJCW941a); Boathouse Field (SJCW1044) |
| **body** | OE *bodig* | 1 | Uncertain. Possibly, dead body or gallows, akin to the *dead man* fields in Gregory (2015) and Harte (2013), though this is unlikely without *dead*. |
| | | | Great body Field (K836) |
| **bog** | ME *bog* | 17 | Bog; waterlogged, marshy ground. |
| | | | Bog (OD104, OD106, OD107, OD108, OD149, OD93, OD94, SJCW325, SJCW830); Bog Close (U147); Bog Croft (OD81); Bog End (B625); Bogg (SJCW753); Boggs (B50); Bogstang (OD255); High Bog (OD97); Low Bog (OD98) |
| **boon** | dial. *abeun* | 1 | Above (ModE dial. *abeun*) (*LDFN* 41). Indicating location in relation to named feature. **above**; **upon**. *Boon* has a second meaning in field-names: unpaid labour carried out on the lord of the manor's lands by his tenants (a 'boon day', or 'boon work' was a day's labour, typically at haytime or harvest time), but this sense is not present here (*LDFN* 41; *NDEFN* 39) (4.3:Boon Well). |
| | | | Boon Well (OD752) |
| **boother** | ?*pers.n.*; ON *búð* | 1 | Uncertain. Probably, variant of *bowder* (**bowder**);[65] pers.n. *Booth,* or *Boothe,* is less likely as the *-r* would be unexplained. |
| | | | Boother Ing (B166) |
| **borrans** | OE *\*burgæsn* | 2 | Cairn, burial, ruin. |
| | | | Borrant Close (B537); Borrens (SJCW442) |
| **bottom** | OE *botm* | 33 | Valley bottom. |
| | | | Acorn Bottom (OD1080); Acre Bottom (OD35); Annice Busks Bottom (B518); Bells Bottom (OD381); |

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[65] Evidence of *booth* being a variant form of *bowth* can be seen in other Cumbrian names (see early spellings of Bouth, Colton, Lancashire (*LDPN* 41). /u/ often becomes /aʊ/ in Cumbrian dialect; e.g. 'ewe' is almost always pronounced, and spelt, 'yow', by Cumbrian farmers.

Birkrigg Bottom (OD674); Bottom (SJCW298); Caffell Rigg Bottom (B322); Corn Bank Bottom (OD616); Evenhow Bottom (B365); Field Bottom (SJCW60); Gill Bottom (OD829); Hazelbottom (U565); High Field Bottom (SJCW1025); Isthmus bottom (K871); Jack Dykes Bottom (OD634); Kiln Howe Bottom (SJCW950); Long Town Bottom (SJCW511); Low Field Bottom (SJCW42a); Low Grass Bottom (B499); Low Wood Bottom (SJCW834); Middle Cockshot bottom (K863); Morland Bottom (U367); North Castlehead Bottom (SJCW553); North Cockshot bottom (K866); Over Close Bottom (B592); Pot Ing Bottom (SJCW826); Rigg Bottom (B97); South Castlehead bottom (K839); South Cockshot bottom (K860); Upper Hills Bottom (U404); Wascales Bottom (SJCW213); Watson Park bottom (K842); Windy Bottom Houses Yards + (U570)

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| **bought** | ?ME *bought*; ModE *bought* | 2 | Probably, bent (ME *bought*). Bowed baks (K831) is likely to be a corruption of Bought Oaks (SJCW528), one field distant (Bowed baks, 4.2); sheep-fold, cattle pen (ModE *bought*) is another possibility (*VEPN1,* 137-138).

Bought Oaks (SJCW528); Bowed baks (K831) |
| **bousher** | ?*pers.n.* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, a variant of *bowder* (**bowder**); a form of pers.n. *Boucher*.

Bousher Ing (B163) |
| **bow** | ?OE *boga*; *pers.n.* | 5 | Bow, used metaphorically to indicate a bow-shaped field with a curving boundary; pers.n. *Bowe* (or *Bowe*). Bowe Croft (U355) and Under Bow Garth (U346) have curving boundaries. Bowness Head (SJCW405) is bow-shaped (4.4:Bowness Head).

Bowe Croft (U355); Bowe Riggs (OD372); Bowness Head (SJCW405); Head Bowe (U210); Under Bow Garth (U346) |
| **bowder** | ?ModE dial. *bowder, bowther*; ON *búð* | 2 | Probably, boulder (ModE dial. *bowder, bowther*), not in *EDD* but used locally, as in Bowder Stone, Borrowdale (*PNCu* 353; *LDPN* 41) (4.1:Bowderstone House); hut (ON *búð*) (cf. Bowderdale, Nether Wasdale, Cumberland (*LDPN* 41)). This latter sense is supported by the presence of inflexional *-r* in the genitive singular and nominative plural forms of ON *búð*. Not in *NDEFN*. (**boother**; **bousher**).

*Bowder* and *bowther,* which seem to be interchangeable in this context (see early forms of Bowder Stone, |

Borrowdale (*LDPN* 41)),[66] are found in major place-names, and a stream name, in this dataset. It is likely they appear in the field-names too. All fields with names containing *bowder* or *bowther*, or containing a *bowder* or *bowther* place-name, are found close to each other in Borrowdale township. Bowderstone Intack and Bowderstone House are contiguous, and named from the major name, Bowder Stone (4.1:Bowderstone House). These lie on field distant from Bowder Ing End, which itself is one field distant from Bousher Ing, itself two fields distant from Boother Ing, which again is one field distant from Bowderhow. A cluster of fields named from Bowdergate Gill – Bowder Gate head, Bowder Gate Meadow, Bowthergate head, Guest Bowther Gate, and Norman Bowther Gate, lie two fields distant across the fell tops from both the *bowderstone* fields and Bowder Ing End.

Bowder Ing End (B146); Bowderhow (B154)

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| **bower** | OE *būr* | 1 | Cottage, rough dwelling. |
| | | | Bower End (OD778) |
| **bowstrings** | OE *boga, streng* (*BT* 'streng') | 1 | Uncertain. Most probably used metaphorically to allude to the shape of the field (4.3:Bowstrings), as with several fields containing *bow* (**bow**). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Bowstrings (OD1035) |
| **bracked** | ?OE *bracu, brēc* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps a variant of *brack*. (**brake**). |
| | | | Bracked Platt (B382) |
| **bracken** | ME *braken* | 4 | Bracken. |
| | | | Bracken Hill (OD718); Brackeny Dale (B308); Brackeny how (B606, B609) |
| **brae** | ?ModE dial. *brae*; OE *brēr*; ON *breiðr* | 4 | Almost certainly, a) steep slope (ModE dial. *brae* (*VEPN2,* 35), used metaphorically (**brow**)), at least for the latter attestation where *brae* is the primary. The first two attestations may be: b) corruptions of *briar* (4.5:Braerigg); c) broad (ON *breiðr*), as in Cumberland major names Brae Fell and Braithwaite (*LDPN* 44-45). |

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[66] Interchangeability of *-d* and *-th* can be seen in other Cumbrian contexts. The early forms of Bowderdale, Nether Wasdale, (*bowder* here being derived from ON *búð* 'hut'), are recorded with *-th* until 1338 and *-d* thereafter. The Cumbrian accent lends itself to *-d* and *-th* being interchanged.

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| | | | Braerigg (U495); Near Braerigg (U498); Red Brae (B401, B402) |
| **brake** | ?OE *bracu, brēc*; ON *brekka* | 1 | Uncertain. Probably, a) brake, thicket (OE *bracu*). Often appears as *brack* or *break* in England. Confusion possible with: b) *brach* 'newly broken ground' (OE *brēc*) and *breck* 'land on a steep slope' (ON *brekka*) (*NDEFN* 42). (**bracked**; **breckon**).<br><br>Brakes (OD457) |
| **brant** | OE *brant,* ON *\*brantr* | 4 | Steep.<br><br>Brant Brow (B560, B561); High Bront Tongue (B474); Low Brunt Tongue (B475) |
| **breckon** | ?ON *brekka*; OE *brēc* | 2 | Uncertain. Probably, steep slope (ON *brekka*) (usually appears as *breck*). Confusion possible with *brach* 'newly broken ground' (OE *brēc*) (*NDEFN* 45). (**brake**; **breckon**).<br><br>Breckon Hill (OD953); Breckon Laithe (OD888) |
| **breeches** | ?OE *brēc*; ModE dial. *breech* | 1 | Uncertain. Probably newly broken land (**breckon, brake**) as the field borders common fell land (*NDEFN* 42),[67] though the shape of the field might suggest a clothing metaphor to indicate shape: trouser-shaped (see 'Trouzers' *NDEFN* 434), or to the shape of skirts tucked up above the knees by female labourers (*EDD* 'breech, sb., v.') (4.4:Breeches Field). Clothing metaphors are common in field-names (cf. **gussett**) (2.3.5; 6.3.8). Not in *VEPN*.<br><br>Breeches Field (SJCW223) |
| **bridge** | OE *brycg* | 20 | Bridge.<br><br>Braithwaite Bridge Parrock (OD1068); Bridge and Meadow (U449); Bridge End (SJCW332, U114); Bridge End Field (OD1042, OD657, SJCW403, U448, U456); Bridge End Holme (OD997); Bridge Endfield (OD690); Bridge Field (SJCW275); Bridgehows Wood (B59); Far Bridge End (B60); High Moss Bridge End (SJCW30); Moss Bridge End (SJCW32); Near Bridge End (B61); Newbridge Meadow (U25); Oakbridge (U386); Stockbridge Ing (SJCW819) |
| **briery** | ?OE *brēr* | 3 | Briars (or place with briars (*NDEFN* 46; *LDPN* 48)); or [crops] in the process of sprouting (*SND* 'briery'; |

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[67] I am grateful to Paul Cavill for drawing my attention to this interpretation.

Dunlop 2016, 190). *Briery* occurs as a SJCW place-name; contiguous fields contain this place-name.

Briery field (OD480); Briery Meadow (OD1072); Briery Wood (OD1073)

| **brigg** | ON *bryggja* (Cf. *VEPN* 52, 59) | 9 | Bridge, causeway. (**bridge**). |
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| | | | Briggs (SJCW88); Brigs (U30); Bull Briggs (OD124, OD125, OD184); Gull Briggs (OD182, OD185); Gull Briggs + Hills (OD183); Mell Briggs (SJCW404) |
| **bristow** | ?ModE dial. *bristow* | 1 | Uncertain. Probably, pers.n. *Bristow* (or *Bristo*), as both these forms are recorded in *TA-Cros*; white, crystalline (ModE dial. *bristow*). *EDD* ('bristow, sb.') gives a Scottish meaning of the term as 'a white crystal'. A Bristowe Hall, earlier *Bristow Tenement* (1619) is recorded in *PNCu* (303). Not in *NDEFN* or *VEPN*. |
| | | | Bristow Hills (U485) |
| **broad** | OE *brād* | 26 | Wide, extensive. |
| | | | Broad Acre (OD791); Broad Close (SJCW168, SJCW188, SJCW70, U105); Broad Dale (B9, OD934, U222); Broad Ing (B362, OD435, OD849); Broad Leys (SJCW443); Broad Meadow (U289); Broad Mine (B579); Broad Mire (SJCW1097); Broad mires (OD69); Broadstone Low Meadow (SJCW650); Broadstone Meadow (SJCW644); High Broad dale (B569); High Broad Hollings (B384); High Broad Slack (SJCW721); Low Broad dale (B570); Low Broad Hollings (B386); Low Broad Slack (SJCW723); Middle Broad Hollings (B385); Tickell Broad Slack (SJCW724) |
| **broom** | OE *brōm* | 3 | Broom, the plant. |
| | | | Broom Close (SJCW1013); Broom Hill (SJCW586); Broom Plantation (SJCW1014) |
| **brotto** | ?ON *broti*; or ON *brot* | 3 | Perhaps, broken land, cleared land (ON *broti*); steep slope, bank (ON *brot*), which would fit topographically. The inflexional *-o* has not been recorded (*VEPN*2 45). |
| | | | Far Brotto (SJCW876); High Brotto (SJCW880); Low Brotto (SJCW875) |
| **brow** | OE *brū* | 31 | Brow of a hill. Metaphorical use of OE *brū* 'eyebrow' in a topographical sense (*NDEFN* 50). (**brae**). |

Birch Brow (OD793); Brant Brow (B560, B561); Brow (B484, K754, OD1111, OD774, SJCW138, SJCW607); Brow Ridding (K833); Dalt Brow (B514); East Brow (OD1130); Field Brow (OD820); Forge Brows + Low Intack (U584); Great Brow (B443); Hag Brow (SJCW211); How Brow (B225); Ing Brow (SJCW226); Little Brow (B462); Long Brow (OD38); Lowthwaite Brow (OD957); Mill Brow (SJCW5); Miller's Brow (SJCW340); Plantation + Brow (B230); Rudding Brow (SJCW185); Score Brow (B122); Score Brow Wood (B121); Scree Brow (B463); West Brow (OD1127); Whinny Brow (U562); Wood End Brow (OD485)

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| **brown** | OE *brūn* | 1 | Brown, dark. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Brown Riggs (OD649) |
| **brushwood** | ME *brusche* | 1 | Small pieces of wood, thicket (*OED* 'brushwood, n.1, 2'). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Brushwood (U11) |
| **buck** | OE *bucc* | 1 | Male deer, male goat. |
| | | | Buck Stub (SJCW1099) |
| **bud** | ?OE *budda* | 1 | Uncertain. Possibly, beetle, weevil. *VEPN2* examples are all determiners (62). |
| | | | Ground bud (K826) |
| **buffett** | ?ModE dial. *buff* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, tuft of coarse grass, clump of growing flowers (ModE dial. *buff*) (*EDD* 'buff, sb.2'). -*et(t)* is indicative of something being characteristic of a feature (*EFN* 269). |
| | | | Buffett Acre (OD1074) |
| **bull** | OE *bula* | 18 | Bull. |
| | | | Bull Briggs (OD124, OD125, OD184); Bull close (OD721); Bull Coppy (SJCW54, SJCW55, SJCW838); Bull Copy (U489); Bull Field (SJCW439, U13); Bull Ing (U159); Bull Park (U139); Bulling Dale (B619); Bulls (OD886); Bulthwaite (SJCW266, SJCW269); Bulthwaite Hills (SJCW251, SJCW252) |
| **bunting** | ?ME *bunting*; *pers.n.* | 1 | Bunting, the bird (usually the corn bunting); pers.n. *Bunting*. |
| | | | Bunting Intack (SJCW292) |

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| **burn** | OE *burna* | 1 | Stream. Commonly the primary to determiners indicating animals and birds (*VEPN2,* 92), as is likely here (**cock**). |
| | | | Cockburn Flatt (SJCW428) |
| **busk** | ON *\*buskr* | 5 | Bush. |
| | | | Annice Busks (B517); Annice Busks Bottom (B518); Busks (B170, U134); Busks Plantation (SJCW768) |
| **butcher** | ?ME *bocher*, *pers.n.* | 1 | Butcher, the occupation; pers.n. *Butcher.* |
| | | | Butcher Flatt (SJCW431) |
| **butt** | ?ME *abut* (OED 'abut'); *butte*; OFr *but* | 11 | Either: a) abutting (ME *aboutie*); b) irregular-shaped remnant of the common field (ME *butte*); or c) archery butt (ME *butt*) (*LDFN* 43; *NDEFN* 55). |
| | | | Butt (OD786); Butt Dale (B341); Butts (B436, OD294, OD295, OD878, SJCW397); Butts Head (SJCW243); Hurst Butts (OD841); Little Butts (B435); Thwaite Butts (OD14892) |
| **by** | ?ON *bȳr* | 2 | Uncertain. Settlement, village (ON *bȳr*) is unlikely in a field-name. Not in *NDEFN*. Richardby is perhaps a lost settlement name, but I have found no evidence of this. |
| | | | Richardby (OD1117, OD1118) |
| **byer** | OE *bȳre* | 2 | Cattle-shed. |
| | | | Byersteads (SJCW192, SJCW193) |
| **cabby** | ?ModE *cabbie* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps the occupation, a driver of a taxicab (or taxicarriage). |
| | | | Cabby Field (K886) |
| **cadger** | ME *cadgear* (*OED* 'cadger, n.1') | 1 | Carrier, itinerant dealer (*OED* 'cadger, n.1'). Not in *NDEFN* or *VEPN*. |
| | | | Cadger How (OD316) |
| **calf** | OE *calf* | 28 | Calf, young cattle. |
| | | | Building &CalfGarth (U504); Calf Close (B313, B350, B623, B82, OD349, OD473, OD579, OD584, OD660, SJCW326, SJCW58, U23, U399, U525); Calf Close + Garden (U128); Calf Close head (OD580); Calf Close Orchard + (U572); Calf Garth (U55, OD359, OD592, |

SJCW146); Calf Hole (OD795); Calf how Wood (B98); Great Calf Close Field (SJCW362); Litl. Calf Close Meadow (SJCW361); Little Mead Calf Garth +c (SJCW485); Low Calf Close (U 127)

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| **carr** | ME *ker,* ON *kjarr* | 7 | Boggy land. |

Carr (OD148, OD165); High Carrs (SJCW115, SJCW124); Low Carrs (SJCW114, SJCW125); Near Carrs (SJCW112)

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| **cass** | ?ModE dial. *cass*; OE *cassuc* | 13 | Uncertain. Probably, swampy ground subject to flooding (ModE dial. *cass*) (*PNCu* 303); sedge, coarse grass (OE *cassuc*) (*EPNE* 81) is less likely. The latter is less likely where the element is a primary, as with all but three (the *cass meadow* names) of these attestations. Ten of the denoted fields, including a Cass Meadow, occur in a cluster on land intersected by two water courses and close to the River Derwent. *VEPN3* has an entry of OE *\*cassucen,* the adjectival form of OE *cassuc,* but states that no examples have been found for *cassuc* despite *EPNE* stating that it appears in late minor names (145). The examples below may remedy this. |

Cass Meadow (U122, U170, U411); Chambers Cass (U121, U161); Chambers Cass + dirty Cass (U162); Fir Cass + Johnny hiam (U167); Great Cass (U171); Jack Cass (U169); Little Cass (U175); Plaskett Cass (U163); Rough Cass (U172)

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| **cast** | ?OE *cæster,* ModE dial. *cast*; ME *castel* | 2 | Uncertain. Perhaps, a) fortification (OE *cæster*), although there are no known fortifications at the denoted fields (*PNCu* 321) (4.5:Castrig). There are numerous dialect uses of *cast* within Cumbria particularly, and in surrounding counties also. The most likely of these are: b) width of space able to be sown, by hand or machine, in one journey across a field (ModE dial. *cast*) (*EDD* 'cast, sb.1.'); c) mound or ditch used as a boundary (ModE dial. *cast*) (*EDD* 'cast, sb.1.'; *PNFife* 323); d) district, tract of country (ModE dial. *cast*) (*EDD* 'cast, sb.1.'); e) to lie on the back as a sheep – used in Cumbria of sheafs of corn, and of lumps of peat, to dry them (ModE dial. *cast*) (*EDD* 'cast, v., sb.1'); f) to give birth (animals) (ModE dial. *cast*) (*EDD* 'cast, v., sb.1'). *Cast* is considered a variant of d) *castle* (ME *castel*) in some local sources (Graham 2010, 17; Low Nest Farm 2009-2010).[68] |

Castrig (U166); Little Castrigg (U165)

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[68] It is implied that *cast* is related to *castle* in Graham (2010, 17), but it is not directly stated.

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| **castle** | ?ME *castel*; OE *ceastel* | 10 | Probably, a) castle, fortification (ME *castel*). There are several Iron Age hillforts in the study area; all of these attestations lie near to a known hillfort site (see the respective survey entries (Chapter 4)). *Castle* is sometimes b) heap of stones (OE *ceastel*) (*NDEFN* 65), but this is less likely here given the proximity to hillforts.<br><br>Castle (B139); Castle Bank (B140, B201); Castle Intack (SJCW1239); Castles (SJCW356, SJCW498); Great Castles (SJCW478); High Castles (SJCW354); Madam Castles (SJCW496, SJCW497) |
| **catta** | ?ModE *cater*; ME *catour*; OE *catt; pers.n.* | 1 | Uncertain. The form is unusual, but four possibilities are: a) diagonally (ModE *cater*); b) buyer of provisions, caterer (ME *catour*); c) cat (OE *catt*); d) OE and ME pers.n. *Catt.* This last derivation is unlikely owing to the lateness of the name and to the element occurring as an affix. *Catta* is present in Cummacatta Wood, Borrowdale (unknown derivation, not in *LDPN* or *PNCu*), given on OS 1:25,000.<br><br>Catta High Leys (U610) |
| **causeway** | OFr *caucie* | 2 | Causeway, elevated path through water or waterlogged land.<br><br>Causeway Croft (SJCW419); Causeway Dales (SJCW633) |
| **cautery** | ?ModE *cautere* | 3 | Perhaps, cauterizing, branding (*OED* 'cautery, n.1, 2').<br><br>Cautery Field (SJCW1193, SJCW1194, SJCW1195) |
| **cawgarth** | ?OE *cū,* ON *garðr*, OE *geard* | 2 | Probably, cow garth.<br><br>Caugarth (SJCW1007); Cawgarth (SJCW969) |
| **channell** | ?ModE dial. *channel*; OFr *chenal* (*OED* 'channel') | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, watercourse, or gravel from a riverbed (ModE dial. *channel*) (*EDD* 'channel, sb., v.3'); or a corruption of charnel 'cemetery' (OFr *chenal*) (*NDEFN* 70). A watercourse does not border or enter the field in question which is one narrow field distant from Newlands Beck; an allusion to gravel seems the most likely derivation here. There is no evidence of a cemetery either in the neighbouring field-names nor in the historical or present-day cartographic sources.<br><br>Channell (OD564) |

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| **chapel** | Old French *capel*, ME *chapel* | 11 | Chapel.<br><br>Chapel (K471); Chapel Close (SJCW1186, SJCW395); Chapel field (B429, B437); Chapel Field (SJCW1168); Chapel Flatt (OD134); Chapel Yard (B238, OD382); Chapel yard (OD887); Far Chapel Close (OD756) |
| **charley** | ?*pers.n.*; ModE dial. *charley*, ModE *charley* | 1 | Uncertain. Probably, a) pers.n. *Charley* (4.1:Charley field). Other plausible interpretations: b) fox (*OED* 'charley, n.3'); c) laziness (ModE dial. *charley*, particularly in the Lake District) (*EDD* 'charley'). Less likely possibilities: d) night-watchman (*OED* 'charley, n.1'); e) triangular (from 'small triangular beard') (*OED* 'charley, n.2'), though this does not suit the shape of the field; f) breasts (*OED* 'charley, n.4'), though there is no evidence for an association with breasts. Not in *NDEFN*.<br><br>Charley field (B648) |
| **chauntry** | ?OFr *chanterie* (*OED* 'chantry') | 2 | Perhaps, chantry.<br><br>Chauntry Close (U106, U107) |
| **cherry tree** | ME *cheri(e)*, OE *trēow* | 3 | Cherry tree.<br><br>Cherry Tree Intack (SJCW1145); Under Cherry Tree (SJCW1122, SJCW1123) |
| **christy** | ?*pers.n.*; ModE *christy* | 1 | Uncertain. Probably, pers.n. *Christy*; black-face minstrel (ModE *christy*) (*OED* 'Christy, n.1'), an entertainment reference is unlikely here as the denoted field is not in a populated area. Not in *NDEFN*.<br><br>Christy Intack (SJCW1068) |
| **church** | OE *cirice* | 8 | Church.<br><br>Church Leys (U427); Church Road (K317); Church Stead (B439); Church Yard (U425); Field behind Church (U423); Great Church Field (U468); Little Church Field (U466); Long Church Leys (U424) |
| **clay** | OE *clǣg* | 2 | Clayey soil.<br><br>Clay Dubs (OD82); Clay Hole (U358) |
| **clocker** | ?ModE dial. *clocker* | 1 | Uncertain. Two Cumbrian dialectal meanings: a) cleaner or maker of clocks (ModE dial. *clocker*) (*EDD* 'clocker, sb.1'); b) sitting or broody hen (ModE dial. *clocker*) (*EDD* 'clocker, sb.2'). Not in *NDEFN*. *Clocker* may be |

a variant of *clock*) (*NDEFN* 78). If so: c) church clock;
d) dandelion clock.

Clocker How (OD24)

| close | ME *close* | 389 | Enclosed piece of land. |

Anthony Close (U103); Ash Close (SJCW729); Back
Close (OD745); Bank Close (OD99, OD648, OD662,
U429); Banks Close (SJCW567); Barn Close (K808);
Beck Close (OD688, U304); Big Close (SJCW416); Birk
Close (B427); Birkett Close (OD154); Blackmoor Close
(B509); Bog Close (U147); Borrant Close (B537); Broad
Close (SJCW168, SJCW188, SJCW70, U105); Broom
Close (SJCW1013); Bull close (OD721); Burthwaite
Close (B253); Calf Close (B313, B350, B623, B82,
OD349, OD473, OD579, OD584, OD660, SJCW326),
SJCW58, U23, U399, U525); Calf Close + Garden
(U128); Calf Close head (OD580); Calf Close Orchard
+ (U572); Chapel Close (SJCW1186, SJCW395);
Chauntry Close (U106, U107); Close (OD302, OD311,
SJCW894, SJCW895, SJCW897); Close Foot (OD266);
Close head (B383); Close Hill (SJCW8); Closes (OD12);
Colt Close (OD116); Common Close (U209); Corn
Close (B210, B387, OD100, OD117, OD258,
SJCW355, SJCW454, SJCW866, SJCW903a, U41); Cow
Close (OD19, OD572, OD65, SJCW165, SJCW620);
Crabb Tree Close (OD390); Crag Close (SJCW812);
Crook Close (OD687); Dale Close (OD865, OD866,
OD867, OD872, OD873); Dalt Close (B123, B126);
Deer Close (SJCW570); Delph Close (B297, B301);
Doctor Close (OD1079); Dog Close (SJCW1098,
SJCW1100); Douthwaite Close (SJCW727); Dub Close
(U154); East Close (SJCW329); East Peter Close
(SJCW339); Far Chapel Close (OD756); Far Close
(OD600, OD810, SJCW1139, SJCW1140, SJCW1141);
Far Close Hill (SJCW10, SJCW22); Far Corn Close
(OD250); Far Fisher Close (SJCW1050a); Far
Hoghouse Close (SJCW1039); Far Whinny Close +
Wood (U493); Fog Close (SJCW277); Fore close
(OD749); Frank Close (OD85); Front Close (OD333);
Gale Close (OD150, OD151, OD470); Gawin Close
(U33); Gill Close (OD700); Great Calf Close Field
(SJCW362); Great Close (B665, OD1177); Great Close
Foot (OD265); Great Dale Close (OD876); Great High
Dale Close (OD874); Great How Close (OD63); High
Back Close (OD746); High Close (B207, B472, B553,
OD502, OD962, SJCW343, SJCW424, SJCW604,
(SJCW832, U307); High Close Head (OD955); High
Closes (SJCW116, SJCW117); High Cow Close (U39);

High Dale Close (OD869, OD871); High Green Close (SJCW806); High hog Close (OD595); High Line Close (SJCW225); High Low Close (OD949); High Rigg Close (OD743); High Rough Close (OD257, OD735); High Top Close (OD748); High Wam Close (B478); Hind Close (U416); Hodgsons Close (OD213); Hodgson's Close (U428); Hog Close (SJCW44); Hog House close (OD1012); Hoghouse Close (B236, B309, SJCW455, SJCW483, SJCW907, SJCW1216, U431); Hoghouse close (OD31); Holm head Close (B199); Horse Close (B585, B628, OD186, OD187, OD197, OD500, SJCW568, SJCW991); Horse Close Intack (OD1176); House Close (B526, OD402, OD594); Houses Spout Close + Garden (U311); How Close (OD62); Hows Close (B235); Hunter Close (SJCW1091); Ings Closes (OD286); Inn Close (SJCW242, SJCW267); John Close (B562, B577, B578); Knots close (SJCW121); Lamb Close (B582, B588); Lancaster Close (OD96); Latrig Close (U528); Ley Close (OD1138, OD86); Line Close (SJCW237); Litl. Calf Close Meadow (SJCW361); Little Close (B125, B142, B567, OD1090, OD29, OD303); Little close (SJCW151); Little Close Foot (OD263); Little High close (OD963); Lodge Close (OD471); Long Close (B209, B433, OD1178, U451); Low Back Close (OD744); Low Calf Close (U127); Low Close (B206, B307, B469, B470, B563, OD133, OD157, OD161, OD599, OD617, OD950, SJCW1066, SJCW1067, SJCW264, SJCW728, SJCW73, SJCW734, SJCW831); Low Close + Little Lawnrigg (U153); Low Close Wood (OD951); Low Corn Close (OD120); Low Cow Close (OD66, U37, U91, U95, U96); Low Cow Close + Shed (U97); Low Green Close (SJCW807); Low Hog Close (OD596); Low Rigg Close (OD730); Low Rough Close (OD256, OD736); Low Top Close (OD747); Low Wam Close (B479); Meadow Close (U310); Middle Close (OD712, U309); Middle dale close (OD868); Middle High Dale Close (OD875); Middle Rough Close (OD262); Middle Ullock Close (SJCW341); Mill Closes (B406); Nan Close (SJCW874); Near Close Hill (SJCW11, SJCW23); Near Cow Close (SJCW164); Near Fisher Close (SJCW1050); Near Hoghouse Close (SJCW1040); Near Whinny Close (U494); Nether Close (OD209, SJCW902); New Close (B252, B363, B594, B655, OD1005, OD135, OD140, OD145, OD166, OD167, OD240, OD241, OD75, OD87, SJCW1001, SJCW191, SJCW202, SJCW255, SJCW295, SJCW328, SJCW368, SJCW688, SJCW715, SJCW995, SJCW998, U178, U181, U228, U452, U49); New Close High (U380); New Close Low (U381); New Close Meadow (U179); North Peter Close (SJCW337); North Ullock Close (SJCW335); Old Close (SJCW1004, SJCW1005,

SJCW182, SJCW687, SJCW86); Over Close (B591); Over Close Bottom (B592); Oversides Close (OD1161); Parcey Close (B205); Peter Close (B519); peter Close Planting (SJCW339a); Raise Close (SJCW1226, SJCW1227, SJCW1228); Ritsons Close (SJCW152); Robinsons Close (OD110); Rough Close (B533, B534, OD1082, OD261, OD725, SJCW690, SJCW75, U157); Rough Close Foot (OD264); Round Close (SJCW720, SJCW937); Saunders Close (SJCW358); Scale Close (B511); Scale Close Coppice (B512); Seivey Close (B547, OD337, OD338, OD345); Shade Close (OD738, SJCW447); Shaw Close (SJCW509); Sheep Close (SJCW545, SJCW546); Sheep Close Plantation (SJCW543); Smithy Close (K45); South Peter Close (SJCW338); South Ullock Close (SJCW342); Spoonah Green Close (U523); Spout Close (SJCW605, U138, U343); Spring Close (U615); Steps Close (SJCW286); Stoddart Close (OD123); Stone Close (SJCW702); Stony Close (U149); Stony Close + Dub Close (U158); Style Close (OD152); Thomas Close (U621, U622, U623); Thomas Close Quarry (U620); Thomason Close (SJCW655); Thwaite Close (OD727, OD159); Tibler Close (K223); Tom Close (SJCW1033); Tup Close (B551, B593, SJCW952); Ullock Close Plantation (SJCW344); Under Close (OD967, OD968); Under hoghouse Close (B515); Wadhole Close (B616); Walker's Wife Close (SJCW45); Washfield Close (SJCW1233); Well Close (SJCW460, U313); Well Howe Close (SJCW953); Wheat Close (B106, B107, B108, B115); Whinney Close (OD194, OD206, OD207, OD232, OD328, OD329, OD342, OD36); Whinny Close (U306); William Close (SJCW276); Williamson Close (K674); Wilson Close (U22, (U22a); Wood Close (SJCW465); Yeoman Close (SJCW166); Yewdale Close (B89)

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| **clover** | OE *clǣfre* | 2 | Clover, the plant. |

Clover field (OD715); Clover Field (SJCW206)

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| **coastway** | ?OFr *caucie* | 2 | Uncertain. Perhaps, corruption of 'causeway', the denoted fields border two watercourses with others nearby. |

High Coastway (OD59); Low Coastway (OD58)

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| **coat** | OE *cot* | 1 | Cottage, hut. |

Coat Acre (OD900)

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| **cock** | OE *coc,* OE *cocc* | 1 | Probably, a) woodcock, cockerel (OE *cocc*). Determiners indicating animals and birds are common with *burn* primaries (*VEPN2,* 92) (**burn**). Other possibilities: b) hillock (OE *\*coc*); c) heap (OE *cocc*).<br><br>Cockburn Flatt (SJCW428) |
| **cockshot** | OE *\*cocc-scyte* | 5 | Place where woodcock dart and are hunted.<br><br>Cockshot (K865); Cockshot Wood (K859); Middle Cockshot bottom (K863); North Cockshot bottom (K866); South Cockshot bottom (K860) |
| **cold** | OE *cald* | 1 | Cold.<br><br>Cold Field (OD1044) |
| **colt** | OE *colt* | 4 | Colt, young horse. *Catty* is likely to be a misspelling (4.1:Catty Side).<br><br>Catty Side (B496); Colt Close (OD116); Colt Park (B497); Colty Side (B495) |
| **common** | Anglo-Norman *commune* (*OED* 'common') | 46 | Either: a) community ownership; b) enclosure from the common open field; c) land worked by two adjacent communities; d) parish boundary.<br><br>Common (OD202, OD499, OD508, OD514, OD517, U266, U268, U269, U270); Common Allotment (OD516); Common Close (U209); Common Croft (U598); Common dalt (U314); Common Field (OD509, OD510, OD515, OD524, OD526, OD527, U243, U244, U265); Common Gate (U188); Common Hill (U198, U202, U392); Common Yeat (U187); Commons (OD50); East Common (U400); Far Common (U205, U538); Far Common Meadow (U204); High Common + Black hill (U206); Long Common (OD201); Long Green Common (OD60); Low Common (OD221, OD222, U203, U256); Middle Common (U401, U257); Near Common (U539); Priest Common (U316, U317); Ritson Common (U394); West Common (U402) |
| **coomb** | OE *cumb* | 7 | Narrow valley.<br><br>Coomb (B275, B278, B36); Coomb Craggs (B37); Coomb field (B28); Coomb Stang (B29); High Coomb (B276) |
| **coppice** | ME *copis* | 22 | Thicket. Coppicing involves cutting mature trees to ground level to encourage new, dense growth (*NDEFN* 89). (**coppy**). |

Boathouse Coppice (SJCW941a, B204, B389, B530, OD483, SJCW261, SJCW770, SJCW933, SJCW993, SJCW994); Doctor Coppice (OD1147); Intack Coppice (OD475); Kiln Howe Coppice (SJCW949); Lonning Coppice (SJCW102, SJCW103); Mornesty Coppice (OD1194); Naddle Beck Coppice (SJCW2); New Gate Coppice (OD854); Raine End Coppice (OD467); Scale Close Coppice (B512); Sty Beck Coppice (SJCW860); Will House Coppice (SJCW956)

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| **coppy** | ME *copis* | 5 | Thicket. (**coppice**). |

Bull Coppy (SJCW54, SJCW55, SJCW838); Bull Copy (U489); Lawsons Copy (B300)

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| **corn** | OE *corn* | 20 | Corn. |

Corn Bank (OD622); Corn Bank Bottom (OD616); Corn Close (B210, B387, OD100, OD117, OD258, SJCW355, SJCW454, SJCW866, SJCW903a, U41); Corn Field (SJCW1218); Corn Howe (SJCW145); Corn Intack (SJCW848); Corn Stangs (B169); Cornhow (B293); Far Corn Close (OD250); Low Corn Close (OD120); Pt. Corn Howe (SJCW145a)

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| **cottage** | OE *cot* | 2 | Cottage. |

Barn Field Cottage (U527); Laidlows Cottage (OD438)

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| **cow** | OE *cū* | 25 | Cow. |

Cow Close (OD19, OD572, OD65, SJCW165, SJCW620); Cow Garth (SJCW704); Cow Moss (OD204, OD212); Cow Pasture (B622, B624, U443, U444, U445); Cowpasture Gap (U450); Cowshill (OD650); High Cow Close (U39); High Cow Park (B615); Low Cow Close (OD66, U37, U91, U95, U96); Low Cow Close + Shed (U97); Low Cow Park (B613); Near Cow Close (SJCW164)

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| **cowell** | ?OE *cū, wella* | 2 | Uncertain. Probably related to **cow**; well, spring (OE *wella*) is less likely as the first denoted field bordered Thirlmere lake before the reservoir was created. The first attestation is contiguous with a Caugarth (**cawgarth**). Both fields now lie under Thirlmere reservoir and so present-day landscape evidence is not available. Not in *NDEFN*. |

Cawell (SJCW1000); Cowell (SJCW1124)

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| **cowhouse** | OE *cū* + OE *hūs* | 2 | Cowshed, byre. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Cowhouse Ing (B65, SJCW1092) |
| **cozzel** | ?OE *cot-setla* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, cottager (OE *cot-setla*), as with Cossical in *NDEFN* (90). It may be that the whole name Cozzel Hole is so derived. |
| | | | Cozzel Hole (U596) |
| **crabtree** | ME *crab-tre* (*OED* 'crab-tree') | 6 | Crab-apple tree. |
| | | | Crabb Tree Close (OD390); East Crabtree How (K856); Far Crabtree How (K844); Middle Crabtree How (K855); North Crabtree How (K857); West Crabtree How (K858) |
| **crag** | ME *cragge* | 23 | Crag, rock. |
| | | | Bell Craggs (B552); Coomb Craggs (B37); Crag (SJCW1084); Crag Close (SJCW812); Craggem Green (B147); Craggs (B274, SJCW638); Craggy How (B222); Crags (SJCW837); Far Thrang Cragg (B248); Friar Cragg Wood (K849); Hen Cragg Intack (OD1168); Holm Cragg (B111, B112); Holm Cragg Wood (B110); Ivy Crag (U60); Low Crag Ing (SJCW833); Low Cragg (SJCW846, SJCW847); Raven Crag Wood (SJCW980); Starling Cragg (OD913); Thrang Cragg (B246); Thrang Cragg Wood (B247) |
| **crake** | OE *\*craca*, ON *kráka* | 1 | Crow(s). |
| | | | Crake Rood (SJCW657) |
| **cringle** | ON *kringla* | 3 | Round things, or circular configuration (of mounds, pits, river-bends, etc.) (*NDEFN* 95). |
| | | | Cringle Mire (OD973); Cringlethwaite (SJCW945, SJCW946) |
| **croft** | OE *croft* | 91 | Small enclosure, usually close to a dwelling and on level, good quality land (*LDFN* 44). Cavill indicates that *croft* may refer to pieces of land in open fields used for the cultivation of a particular crop, with determiners often indicating said crop or else the owner or occupier of the land (*NDEFN* 95). In this dataset, the determiners are often pers.n.s, and no crop names occur. |
| | | | Back Croft (U379); Beckside Croft (OD376); Birkett Croft (K890); Bog Croft (OD81); Bowe Croft (U355); |

Causeway Croft (SJCW419); Clarke Croft (OD797); Common Croft (U598); Croft (B116, B119, B17, B27, B424, B425, K314, OD1023, OD2, OD296, OD297, OD298, OD299, OD3, OD301, OD334, OD340, OD341, OD368, OD397, OD398, OD414, OD423, OD452, OD556, OD556, OD557, OD559, OD591, OD668, OD686, OD751, OD909, OD914, OD972, SJCW1008, SJCW1019a, SJCW1020, SJCW1035, SJCW1101, SJCW1136, SJCW1173, SJCW1176, SJCW173, SJCW46, SJCW491, SJCW680a, SJCW697, SJCW783, SJCW873, SJCW884, U229, U241, U353, U369, U50, U581); Croft Howe (SJCW293); Croft Meadow (SJCW681a, U582); Croft Rane (SJCW782); Crookelty Croft (U148); Dinahs Croft (OD373); Far Croft (OD669); Far Crofts Howe (SJCW821); Finkle Croft (OD361); Great Croft (OD796); Green Croft (SJCW813); High Croft (OD374, U354); High Nest Croft (SJCW366); Jane Croft (U597); Little Croft (K889); Long Croft (OD300); Low Croft (SJCW437); Low Nest Croft (SJCW375); Middle Croft (SJCW438); Near Croft (OD659); Near Crofts Howe (SJCW823); Randle Croft (SJCW781); Stag Croft (OD667); Stoney Croft (OD684); Wither Croft (SJCW284)

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| **crog** | ?OE *crōc, ON krókr; ModE dial. croggly | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, bend (ME crōk), as in Croglin, and Croglin Water (PNCu 9, 183); the field-name as a whole might mean curdled, indicating boggy ground (ModE dial. croggly) (EDD 'croggle, v.'). Not in NDEFN.

Crogley (SJCW643) |
| **crook** | OE *crōc, ON krókr | 12 | Bend.

Croak Moss (SJCW274); Crook Close (OD687); Crook Ing (B24); Crook Meadow (B172); Crooks (SJCW391, SJCW391a, U200, U201, U388, U389); Long Crooks (U357); Nancrooke (SJCW347) |
| **crook'd** | ME croked | 1 | Crooked, irregular-shaped.

Crook'd Rigg (SJCW712) |
| **cross** | OE cros | 6 | Either: a) (wayside) cross or crucifix; b) crossroads; c) positioned across a road.

Cross (SJCW736, SJCW737); Cross Dale (OD937, OD943); Crosthwaite Intack (SJCW725); Long cross (OD1113) |

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| **crow** | OE *crāwe* | 1 | Crow. |
| | | | Crow Parks (K870) |
| **dale** | ModE dial. *dalt,* OE *dāl* | 56 | Share (of the common land) (ModE dial. *dalt,* OE *dāl*) (*LDFN* 44; *NDEFN* 103). (**dalt**). |

Brackeny Dale (B308); Broad Dale (B9, OD934, U222); Bulling Dale (B619); Butt Dale (B341); Causeway Dales (SJCW633); Cross Dale (OD937, OD943); Dale (SJCW189, U287, U537, U540, U541); Dale Close (OD865, OD866, OD867, OD872, OD873); Great Dale (OD805); Great Dale Close (OD876); Great High Dale Close (OD874); Gully Dale (U352); Halesike dales (B344); Hard dale (B358, B356); High Broad dale (B569); High Dale Close (OD869, OD871); High hard dale (B355); High Long Dale (OD141); Hoghouse Dale (OD144); Johny Dale Bank (B620); Kiln Dale (SJCW1024); Little Dale (OD912); Long Dale (OD138, OD139, OD142); Low Broad dale (B570); Low hard dale (B359); Mean Dale (SJCW700); Middle dale close (OD868); Middle High Dale Close (OD875); Milldale (B418); Mire Dale (B306); Moor Dales (SJCW448); Nook Dale (OD855); penny Dale (SJCW370); Scott Dale (B396); Stile Dale (SJCW689); Thorn Dale (B415); Well dale (B316, B317); Wythe Dale (OD852); Yew Dale Bank (B264); Yewdale Close (B89)

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| **dalt** | ModE dial. *dalt,* (OE *dāl*) | 38 | Share (of the common land) (ModE dial. *dalt,* OE *dāl*). (**dale**). |

Beck Dalt (SJCW738); Common dalt (U314); Dalt (B312, B391, B490, B494, B513, B557, SJCW1126, SJCW1128, SJCW981); Dalt Brow (B514); Dalt Close (B123, B126); Dalt Race (SJCW1127); Dalt Wood (B136); Dalts (OD794, OD847, U408, U409); Great Dalt (B390); Great Dolt (SJCW1125); Green Gill Dalt (B662); Harry Dalt (B541, B657); High Dalt (B486, B542, B661); High Dalts (OD845); High Side Dalt (B663); Hollins Dalt (B664); Lancaster Dalt (B395); Little Dalt (B549); Low Dalt (B550); Lower Dolts (SJCW1130); Rigg Dalt (SJCW730); Tom Dalt (B656, B660)

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| **darrock** | OE *dægeweorc* | 3 | A day's tillage. A contraction of *day's work/daywork*, indicating field size, expressed in terms of labour counted in number of days it would take to work the field (*LDFN* 44; *NDEFN* 105; *PNCu* 468). |

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| | | | Darrock (SJCW444); Three Darrock (OD253); Topping Darrock (SJCW82) |
| **deck** | ?OE *dægeweorc* (*OED* 'daywork') | 1 | Perhaps a variant of *dack* (*PNCu* 468), a contraction of *day's work*/*daywork* (**darrock**). |
| | | | Deck Acre (OD919) |
| **deer** | OE *dēor* | 5 | Deer. |
| | | | Deer Close (SJCW570); Deer Garth (SJCW1054, SJCW1059); Deer Garth Howe (SJCW1055); Middle Deer Garth (SJCW1056) |
| **deighting** | ? | 1 | Uncertain. |
| | | | Deighting Hill (B120) |
| **delph** | ?OE *delf* | 2 | Trench, hole, quarry, turf-cutting, excavation dug to create embankment.[69] |
| | | | Delph Close (B297, B301) |
| **dirty** | OE *drit* (*OED drit*) | 3 | Muddy. |
| | | | Chambers Cass + dirty Cass (U162); Dirty Moss (OD214, OD217) |
| **dobby** | ?*pers.n.*; ModE dial. *dobby, dobbin* | 1 | Uncertain. Probably, a) pers.n. *Dobby*. Alternatively, b) fool (ModE dial. *dobby*) (*EDD* 'dobby, sb.1'); c) sprite or apparition (ModE dial. *dobby*) (*EDD* 'dobby, sb.1'); d) old horse, variation of *dobbin* (ModE dial. *dobbin*) (*NDEFN* 113). |
| | | | Dobby Garth (U302) |
| **doctor** | OFr *doctor* (*OED* 'doctor') | 2 | Doctor, the occupation. |
| | | | Doctor Close (OD1079); Doctor Coppice (OD1147) |
| **dog** | ?OE *dogga*; *pers.n.* | 2 | Dog (OE *dogga*); pers.n. *Dogge* is unlikely in this county (*ODFNBI,* 'Dodge'). |
| | | | Dog Close (SJCW1098, SJCW1100) |
| **door** | OE *duru* | 4 | Door of a dwelling. |
| | | | Fore Door (OD456); Fore doors (U488); Fore doors Mill + (U142); High Low Door (B18) |

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[69] These may be other possible derivations of *delphin* and *dolphin* in *NDEFN* (115).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **dorons** | ? | 1 | Uncertain. |
| | | | Upon Dorons (OD680) |
| **dovecote** | OE *dūfe,* OE *cot* | 3 | Enclosure for doves. Dovecotes were important features of the manorial economy and prominent landmarks (*NDEFN* 117). |
| | | | Dove Cote (U144, U469); Dove Cote Shrubberies + (U470) |
| **drain** | eModE *drayne* (*OED* 'drain, n.') | 1 | Drain. |
| | | | Drain Field (SJCW759) |
| **dry** | OE *drȳge* | 2 | Dry. |
| | | | Far Dry Gill (SJCW429); Near Dry Gill (SJCW430) |
| **dub** | OE *\*dubb* | 13 | Pool. *LDFN* (44) states that *dub* can denote a 'small but deep pool', 'an area of smooth, deep water in a river', or a 'watering pool near a farmhouse'. |
| | | | Black Dub (OD67, OD68, OD91); Clay Dubs (OD82); Dub (OD1021); Dub Close (U154); Dub holm (B34); Lilly Dub (OD122); Rigs Dub (U146); Salmon Dub Meadow (B15, B16); Stony Close + Dub Close (U158); Upper Dubs (U406) |
| **duck** | OE *dūce* | 1 | Ducks, wild or domesticated. |
| | | | Duck Parrock (OD200) |
| **dusting sieve** | OE *dūst, -ing, sife* (*OED* 'sieve') | 1 | Uncertain. Probably a metaphorical use referring to field shape (4.5:Dusting Sieve); or to the thinness of the soil (7.2). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Dusting Sieve (U293) |
| **dyke** | ON *dík* | 7 | Ditch, drain; field boundary, either a hedge-bank or stone wall (*LDFN* 45). |
| | | | Above Dike (SJCW1182, SJCW1185); Black Dike (SJCW81); Great Dike (OD977); Jack Dykes Bottom (OD634); Mell Dikes (SJCW714); Miah Dyke (B644) |
| **earth** | OE *eorðe* | 3 | Land, ground. |
| | | | New Earth (B200); Sour Earth (B259, B26) |

| east | OE *ēast* | 12 | East. Indicating position either to the eastern side of the parish or to the east of a given feature or piece of land. (**north**; **south**; **west**).

East Brow (OD1130); East Close (SJCW329); East Common (U400); East Crabtree How (K856); East Eskin Beck (SJCW538); East Garth +c (SJCW107); East Grassing (SJCW552); East Green (SJCW110); East Lordlands (K879); East Low Spring (SJCW548); East Pair Field (U8); East Peter Close (SJCW339) |
|---|---|---|---|
| eddy | ?*pers.n*; ME *edie* (OED 'eddy, n.2'); ModE dial. *eddy* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, a) pers.n. *eddy*; b) gusty wind (ME *edie*) (**go/gow**; **swirl**; **windy**); c) fool (ModE dial. *eddy*) (*EDD* 'eddy, sb.').

Eddywood Field (K835) |
| edge | OE *ecg* | 2 | Edge, ridge.

Gill Edge (OD602, OD603) |
| ellam | ?OE *elm*; ModE dial. *ellam* | 1 | Uncertain. Probably, a corruption of *elm* (**elm**), as *tree* is the primary in the denoted field; straw, stubble, stalk of dried peas and beans (ModE dial. *ellam*) (*EDD* 'haulm, sb., v.') is less likely here (**stubble**).

Ellam Tree (OD385) |
| ellar | ON *elri* | 21 | Alder tree.

Ellar Field (OD682); Ellar Head (OD935); Ellar Meadow (OD936); Ellar Side (B491, B492); Ellars (B134); Ellars Meadow (OD589); Ellars Wood (B135); Ellerbeck (U500); Ellers (U447); Great Ellars (OD1067, OD1081, OD1091, OD1092); High Ellars (OD293); House + Ellars (B85); Little Ellars (OD1066, OD1084, OD1089, OD1098); Low Ellars (OD291) |
| elm | OE *elm* | 1 | Elm tree.

Elmgarth (U339) |
| end | OE *ende* | 44 | End (of a feature).

Bog End (B625); Bowder Ing End (B146); Bower End (OD778); Bridge and Meadow (U449); Bridge End (SJCW332, U114); Bridge End Field (OD1042, OD657, SJCW403, U448, U456); Bridge End Holme (OD997); Bridge Endfield (OD690); Far Bridge End (B60); Field End (B629); Field Ends (OD275, OD277, OD279, OD284, OD285, OD290); Hard End (B416); High |

Moss Bridge End (SJCW30); Hoghouse End (SJCW210); How End (OD231, OD339); Johns Lath End (OD787); Laith End (SJCW195); Lands End (OD1185); Lathend Meadow (OD477); Longlands End (SJCW748); Lonny Ends (OD424); Moss Bridge End (SJCW32); Near Bridge End (B61); Nether End (B232); Nether Ing End (B419); Peel End (SJCW39); Raine End (OD468); Raine End Coppice (OD467); Rough End (SJCW393); Strands End (B250); West Garth End (B215); Wet End (B234, B431)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **eskin** | ?ModE dial. *esk, esking* | 4 | Uncertain. Perhaps, drizzle, slight rain (ModE dial. *esk*) (*EDD* 'esk, sb., v.'); sloping roof (ModE dial. *esking*) (*EDD* 'esking, sb'). |

Eskin Bech (SJCW536); Great Eskin (SJCW554); West Eskin Beck (SJCW537); East Eskin Beck (SJCW538)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **even** | ?OE *efn* | 4 | Uncertain. Perhaps, level (*EPNE* 147); evening (**noon**). Not in *NDEFN*. |

Even How (B357, B366); Evenhead (B466); Evenhow Bottom (B365)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ewe** | OE *eowu* | 1 | Ewe; confusion with *yew* is possible. (**yew**). |

Ewe How (U554)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ewer** | ?Anglo-Norman *\*ewiere* (*OED* 'ewer'); ModE dial. *ewer*; pers.n. | 1 | Uncertain. Either: a) pitcher, used as a container metaphor (Anglo-Norman *\*ewiere*) (this shape fits the denoted field) (7.2); b) udder (of a cow, sheep, etc.) (ModE dial. *ewer*) (*EDD* 'ewer, sb., v.'); c) pers.n. *Ewer* or *Ewers* is less likely in this part of England (*ODFNBI* 'Ewer', 'Ewers'). |

Ewers (SJCW938)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **fallow** | OE *falh* | 3 | Fallow, left for a year without a crop. In earlier names, *fallow* can be mean 'broken up for cultivation' (*NDEFN* 134). |

Fallow Field (OD1020); Fallowfield Wood (OD1019); Little Fallow Field (OD1033)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **far** | OE *feor* | 90 | Remote from a village, or more remote part of a distinct area (contrasted with **near**). |

Far Acres (SJCW132); Far Bank (SJCW979); Far Bitts (OD127); Far Bridge End (B60); Far Brotto (SJCW876); Far Caffell how (B324); Far Chapel Close (OD756); Far

Close (OD600, OD810, SJCW1139, SJCW1140, SJCW1141); Far Close Hill (SJCW10, SJCW22); Far Common (U205, U538); Far Common Meadow (U204); Far Corn Close (OD250); Far Crabtree How (K844); Far Croft (OD669); Far Crofts Howe (SJCW821); Far Dry Gill (SJCW429); Far Field (OD1003, OD1141); Far field (OD389, OD638); Far Field (OD952, SJCW835, SJCW845a, SJCW966); Far Fisher Close (SJCW1050a); Far Forest Meadow (SJCW673); Far Grandy field (B62); Far Great Meadow (U590); Far Ground (U104); Far High Field (U607); Far Highfield (B80, OD965); Far Hodgson's Hill (SJCW913); Far Hoghouse Close (SJCW1039); Far Hoghouse Field (SJCW984); Far How (B223); Far Howe (SJCW479, SJCW654); Far Ings (OD430); Far Intack (OD1050, OD1060, OD630); Far Jack Field (OD635); Far Kidholme (OD1132); Far Ley (OD824); Far Leys (SJCW632); Far Long Field (SJCW959); Far Longthwaite (B79); Far Lonsley (SJCW468); Far Low Field (U291); Far Low Rudding (SJCW963); Far Meadow (OD753, OD754, OD814, SJCW130); Far Meadow Wood (U588); Far Newlands (OD615); Far Oak hill (OD642); Far Oak Howe (SJCW669); Far Orchard (K810); Far Parrock (OD48); Far Pasture (OD481, OD870); Far Platts (SJCW986); Far Pow How (OD1056); Far Riddings (U258, U361); Far Rudding (OD319, SJCW183); Far Ruskell (SJCW475); Far Stubbs (B52); Far Thrang Cragg (B248); Far Underwood (U531); Far Whinny Close + Wood (U493); Far White Barrow (SJCW441, SJCW441a); Far Will Howe (SJCW955); Farfield (OD836, OD954); High Far Field (SJCW919); High Farsides (OD803); High Houra far (U454); Low Farsides (OD804); Lower Far Field (SJCW918)

| **fawcett** | ?*pers.n.*; OE *fāg, sīde*; ModE dial. *fawcett* | 1 | Uncertain. Probably, a) pers.n.  *Fawcett* (*ODFNBI* 'Fawcett'). Other possibilities: b) variegated (hill)side derived from *faghesyde* (OE *fāg, sīde*) (as in *Fawcettlees* in Cumberland, and Fawcett in Westmorland (*PNCu* 57)) (5.3:*Fawcett*); c) wooden tap-screw for a barrel (ModE dial. *fawcett*) (*EDD* 'faucet sb.'). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | |
| | | | Fawcett Field (OD272) |
| **feather** | OE *feðer* | 2 | Feather, used metaphorically of soft soil. |
| | | | Featheraway (B455); Great Featheraway (B413) |
| **fell** | ON *fjall,* ModE dial. *fell* | 14 | Hill, mountain; tract of high unenclosed land (*LDPN* 397). Both senses used locally. Those names with primaries *high, low,* and *middle* refer to stretches of land |

on fellside, the others refer to large tracts of mountainous upland. Not in *NDEFN*.

Coomb Fell (B674); Fell Intack (U317a); Grange Fell + Caffell Fell (B680); High Fell (U262, U271, U277); Langstrath Fell (B675); Low Fell (U263, U273, U275); Middle Fell (U272, U276); Scawdale Fell (B678)

| field | OE *feld* | 370 | Usually, 'enclosed plot of land' in later names. The meaning has changed over time: the original meaning was 'open country' (i.e. cleared of woodland); later, 'land for pasture or cultivation' (as distinct from 'moor' or 'waste'); and then, 'the common arable of a parish or township' (*NDEFN* 138). The meaning of 'enclosed plot of land' developed after the extensive closures of open pastures in the period following the Black Death (*NDEFN* 138). |
|---|---|---|---|

Back Field (SJCW1156, SJCW1179, SJCW532); Back field (B243); Backfield (K726, OD1114); Backside Field (SJCW459); Barley Field (OD818, SJCW159); Barn Field Cottage (U527); Big Field (U295); Boat House Field (OD1137); Boathouse Field (SJCW1044); Breeches Field (SJCW223); Bridge End Field (OD1042, OD657, SJCW403, U448, U456); Bridge Endfield (OD690); Bridge Field (SJCW275); Briery field (OD480); Briery Hill Field (SJCW510, SJCW513, SJCW514); Briery hill Field (SJCW520, SJCW521); Briery hill Field and Bobbin Mill (SJCW522); Bull Field (SJCW439, U13); Cabby Field (K886); Cautery Field (SJCW1193, SJCW1194, SJCW1195); Chapel Field (SJCW1168); Chapel field (B429, B437); Charley field (B648); Clover field (OD715, SJCW206); Cold Field (OD1044); Common Field (OD509, OD510, OD515, OD524, OD526, OD527, U243, U244, U265); Common Hill (U202); Coomb field (B28); Corn Field (SJCW1218); Crosthwaite Field (U7); Dale Bottom Field (SJCW665, SJCW666); Dickey Field (OD273); Drain Field (SJCW759); East Pair Field (U8); Eddywood Field (K835); Ellar Field (OD682); Fallow Field (OD1020); Fallowfield Wood (OD1019); Far Field (OD1003, OD1141, OD952, SJCW835, SJCW845a, SJCW966); Far field (OD389, OD638); Far Grandy field (B62); Far High Field (U607); Far Highfield (B80, OD965); Far Hoghouse Field (SJCW984); Far Jack Field (OD635); Far Long Field (SJCW959); Far Low Field (U291); Farfield (OD836, OD954); Fawcett Field (OD272); Field (OD858, SJCW904); Field behind Church (U423); Field below Garden (SJCW207); Field between roads (U347); Field Bottom (SJCW60); Field Brow (OD820); Field End

(B629); Field Ends (OD275, OD277, OD279, OD284, OD285, OD290); Field Head (OD276, SJCW771, SJCW827); Field house (B30); Field How (B589); Field Side (B544); Fisher Field (OD1105, OD819); Front Field (SJCW422); Fryer Field (U61); Goody Fold (OD975); Grandy Field (OD271); Grassing Field (SJCW360); Grave Field (SJCW400); Great body Field (K836); Great Calf Close Field (SJCW362); Great Church Field (U468); Great Field (B583, B634, OD1064, OD1065, OD1077, OD143, OD428, OD620, OD945, SJCW1023, SJCW1116, SJCW1160, SJCW1201, SJCW41, SJCW62, SJCW65, SJCW667, SJCW718, SJCW740, SJCW785, SJCW971); Great field (B94); Great Fisher field (OD33); Great High Field (SJCW941); Great Ley Field (SJCW302); Great Roger Field (SJCW541); Green Field (SJCW674); Groat Field (U567); Groat Field Wood (U566); Gt.. Horse Field plantation (SJCW569); Hall Field (SJCW944); Heater field (SJCW384); High Far Field (SJCW919; High Field (B64, K782, OD765, OD1186, SJCW101, SJCW122, SJCW141, SJCW160, SJCW221, SJCW320, SJCW456, SJCW1196, U108, U315); High field (B81, B155, B289, B650, OD474, OD685, OD773, OD971); High Field Bottom (SJCW1025); High greatfield (OD1115); High Hoghouse field (B179); High Longfield (OD282); High Nelly Field (OD1038); High Rough Field (OD437); High Stanley field (OD1007); Higher field (OD147, U77); Highfield (B14, B193, B524, OD146, OD605, OD860); Hodgson's Field (SJCW648); Hog Field (OD1140); Hoghouse Field (SJCW350, SJCW530); Hoghouse Field (SJCW836); Hoghouse field (B477); Holm field (B1); House field (B47, SJCW619); House Low Field (SJCW377); How Gate Field (SJCW197); Howe Field (SJCW1117, SJCW1118); Jack Field (OD636); Jackson's Field (SJCW489); Jolson Field (OD631); Kiln Field (SJCW642); Lena Field (K834); Ley Field & House (SJCW1146); Ley Field (SJCW505, SJCW507, SJCW1147); Leyfield (B25, B282, OD208); Little Church Field (U466); Little Fallow Field (OD1033); Little Field (OD288, OD464, OD604, OD1045, SJCW133, SJCW245, SJCW59, SJCW796, U601); Little field (B57, B647, B95, OD1174); Little fisher field (OD32); Little High Field (SJCW936); Little Horse Field (SJCW571); Little Roger Field (SJCW551); Long Field (OD336, OD388, OD598, SJCW1199, SJCW492, SJCW774); Long field (B182, OD283, OD640); Longthwaite Field (B521); Longthwaite field (B536); Low Field (B195, SJCW1200, SJCW123, SJCW131, SJCW157, SJCW205, SJCW222, SJCW24, SJCW321, SJCW35, SJCW357, SJCW42, SJCW464, SJCW69, SJCW709, SJCW98, U152, U520, U522,

U536); Low field (B167, B90); Low Field Bottom (SJCW42a); Low field foot (OD881); Low Gill Field (OD346); Low Grandy Field (OD274); Low Greatfield (OD1116); Low Hoghouse field (B181); Low Ley Field (SJCW635); Low Nelly Field (OD1037); Low Rough Field (OD436); Low Stanley Field (OD1013); Lower Far Field (SJCW918); Lowfield (B194, B281, B630, OD449, OD606, OD689, OD880); Lowning Head Field (SJCW484); Lyzick Field (U129); Mandell Field (SJCW1214a); Middle Field (SJCW161, SJCW494, SJCW716, SJCW967, U580); Middle field (B91, OD641, SJCW769); Middle Hoghouse field (B180); Middle Jack field (OD633); Middle Longfield (OD281); Mill Field (B12, K830); Mills Field (B192); Mire Field (SJCW129); Mowing Field (SJCW817, SJCW818); Near Field (SJCW493); Near Grandy Field (B63); Near Hoghouse Field (SJCW983); Near Jack Field (OD632); Near Long Field (SJCW957); Near Low Field (U297); Nether field (B603, B608); New Field (SJCW1234, SJCW649, SJCW828, U227, U589); Newfield (B254); Newlands Field (OD722); Nook Field (SJCW1210, SJCW1212); Oaks Little Field (U611); Old Crosthwaite Field part of (U5); Open Field (U351); Outfield (B417); Parrocks Field (SJCW939); Part of Long Field (SJCW774a, SJCW774b); Pasture Ley & High Fields (SJCW527); Pingle Field (SJCW104); pismire Field (SJCW156); Plum Field (SJCW187); Pond Field (U578); Pond Field Wood (U579); Randle Field (OD1078); Robin Field (OD1103); Robley Field (K393); Rood Field (SJCW708); Rough Field (OD1101, SJCW1158, SJCW477, SJCW66); Saddler Field (U74); Sadler field (OD1083); Sandy field (OD1075); Saw Pitt Field (OD1173); Scalebeck Field (U68); Schoolhouse Field (U482); Shade field (OD223); Shundraw Field (SJCW241); Slacks Field (OD278); Smiths Field (OD590); Spedding Field (SJCW1214); Spout Field (SJCW451); Staimer field (B532); Stanah Field (SJCW862); Star Field (SJCW294); Stoney field (B627); Stony Field (U76); Sty Beck Field (SJCW868); Sykes Field (SJCW401); Tam Field (SJCW694); Taylor Field (SJCW1021); Tom Field (SJCW1022); Top Field + Shed (K753); Townfield (SJCW100); Ullock Field (OD1102); Warehouse Field (U462); Washfield Close (SJCW1233); Well Field (SJCW617); West Field (SJCW246); Wheat Field (OD956); Wheat Field (SJCW80); Wood Field (SJCW533); Wright field (OD25); Yew field (OD864)

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| **finkle** | ?ME *fenkel*; ModE dial. *fenkel* | 2 | Uncertain. Probably, fennel (ME *fenekel*) (*PNCu* 48) (see Coates 1995); corner, bend (ModE *fenkel*), is also possible and fits the shape of both denoted pieces of land. |

Fincle Street (OD1136); Finkle Croft (OD361)

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| **fir** | ME *firr* | 1 | Fir tree. |

Fir Cass + Johnny hiam (U167)

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| **fisher** | ?*pers.n.*; OE *fiscere* | 11 | Probably, a) pers.n. *Fisher*; or b) fisher, the occupation. Not in *NDEFN*. Fisher Field (OD819, OD1105) are inland fields. The other *fisher* fields border watercourses. |

Far Fisher Close (SJCW1050a); Fisher Field (OD1105, OD819); Fisher's Park (SJCW556); Fisher Wood (SJCW1053a); Great Fisher field (OD33); Little fisher field (OD32); Middle Fisher's Park (SJCW557); Near Fisher Close (SJCW1050); North Fisher's Park (SJCW555); South Fisher's Park (SJCW558)

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|---|---|---|---|
| **fitz** | ON *fit* | 2 | Pastureland. |

High Fitz (U491); Low Fitz (U490)

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| **flatt** | ?ON *flatr*, *flat* | 20 | Level (ON *flatr*), generally the sense in earlier names; or division of the common field (ON *flat*), generally the sense in later names (*NDEFN* 144). |

Butcher Flatt (SJCW431); Chapel Flatt (OD134); Cockburn Flatt (SJCW428); Flat (U219, U387, U535); Flatt (OD574, SJCW1121, SJCW1154, SJCW136, SJCW752, SJCW773, SJCW780); Flatts (OD969); High Flatt (SJCW1152, SJCW1155); Low Flatt (SJCW1120, SJCW434); Middle Flatt (SJCW433); Raise Flatt (SJCW896)

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| **fletcher** | ?*pers.n.*; ME *flecher* (*OED* 'fletcher') | 3 | Pers.n. *Fletcher*; fletcher, the occupation. |

Fletcher's Mire (SJCW352); High Fletcher's Intack (SJCW412); Intack and Fletcher's (SJCW379)

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|---|---|---|---|
| **foal** | OE *fola* | 1 | Young horse. |

Foal Pidding (SJCW417)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **fog** | OE *\*fogga* | 1 | Coarse grass. |

Fog Close (SJCW277)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **fold** | OE *fald* | 5 | Small sheep/cattle enclosure. |

Fold (B450); Fold Foot (B66); Milking folds (B465); Moose Folds (SJCW741, SJCW742)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **foot** | OE *fōt,* ON *fótr* | 17 | Lower end of something. Not in *NDEFN*, though *PNCu* (473) gives *foot* (along with *head*) as a common minor name element, which holds true in this dataset. Used locally.<br><br>Beck Foot Meadow (OD132); Close Foot (OD266); Fold Foot (B66); Foots (U259); Gale Foot (U299); Gale Foot Plantation (U300); Great Close Foot (OD265); Ingfoot (OD759); Lanefoot Garden (OD399); Little Close Foot (OD263); Long Thwaites Foot (OD917); Low field foot (OD881); Millbeck foot (B7); Moss Foot (SJCW719); Rough Close Foot (OD264); Thwaites Foot (OD929); West Garth Foot (B196) |
| **force** | ON *fors* | 1 | Waterfall. Understood locally.<br><br>Force Hale (B321) |
| **fore** | OE *fore* | 5 | In front. Indicating location in relation to named feature. (**front**).<br><br>Fore close (OD749); Fore Door (OD456); Fore doors (U488); Fore doors Mill + (U142); Foreshuttle (OD728) |
| **forest** | OFr *forest* | 5 | Forest.<br><br>Far Forest Meadow (SJCW673); Forest (B607); Forest Meadow (SJCW672); Forest meadow (SJCW672a); Near Forest Meadow (SJCW671) |
| **forge** | ME *forge* | 1 | Iron foundry, smithy.<br><br>Forge Brows + Low Intack (U584) |
| **foul** | OE *fūl* | 1 | Foul, muddy, polluted.<br><br>Foul Acre (U430) |
| **friar** | OFr *frere* | 1 | Friar.<br><br>Fryer Field (U61) |
| **frith** | OE *fyhrð* | 9 | Woodland, scrubland. *LDFN* states that *frith* is often associated with medieval deer parks and may refer to a section (perhaps a particularly wooded area) within a park (46). |

Bell Frith (OD90); Freeth (B212); Frith (OD440, OD88); Frith Wood (B150, B269); Froth (SJCW381); High Frith (U92); Low Frith (U93)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **front** | OFr *front* | 3 | In front. Indicating location in relation to named feature. (**fore**). |
| | | | Front Close (OD333); Front Field (SJCW422); Front Meadow (SJCW534) |
| **gable** | ?OE *gafol* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, rent, tribute (OE *gafol*), as in Gabell Land, Leicestershire and Gavels, Westmorland (*NDEFN* 168). |
| | | | Gable (SJCW36) |
| **gale** | OE *gagel*; ON *geil* | 16 | Bog myrtle (OE *gagel*); ravine, declivity (ON *geil*). |
| | | | Gale (B71, OD389); Gale Close (OD150, OD151, OD470); Gale Foot (U299); Gale Foot Plantation (U300); Gale Ing (U26); Gale Meadow (OD155); Gale Side (U290); Great Gale (SJCW1217); High Gale (SJCW1223); High Gale Gill (U546); Little Gale (SJCW1187); Low Gale Gill (U545); Top of Gale (U285) |
| **gallow** | OE *galga,* ON *galgi* | 8 | Gallows. |
| | | | Gallowbarrow (U180, U183, U184, U191, U192, U224, U225, U226) |
| **gamble** | ?ModE dial. *gamble* | 1 | Uncertain. Probably a shape metaphor. Perhaps, a) animal's hock, or b) crooked piece of wood used by butchers to hang carcasses (ModE dial. *gamble*) (*EDD* 'gambrel sb.1,v.'), as in Gamrell, Shropshire (*PNShrop* 5, 230) (**hack**). Gelling rejects these two meanings in the Shropshire field-name as the field is kite-shaped (*PNShrop* 5, 230). *NDEFN* (165) suggests: c) obtuse angle, a broader meaning, accounting for the Shropshire field. The shape of the denoted field is strikingly like an animal's hock. This narrower meaning is therefore possible here. |
| | | | Gamble Ing (B304) |
| **garbitt/garbutt** | ME *gore-brede,* OE *gāra, brǣdu* | 3 | In the breadth of the gore of the field, referring to the triangular remnant of land resulting from boundaries meeting at an acute angle (*NDEFN* 166). |
| | | | Garbitts How (OD156); Garbutt (OD153); Garbutts (OD155) |

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| **garden** | ME *gardin* | 5 | Horticultural land, domestic garden. |

Field below Garden (SJCW207); Lanefoot Garden (OD399); Lodge Garden (U4a); Shaw Garden (B452); Stair Garden (OD694)

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| **garth** | ON *garðr* | 59 | Enclosure, small plot of land. *LDFN* (46) notes that *garth* fields are often near a dwelling, and other elements in *garth* names often indicate specialised land-use. For animal name and pers.n. determiners in conjunction with *garth* and *guard*. (**guard**). |

Backhouse Garth (OD979); Bank Garth (SJCW176); Bigg Garth (OD18); Building &CalfGarth (U504); Calf Garth (U55, OD359, OD592, SJCW146); Catherine Garth (OD417); Cow Garth (SJCW704); Deer Garth (SJCW1054, SJCW1059); Deer Garth Howe (SJCW1055); Dobby Garth (U302); East Garth +c (SJCW107); Elmgarth (U339); Garth Hall (OD365); Grass Garth (SJCW1083, SJCW1095, SJCW705); Great Sky Garth (SJCW625); Green Garth (OD555); High West Garth (B220); Hoghouse Garth (SJCW719a); Hollin Garth (B318); Hollows of Garth (B118); Howe Garth (SJCW793, SJCW794, SJCW795); Jack Scale Garth (SJCW989); Little Mead Calf Garth +c (SJCW485); Little Sky Garth (SJCW612); Low West Garth (B221); Melbeck Garth (B581); Middle Deer Garth (SJCW1056); Millbeck Garth (B584); Moss Garth (OD1106); Moss garth (OD1152); Nether Garth (OD380, OD400); Pow Garth (OD906); Scale Garth (SJCW990); Sim Garth (SJCW792); Sky Garth (SJCW613, SJCW616); Spout Garth (SJCW745); Under Bow Garth (U346); Under Garth (SJCW93); Water Garth + Houses (B338); West Garth (B197, B198, B217, B218, B219); West Garth End (B215); West Garth Foot (B196); Wilson Garth (OD407); Woodscale Garth (SJCW987, SJCW988)

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| **gate** | ON *gata*; OE *geat*; ON *geit* | 23 | Either: a) road, street (ON *gata*); b) gate across the lane leading out to the common grazing (as in 'Moorgate' and 'Fellgate', though *gate* in this modern sense in the Lake District appears more often in the dialectal forms *yat* and *yeat*) (OE *geat*)); c) cattle-gate, a stinted pasture right to graze one horned beast or its equivalent on the common; (4) goat (ON *geit*) (*LDFN* 46; *NDEFN* 167); pass between hills (*NDEFN* 167). |

Beneath Gate (SJCW872, SJCW885); Common Gate (U188); Gaitlands (OD656); Gate Ing (SJCW408); Gate

| | | | Lands (OD655, SJCW289, SJCW289a); Great Gate Lands (OD658); How Gate Field (SJCW197); Howgate Hill (SJCW194, SJCW194a); Little Gatelands (OD671); Margate Ing (SJCW634); Mill Gates (OD394); New Gate Coppice (OD854); Nichol Gate (B255); Spen Gate (B414, B432); Well gate (OD853); Winding Gates (U558); Wythburn Gates (B340, B342) |
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| **gig** | ModE *gig* | 1 | Gig, horse-drawn vehicle. |
| | | | Gig House (K72) |
| **gill** | ON *gil* | 19 | Ravine, narrow valley. Used locally. |
| | | | Far Dry Gill (SJCW429); Gill (OD697, OD706); Gill Bottom (OD829); Gill Close (OD700); Gill Edge (OD602, OD603); Gills Nook (U616, U617); Green Gill Dalt (B662); Hexham Gill + Shed part of (U6); High Gill (OD831, OD992); Low Gale Gill (U545); Low Gill (OD842, OD994); Low Gill Field (OD346); Near Dry Gill (SJCW430); Wet Gill (SJCW432) |
| **go/gow** | ?ON *gol* | 3 | Uncertain. Possibly wind, as in Gowbarrow, Cumberland (*PNCu* 255) (**eddy**; **swirl**; **windy**). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Go Ing (OD816); Great Gow (OD733); Little Go (OD740) |
| **goat** | OE *\*gota* | 2 | Watercourse, channel. |
| | | | High Goat (K671); Low Goat (K672) |
| **goody** | ?ME *gode wif* (*OED* 'goodwife'); *pers.n.* | 6 | Mistress of the house, wife of the owner/occupier; pers.n. *Goody* is less likely in this county (*ODFNBI* 'Goody'). It is possible that Goody Holm or Goody Holme is *guddholme* which might be derived from *Godbrigholm* (c. 1280), possibly meaning Gūðbeorht's **holme** (*PNCu* 374). |
| | | | Goody (OD1010); Goody Fold (OD975); Goody Holm (OD103); Goody Holme (OD1131); Goody Parrock (OD742); Low Goody (OD1011) |
| **goose** | OE *gōs* | 4 | Goose. |
| | | | Goose Holm (OD737); Goose Ing (OD652); Goose Mire (OD799); Near Goose Ing (OD653) |
| **gowk** | ON *gaukr* | 2 | Cuckoo. |

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| | | | Gowk Hill (OD144); Gowk Meadow (OD1146) |
| **grandy** | ?ME *granmoder* (*OED* 'grandmother') | 5 | Uncertain. Probably, grandmother, or widow of the deceased owner. Grandy is an alternative form of Granny in Cumberland and surrounding counties (*EDD* 'grandy, sb.'). |
| | | | Far Grandy field (B62); Grandy Acre (SJCW234); Grandy Field (OD271); Low Grandy Field (OD274); Near Grandy Field (B63) |
| **grass/grassing** | OE *gærs,* ON *gres* | 26 | Grass, pasture or meadowland. *Grassing* is given in *LDFN* but not in *NDEFN*. *PNCu* (303) gives *eng* (**ing**) as an element in the Keswick field-name Grassings (which may be one of those denoted below). |
| | | | Allison Grassers (B467, B473); East Grassing (SJCW552); Grass Garth (SJCW1083, SJCW1095, SJCW705); Grassing (B285, K781, SJCW12, SJCW1208, SJCW1209, SJCW1235); Grassing Field (SJCW360); Grassing Ings (SJCW363); Grassings (B148, OD802); High Grass (B476, B489, B501); Low Grass (B500); Low Grass Bottom (B499); Low Grassing (K797); Poor House Grasses (SJCW310); Rough Grassing (SJCW72); Tom Grass (B498); West Grassing (SJCW539) |
| **grave** | ?*pers.n.*; OE *graf;* OE *græfe* | 1 | Probably, a) pers.n. *Grave*. Other possibilities are: b) grave, ditch (OE *graf*); c) copse, thicket (OE *græfe).* |
| | | | Grave Field (SJCW400) |
| **great** | OE *grēat* | 117 | Large(r/st), most important. |
| | | | Far Great Meadow (U590); Great Allotments (U619); Great Bank (B267); Great body Field (K836); Great Brow (B443); Great Calf Close Field (SJCW362); Great Cass (U171); Great Castles (SJCW478); Great Church Field (U468); Great Close (B665, OD1177); Great Close Foot (OD265); Great Croft (OD796); Great Dale (OD805); Great Dale Close (OD876); Great Dalt (B390); Great Dike (OD977); Great Dolt (SJCW1125); Great Ellars (OD1067, OD1081); Great Ellars (OD1091, OD1092); Great Eskin (SJCW554); Great Featheraway (B413); Great Field (SJCW667, B583, B634, OD1064, OD1065, OD1077, OD143, OD428, OD620, OD945, SJCW1023, SJCW1116, SJCW1160, SJCW1201, SJCW41, SJCW62, SJCW65, SJCW718, SJCW740, SJCW785, SJCW971); Great field (B94); Great Fisher field (OD33); Great Gale (SJCW1217); Great Gate Lands (OD658); Great Gow (OD733); |

Great Hag (U94); Great Heads (K877); Great High Dale Close (OD874); Great High Field (SJCW941); Great Hills (K868, SJCW415); Great Holm (U383); Great How (OD27, SJCW857); Great How Close (OD63); Great Howe (SJCW1198, SJCW754); Great Ing (OD118, SJCW1107, SJCW1225, SJCW426, U605); Great Ley (OD826); Great Ley Field (SJCW302); Great Leys (U75); Great Lonning (B156); Great Lowrigg (U156); Great Meadow (OD386, B618, OD1024, OD1047, OD109, OD1135, OD1169, OD1184, OD429, OD570, OD710, OD716, OD777, OD988, SJCW1131, SJCW144, SJCW155, SJCW228, SJCW392, SJCW414, SJCW470, SJCW529, SJCW630, SJCW751, U40, U403, U614); Great Meadow +c (SJCW472); Great Moss (SJCW87); Great Moss Hill (U78); Great Parrock (B457); Great Risp (B651); Great Roger Field (SJCW541); Great Rudding (SJCW804, SJCW844); Great Ruskell (SJCW372); Great Sand (SJCW747); Great Sky Garth (SJCW625); Great Stells (SJCW143); Great Usicar (OD665); Great Worthwaite (OD679); Great Wythes (B41); Gt.. Horse Field plantation (SJCW569); High greatfield (OD1115); Low Greatfield (OD1116)

| **green** | OE *grēne* | 55 | Green; village green. *Green* often distinguishes grassland from arable or indicates a marshy area (*NDEFN* 180-181). |

Bleach Green (K688); Burthwaite Green (B251); Craggem Green (B147); East Green (SJCW110); Green (B145, B184, B319, B330, B331, B332, B440, OD670, OD960, SJCW1006, SJCW1011, SJCW111, SJCW1133, SJCW1138, SJCW423, SJCW51, SJCW53, U312, B184); Green Allan (U44); Green Croft (SJCW813); Green Field (SJCW674); Green Garth (OD555); Green Gill Dalt (B662); Green Head (SJCW50); Green How (B343, B352); Green Intack (SJCW811); Green Lands (SJCW147); Green Mire (OD432); Green Wath (U186); Green Wha (U185, U190); High Bank Green (B590); High Green (SJCW113); Holmesley Green &c (SJCW1224); Lathergreen (B529); Long Green (OD39); Long Green Common (OD60); Low Bank Green (B586); Ormathwaite Green (U301, U303); Park Green (B72); Scalethwaite Green (SJCW348); Spoonah Green (U561); Spoonah Green Close (U523); Spoonah Green Head (U560); Spooney Green Wood (U524); Staley Green (B576); Webster Green (B329)

| **grey** | OE *grǣg* | 5 | Grey. In conjunction with **stone**, may indicate boundary stones (*NDEFN* 181). |

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Grayrigg (U422); Greystone Hills (SJCW120); Greystone Sands (SJCW90); Greystones (U220, U221)

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| **groat** | ?ModE dial. *groat* | 2 | Uncertain. Perhaps, poor, lean; trifling sum of money (akin to names such as Poverty Field) (ModE dial. *groat*) (*EDD* 'groat, sb.'). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Groat Field (U567); Groat Field Wood (U566) |
| **groove** | ?ModE dial. *groove*, OE *grāf* | 2 | Uncertain. Possibly, mine, pit (ModE dial. *groove*) (*EDD* 'groove, sb., v.) (**mine**); variant of grove (OE *grāf*). |
| | | | Red Grooves (SJCW1229, SJCW1230) |
| **ground** | ?OE *grund*, ON *grund* | 19 | Either: a) ground, bottom; b) stretch of land; c) outlying farm, outlying fields (OE *grund*); d) earth, plain (ON *grund*) (*EPNE* 210-211). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Far Ground (U104); Ground bud (K826); High Ground (OD586); High Grounds (OD585, OD587, OD588, OD601); Highground (U35); Low Ground (OD225, SJCW382); Low Rough Ground (OD245); Near Rough Ground (OD647); Rough Ground (OD128, OD246, OD248, OD327, OD626, SJCW387, U189) |
| **grove** | OE *grāf* | 2 | Grove, copse. |
| | | | Hedge Grove (OD1110); Myrtle Grove Orchard Wood + Meadow (U583) |
| **grundy** | ?*pers.n.*; OE *grund*, ON *grund* | 1 | Uncertain. Possibly, the pers.n. *Grundy*; perhaps related to **ground**. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Grundy Acre (OD83) |
| **guard** | ON *garðr* | 7 | Probably, enclosure. (**garth**). This form is not in *NDEFN*. Determiners qualifying *garth* in this dataset may be animal names: *lamb, salmon,* or pers.n.s: *lamb, salmon, sinjin*. (**lamb**; **salmon**; **sinjin**). Both animal name and pers.n. determiners are likewise found with the primary **garth**. |
| | | | Guards (SJCW777); Lamb Guards (OD808); Low Salmon Guards Meadow part of (U413, U414); Salmon Guards (U419); Salmon Guards Meadow (U410); Sinjin Guards Meadow (U240) |
| **guildes** | ModE dial. *guild* | 1 | Barberry trees. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Guildes Bank (B92) |

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| **guldy** | ?ModE dial. *goldy* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, golden, if *guldy* is a variant of *goldy* (ModE dial. *goldy*) (*EDD* 'goldy, adj., sb.'). The forms *goudy* and *gouldy* are recorded in Lancashire and Scotland respectively. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Guldy Parrock (OD1034) |
| **gull** | ME *goule* | 5 | Probably, drainage ditch (variant of **gully**). |
| | | | Gull Briggs (OD182, OD185); Gull Briggs + Hills (OD183); Gull Ing (SJCW153); Gull Ing Howe (SJCW71) |
| **gully** | ME *goule* | 1 | Drainage ditch. (**gull**). |
| | | | Gully Dale (U352) |
| **gussett** | ModE dial. *gusset* | 1 | Gussett, a clothing metaphor: triangle of land, corner of a field which cannot be ploughed with the rest (*PNFife* 395 ('*gushet*'); *PNWRY* 138) (*EDD* 'gusset, sb.'). Not in *NDEFN*. (**breeches**). |
| | | | Gussett Wood (OD815) |
| **hack** | ?OE *haca*, ME *\*haking* | 3 | Hook of land (OE *haca*), used metaphorically (**gamble**); fish-trap (ME *\*haking*). *Hacken* might contain ON *eng*. All denoted fields border watercourses; the *hack lands* fields form a hook of land. |
| | | | Hack Lands (B545, B546); Hacken Rudding (OD923) |
| **hag** | ON *hǫgg*, ModE dial. *hag* | 10 | Land cleared of trees. |
| | | | Great Hag (U94); Hag Brow (SJCW211); Little Hag (U88); North Strands Hag (K852); North Strands Hagmoos (K853); South Strands Hag (K847); South Strands Hagmoss (K846); Strands Hag Wood (K848); Wood Hagg (B302, B311) |
| **hale** | OE *halh* | 5 | Nook, corner of land. |
| | | | Force Hale (B321); Halesike (B347, B348); Halesike dales (B344); Halesike Stangs (B346) |
| **half** | OE *half* | 4 | Half (of a given unit or area). |
| | | | Half Acre (OD702); Half Acre (OD859); Half Acre (SJCW385); Half Acres (SJCW739) |
| **hall** | OE *hall* | 3 | Lord's demesne. |

Garth Hall (OD365); Hall Bank (SJCW287); Hall Field (SJCW944)

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| **halm** | ?OE *hamm*; ON *holmr* | 1 | Land within a river bend (OE *hamm*); variant of **holm**.<br><br>Little Halm (B571) |
| **halt** | ?OE *holt*, ON *holt* | 1 | Probably, wood, thicket.<br><br>Underhalt (U398) |
| **hanging** | OE *hangende* | 2 | On a steep slope.<br><br>Hanging Bitt (B87); Hanging Intack (SJCW620a) |
| **hard** | OE *heard* | 9 | Hard, difficult to till.<br><br>Hard dale (B358, B356); Hard End (B416); Hard Hills (SJCW766); Hards (B149); High hard dale (B355); High Hard Ing (B441); Low hard dale (B359); Low Hard Ing (B438) |
| **harp** | OE *hearp* | 1 | Harp or harpsicord, used metaphorically to indicate shape.<br><br>Harp (U223) |
| **hause** | ON *hals,* ModE dial. *hause, hawse* | 1 | Probably, a) neck of land, col, dip in high ground, ridge between valleys (ON *hals*) (*LDPN* 403). Used locally. Confusion possible with: b) *how(e)* is possible (4.4:High Hawe) (**how**); c) *horse* (4.3:Horse Close Intack; **horse**); and d) *house* (4.4:Far Will Howe; 4.4:High Hawe) (**house**) (*LDPN* 403).<br><br>Doulthwaite Hause (SJCW996) |
| **hay** | OE *hēg* | 1 | Hay.<br><br>Hayness (OD607) |
| **hazel** | OE *hæsel* | 4 | Hazel tree.<br><br>Hazel Rigg (SJCW1096, SJCW962); Hazelbottom (U565); Long Hazels (SJCW947) |
| **head** | OE *hēafod* | 52 | Furrow head.<br><br>Acre Head (SJCW869); Alder Heads (K881); Allent Head (B368); Armitrig Head (U90); Bowder Gate head (B392); Bowness Head (SJCW405); Bowthergate head (B393); Burthwaite head (B258); Butts Head |

(SJCW243); Caffell Rigg Head (B323); Calf Close head (OD580); Close head (B383); Ellar Head (OD935); Evenhead (B466); Field Head (OD276, SJCW771, SJCW827); Great Heads (K877); Green Head (SJCW50); Head Bowe (U210); Headlands (OD563, OD792); Heads (U286); Heads Lane (K894); High Burthwaite head (B260); High Close Head (OD955); High Leys Head (OD57); Holm head Close (B199); Horse Head Intack (SJCW1165, SJCW1166); House head (OD767); Leathes head (B38); Little Heads (K876); Long Burthwaite head (B257); Lowning Head Field (SJCW484); Middle Heads Mine (K873); Middle Thwaites Head (OD927); North Heads (K878); North Heads Mine (K874); Parkhead (B464); Peel Head (SJCW38); Ram Head (SJCW31); Rudding Head (OD169); South Heads (K875); South Heads Mine (K869); Spoonah Green Head (U560); Square Burthwaite head (B256); Stubbs head (B58); Waste Head and Intack (SJCW1108); Waterhead Meadow (SJCW1064, SJCW1065); White Acre Head (SJCW480)

**heaf**     ModE dial. *heaf*    2     Pastureland known to sheep (*EDD* 'heaf, sb.1,v.'). Used locally. Sheep will return to their native portion of fell (heaf) if taken away from it.

Sheep Heaf (U279, U281)

**heater**     ModE *heater*    1     Triangular tool used to heat a flat iron, used (*OED* 'heater')        metaphorically here to indicate a triangle of land.

Heater field (SJCW384)

**hedge**     OE *hecg*    1     Hedge, hedgerow.

Hedge Grove (OD1110)

**hen**     OE *henn*    1     Birds, wild or domestic.

Hen Cragg Intack (OD1168)

**hexham**     ?*pers.n.*    1     Almost certainly a corruption of a pers.n.: *Hainson*, *Henson*, *Hayson*, *Heysham,* or *Hyson* are most likely geographically (*ODFNBI* 'Hainson', 'Henson', 'Hayson', 'Heysham', 'Hyson'). The denoted field is almost certainly *Hensom Gill Beck* (1787), *Heysom-Gill* (1789); pers.n. *Hexham* is also possible. *Hexam Close* (1578) appears elsewhere in the parish (*PNCu* 374).

Hexham Gill + Shed part of (U6)

**hiam**     ?    1     Uncertain.

Fir Cass + Johnny hiam (U167)

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| **high** | OE *hēah* | 216 | Uppermost. |

Catta High Leys (U610); Far High Field (U607); Far Highfield (B80, OD965); Great High Dale Close (OD874); Great High Field (SJCW941); High (OD764); High Acre (SJCW128, SJCW296); High Allan (U42); High Aspin (SJCW614); High Back Close (OD746); High Back How (OD309, OD321); High Bank (B261, B510, B599); High Bank Green (B590); High Birk Howe (SJCW637); High Birkrigg (OD675); High Bog (OD97); High Brigham (K793); High Broad dale (B569); High Broad Hollings (B384); High Broad Slack (SJCW721); High Bront Tongue (B474); High Brotto (SJCW880); High Burthwaite (B245); High Burthwaite head (B260); High Carrs (SJCW115, SJCW124); High Castles (SJCW354); High Close (B553, B207, B472, OD502, OD962, SJCW343, SJCW424, SJCW604, SJCW832, U307); High Close Head (OD955); High Closes (SJCW116, SJCW117); High Coastway (OD59); High Common + Black hill (U206); High Coomb (B276); High Cow Close (U39); High Cow Park (B615); High Croft (OD374, U354); High Dale Close (OD869, OD871); High Dalt (B486, B542, B661); High Dalts (OD845); High Ellars (OD293); High Far Field (SJCW919); High Farsides (OD803); High Fell (U262, U271, U277); High Field (K782, B64, OD1186, OD765, SJCW101, SJCW1196, SJCW122, SJCW141, SJCW160, SJCW221, SJCW320, SJCW456, U108, U315); High field (B155, B289, B650, B81, OD474, OD685, OD773, OD971); High Field Bottom (SJCW1025); High Fitz (U491); High Flatt (SJCW1152, SJCW1155); High Fletcher's Intack (SJCW412); High Frith (U92); High Gale (SJCW1223); High Gale Gill (U546); High Gill (OD831, OD992); High Goat (K671); High Grass (B476, B489, B501); High greatfield (OD1115); High Green (SJCW113); High Green Close (SJCW806); High Ground (OD586); High Grounds (OD585, OD587, OD588, OD601); High hard dale (B355); High Hard Ing (B441); High Hawe (SJCW888); High hog Close (OD595); High Hoghouse field (B179); High Holm (OD1052, U594); High holm (OD1054); High Holm Wood (U595); High Holms (U440); High Houra far (U454); High Houra near (U455); High House (SJCW887); High How Biles (SJCW764); High Howe (SJCW1094); High Ing (OD903); High Inning (OD947, SJCW118, SJCW420, SJCW978, U284, U585); High Ladstock (OD503); High Lancton Moss (SJCW307); High Lands (OD846); High Latrigg (U550); High

Latrigg Wood (U563); High Ley (OD772); High Ley (OD779); High Ley (OD780); High Ley (OD835); High Leys (SJCW14); High Leys (OD56); High Leys Head (OD57); High Line Close (SJCW225); High Long Dale (OD141); High Longfield (OD282); High Low Close (OD949); High Low Door (B18); High Meadow (OD76); High Meadow (K792); High Meadow (OD112); High Meadow (OD51); High Meadow (OD53); High Meadow (OD77); High Meadow (U45); High Moor (OD974); High Moss (SJCW315); High Moss (U54); High Moss (B233); High Moss (OD1094); High Moss (OD885); High Moss Bridge End (SJCW30); High Nelly Field (OD1038); High New Park (B405); High Newlands (OD567); High Newlands (OD569); High Oaks (OD441); High Orchard (OD703); High Park (SJCW921); High Park Wood (SJCW922); High Parrock (B351); High Parrock (OD1164); High Parrock (OD801); High Parrock (OD964); High Parrock (OD985); High Pickle (SJCW204); High Quarter (B531); High Quarter (OD811); High Reedness (U36); High Rigg Close (OD743); High Rigs (U173); High Rough Close (OD257); High Rough Close (OD735); High Rough Field (OD437); High Row (SJCW615); High Rudding (SJCW805); High Scale Thorn (OD1191); High Scalp (OD837); High Side Dalt (B663); High Spring (SJCW544); High Staithwaite (SJCW380); High Stanley field (OD1007); High Strands (B572); High Style (B612); High Top Close (OD748); High Wam Close (B478); High Wastes (OD113); High West Garth (B220); High Wood (OD1181); Highfield (B14); Highfield (B193); Highfield (B524); Highfield (OD146); Highfield (OD605); Highfield (OD860); Highground (U35); Highhows (B138); Little High close (OD963); Little High Field (SJCW936); Low High (OD763); Middle High Dale Close (OD875); Near High (OD771); Near High Field (U609); Near Whinny Close (U494); New Close High (U380); New High (OD848); Pasture Ley & High Fields (SJCW527)

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| **high seas** | OE *hēah, sǣ* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps an allusion to wind (**eddy**; **go/gow**; **windy**). |
| | | | High Seas (SJCW89) |
| **higher** | OE *hēah* | 2 | More elevated. |
| | | | Higher field (OD147); Higher Field (U77) |
| **hill** | OE *hyll* | 70 | Hill, rising ground. The latter description is most applicable in this study area as element is usually given |

to fields on relatively flat land, rather than upland areas or fellsides (6.3.5.3).

Acres Hill (SJCW331); Armitrig Hill + Shed (U86); Bank Hill (SJCW863, SJCW899); Bracken Hill (OD718); Breckon Hill (OD953); Briery Hill (SJCW506); Briery Hill Field (SJCW510, SJCW513, SJCW514); Briery hill Field (SJCW520, SJCW521); Briery hill Field and Bobbin Mill (SJCW522); Bristow Hills (U485); Broom Hill (SJCW586); Bulthwaite Hills (SJCW251, SJCW252); Close Hill (SJCW8); Common Hill (U198, U202, U392); Cowshill (OD650); Deighting Hill (B120); Far Close Hill (SJCW10, SJCW22); Far Hodgson's Hill (SJCW913); Far Oak hill (OD642); Gowk Hill (OD144); Great Hills (K868, SJCW415); Greystone Hills (SJCW120); Gull Briggs + Hills (OD183); Hard Hills (SJCW766); High Common + Black hill (U206); Hill (OD1025, OD1145, OD1165, SJCW481); Hill Bank (SJCW508); Hill Top (SJCW260); Hills (SJCW684); Hodgson's Hill (SJCW912); How Hill (OD40, OD41); Howgate Hill (SJCW194, SJCW194a); Laithey Hill (SJCW285); Little Hill (OD1026); Little Hills (K394, U46); Lowest Hill (SJCW845); Middle Oak hill (OD646); Mill Hill (SJCW169); Mill Hill Wood (B78); Monkhouse Hills (U492); Near Close Hill (SJCW11, SJCW23); Near Oak Hill (OD651); pear Hill (SJCW1157); Rastor Hills (U157); Stonythwaite Hill (SJCW270); Tenter Hill (SJCW163, U613); Thwaite Hill (OD401); Thwaites Hill (OD890); Under hill (B461); Upper Hills (U405); Upper Hills Bottom (U404); Windy Hills (OD465)

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| **hind** | ?OE *hind,* ON *hind*; OE *hindan* | 2 | Female deer (OE *hind,* ON *hind*); behind (OE *hindan*). The former is likely for the first denoted field, the latter for the second.<br><br>Hind Close (U416); Hind New Park (B403) |
| **hivin** | ?ModE dial. *hivin, ivin*; OE *hēafor* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, ivy (ModE dial. *hivin, ivin*) (*EDD* 'hivin', 'ivin, sb.'); young cow (*OED* 'heifer, n.a'). The primary element in the attested field-name supports the latter derivation. *sty* is often found in conjunction with an animal name in Cumbrian place-names (*EDD* 'sty, sb.2') (**sty**). Not in *NDEFN*.<br><br>Hivinsty (OD850) |
| **hodge** | ?*pers.n.*; ModE dial. *hodge* | 2 | Pers.n. *Hodge*; agricultural labourer (*OED* 'hodge, n.1').<br><br>Hodge Park (OD451); Hodge Parrock (OD984) |

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| **hog** | OE *hogg* | 4 | Young sheep; pig. The former is more likely in this landscape. | |
| | | | High hog Close (OD595); Hog Close (SJCW44); Hog Field (OD1140); Low Hog Close (OD596) | |
| **hoghouse** | OE *hogg, hūs* | 28 | Place to keep young sheep or pigs. The former is more likely in this landscape. | |
| | | | Far Hoghouse Close (SJCW1039); Far Hoghouse Field (SJCW984); High Hoghouse field (B179); Hog House close (OD1012); Hoghouse close (OD31); Hoghouse Close (B236, B309, SJCW1216, SJCW455, SJCW483, SJCW907, U431); Hoghouse Dale (OD144); Hoghouse End (SJCW210); Hoghouse field (B477); Hoghouse Field (SJCW350, SJCW530, SJCW836); Hoghouse Garth (SJCW719a); Hoghouse Meadow (U20, U195); Hoghouse Parrock (OD784); Hoghouse Piece (SJCW4); Low Hoghouse field (B181); Middle Hoghouse field (B180); Near Hoghouse Close (SJCW1040); Near Hoghouse Field (SJCW983); Under hoghouse Close (B515) | |
| **hogull** | ? | 3 | Uncertain. | |
| | | | Hogulls (OD292; OD383; OD392) | |
| **hole** | OE *hol,* ON *hol* | 12 | Hole, hollow. (**cozzel**). | |
| | | | Calf Hole (OD795); Clay Hole (U358); Cozzel Hole (U596); Hole (OD844, SJCW627, SJCW889); Hole Riggs Arable (OD989); Holesike (B345); Low Wad hole (B604); Muckle Hole (OD991); Stotch Hole (OD384); Wadhole Close (B616) | |
| **holland** | ?OE *hol, land*; *pers.n.* | 1 | Uncertain. Probably, hollow; pers.n. *Holland.* | |
| | | | Holland (B409) | |
| **hollin** | OE *holegn* | 10 | Holly. Variant of **holly**. Understood locally. | |
| | | | High Broad Hollings (B384); Hollin Garth (B318); Hollin Haw (B631); Hollings (OD1004); Hollings (OD1028); Hollins (B242); Hollins Dalt (B664); Hollins Rood (B241); Low Broad Hollings (B386); Middle Broad Hollings (B385) | |
| **holly** | OE *holegn* | 1 | Holly. (**hollin**). | |
| | | | Holly Wood (SJCW603) | |

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| **holm** | ON *holmr* | 68 | Raised land in marsh, water meadow. Understood locally. |

Blea Berry holm (B127); Bridge End Holme (OD997); Crosthwaite Holms (U435); Dub holm (B34); Far Kidholme (OD1132); Goody Holm (OD103); Goody Holme (OD1131); Goose Holm (OD737); Great Holm (U383); High Holm (OD1052); High holm (OD1054); High Holm (U594); High Holm Wood (U595); High Holms (U440); Holm (B103); Holm (B104); Holm (B109); Holm (B158); Holm (B159); Holm (B160); Holm (B3); Holm (B4); Holm (B5); Holm (OD877); Holm Cragg (B111); Holm Cragg (B112); Holm Cragg Wood (B110); Holm field (B1); Holm head Close (B199); Holm Ley (OD806); Holme (SJCW33); Holme (SJCW34); Holme (SJCW797); Holme and Ulrigg (SJCW199); Holme Rennel (SJCW232); Holmesley Green &c (SJCW1224); Holmplats (U463); Holmplats (U464); Holmplats (U465); Holms (U439); Lineholme (SJCW798); Little Holm (B162); Little Holm (U382); Little Holms (B161); Long Close (U451); Low holm (OD1053); Low holm (OD1055); Low Holm Wood (U593); Low Holme (SJCW992); Low Holms (B157); Middle + Low Holms (U592); Middle Holm (B23); Middle Holms (U438); Midge Holm (U98); Near Kidholme (OD1133); Part Holme Rennel (SJCW232a); Pricket Holm (U518); Pt. Low Holme (SJCW78); Pt. Low Holme (SJCW78a); Sloe Tree Holme (SJCW308); Sloe Tree Holme (SJCW309); Stoney Holm (B635); Stranger holm (B471); Well Holm (B216); Well Holm (B214); White Holme (SJCW1175); White Holme (SJCW1181); Wood in Holme Rennel (SJCW233)

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| **home** | OE *hām* | 3 | Home, homestead, village. |

Home Howe (SJCW658); Home Pot (SJCW626); Lowe Home (SJCW961)

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| **honey pot** | OE *hunig, pot* | 6 | Either: used metaphorically for 'sweet land', sticky soil; or metonymically to refer to beehives (*NDEFN* 212-213). |

Honey Pot (OD220); Honey Pot (OD224); Honey Pot (SJCW622); Honey Pot (SJCW96); Honey Pot (U446); Honey Pott (OD219)

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| **horse** | ?OE *hors* | 15 | Usually, farm horse; confusion possible with *hause* (4.3:Horse Close Intack). (**hause**). |

Gt.. Horse Field plantation (SJCW569); Horse Close (B585); Horse Close (B628); Horse Close (OD186);

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| | | | Horse Close (OD187); Horse Close (OD197); Horse Close (OD500); Horse Close (SJCW568); Horse Close (SJCW991); Horse Close Intack (OD1176); Horse Head Intack (SJCW1165); Horse Head Intack (SJCW1166); Horse How (OD1022); Horse Pasture (OD1158); Little Horse Field (SJCW571) |
| **houra** | ? | 3 | Uncertain. |
| | | | High Houra far (U454); High Houra near (U455); Low Houra (U453) |
| **house** | ?OE *hūs* | 25 | Usually, house; confusion possible with *hause* or *how(e)* (4.4:Will House Coppice). (**hause**; **how**). |
| | | | Above House (SJCW175); Backhouse Garth (OD979); Behind House (SJCW453); Bowderstone House (B141); Field house (B30); Gig House (K72); High House (SJCW887); House Close (B526); House Close (OD402); House Close (OD594); House field (B47); House Field (SJCW619); House head (OD767); House Low Field (SJCW377); House Meadow (SJCW699); Low House (SJCW886); Old Housesteads (SJCW180); Sleethouse Plantation (OD520); Under house (SJCW172); Under House (SJCW257); Under House (SJCW327); Under House (SJCW43); Underhouse (OD760); Underhouse (OD896); Will House Coppice (SJCW956) |
| **how** | ?ON *haugr,* OE *hōh*; OE *hol* | 165 | Usually, a) mountain, hill, mound (ON *haugr*); b) projecting ridge (OE *hōh*) fits the topography of some denoted fields. The vast majority of *how* names in the survey belong to fields which lie on or next to hillslopes. A handful, such as Garbitts How (OD156) lie on flat land away from hillslopes; the meaning here may be c) hole, hollow (OE *hol*), as in Cumbrian names How Beck, Howgate Cottage, and Howgill (*PNCu* 478). Not in *NDEFN*. (**hause**; **how**). |
| | | | Back Howe (OD324); Back Howe (OD613); Back Howe (OD614); Bell Howe (SJCW982); Birk How (B364); Birk Howe (SJCW640); Birk Howe (SJCW696); Blake How (OD581); Blake How (OD582); Blake How (OD583); Bowderhow (B154); Brackeny how (B606); Brackeny how (B609); Bridgehows Wood (B59); Cadger How (OD316); Calf how Wood (B98); Clocker How (OD24); Corn Howe (SJCW145); Cornhow (B293); Craggy How (B222); Croft Howe (SJCW293); Deer Garth Howe (SJCW1055); East Crabtree How (K856); Even How (B357); Even How (B366); Evenhow Bottom (B365); Ewe How (U554); Far Caffell how |

(B324); Far Crabtree How (K844); Far Crofts Howe (SJCW821); Far How (B223); Far Howe (SJCW479); Far Howe (SJCW654); Far Oak Howe (SJCW669); Far Pow How (OD1056); Far Will Howe (SJCW955); Field How (B589); Garbitts How (OD156); Great How (OD27); Great How (SJCW857); Great How Close (OD63); Great Howe (SJCW1198); Great Howe (SJCW754); Green How (B343); Green How (B352); Gull Ing Howe (SJCW71); High Back How (OD309); High Back How (OD321); High Birk Howe (SJCW637); High Hawe (SJCW888); High How Biles (SJCW764); High Howe (SJCW1094); Highhows (B138); Hodgson How (OD34); Hollin Haw (B631); Home Howe (SJCW658); Horse How (OD1022); How (B186); How (B434); How (B548); How (OD313); How (OD315); How (OD317); How (OD320); How (OD43); How (OD44); How (OD45); How (OD525); How + Gardens (OD42); How Brow (B225); How Close (OD62); How End (OD231); How End (OD339); How Gate Field (SJCW197); How Hill (OD40); How Hill (OD41); How Swang (OD28); Howe (OD312); Howe (OD314); Howe (OD528); Howe (OD612); Howe (SJCW1093); Howe (SJCW660); Howe (SJCW682); Howe (SJCW839); Howe (SJCW970); Howe Biles (SJCW758); Howe Biles (SJCW760); Howe Biles (SJCW761); Howe Biles (SJCW762); Howe Field (SJCW1117); Howe Field (SJCW1118); Howe Garth (SJCW793); Howe Garth (SJCW794); Howe Garth (SJCW795); Howe Top (SJCW960); Howe Wood (SJCW965); Howgate Hill (SJCW194); Howgate Hill (SJCW194a); Hows Close (B235); Howside (B646); Howside Plantation (B645); Hundhowe (SJCW1085); Kiln how (B114); Kiln How (U140); Kiln How (U21); Kiln Howe Bottom (SJCW950); Kiln Howe Coppice (SJCW949); Less Birk Howe (SJCW694a); Little How (B229); Little How (OD26); Little How (OD375); Little Howe (SJCW757); Long How (B228); Low Back How (OD310); Low Back How (OD323); Low Back Howe (OD322); Low Birk Howe (SJCW636); Low How Biles (SJCW765); Low Hows (B137); Middle Crabtree How (K855); Middle How (B227); Middle Pow How (OD1057); Mill How (OD720); Moss Howe (SJCW1058); Near Caffell how (B326); Near Crofts Howe (SJCW823); Near Howe (SJCW653); Near Oak Howe (SJCW668); Near Will Howe (SJCW954); Nettly How (B673); North Crabtree How (K857); North Willy Howe Mead (SJCW559); North Willy Howe Park (SJCW560); North Willy Howe planting (SJCW561); Pinfold Howe (SJCW1142); Pinfold Howe (SJCW1143); Pinfold Howe (SJCW1144); Plumbtree how (B575); Pouter How (OD458); Pouter How (OD459); Pouter How (OD463); Pow How

(OD1058); Powterhow How (OD466); Pt. Corn Howe (SJCW145a); Rough Howe (SJCW713); Rough Howe (SJCW940); Round How (U552); Scale How (OD726); South Willy Howe Park (SJCW562); Stanley How (B49); Starrett How (B315); Stone How (B423); Stoney Howe (SJCW903); Tarn How (B422); Tarn Inghow (B375); Well how (B8); Well Howe Close (SJCW953); West Crabtree How (K858); White Scree how (B633); Willy Howe Meadow (SJCW563); Wilson How (B224); Yew Howe Bank (SJCW1051); Yew Howes (SJCW1046)

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| **hund** | OE *hund,* ON *hundr* | 1 | Probably, dog (*EDD* 'hund' 'hound, sb.1, v.'). Not in *NDEFN*. |

Hundhowe (SJCW1085)

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| **hunter** | ?OE *\*huntere*; *pers.n.* | 1 | Hunter, the occupation; pers.n. *Hunter.* |

Hunter Close (SJCW1091)

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| **hurst** | OE *hyrst* | 4 | Wooded hillock. |

Hirst Meadow (OD482); Hurst Butts (OD841); Hursts (OD843); Jacky Hurst (SJCW406)

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| **ing** | ON *eng* | 84 | Wet meadow, pasture. (**stubbing**.) |

All Ing (OD911); Birk Ing (OD72); Boother Ing (B166); Bousher Ing (B163); Bowder Ing End (B146); Broad Ing (B362, OD435, OD849); Bull Ing (U159); Bulling Dale (B619); Corbet Ing (OD23); Cowhouse Ing (B65, SJCW1092); Crook Ing (B24); Far Ings (OD430); Gale Ing (U26); Gamble Ing (B304); Gate Ing (SJCW408); Go Ing (OD816); Goose Ing (OD652); Grassing Ings (SJCW363); Great Ing (OD118); Gull Ing (SJCW153); Gull Ing Howe (SJCW71); High Hard Ing (B441); High Ing (OD903); Ing (OD189, OD445); Ing Brow (SJCW226); Ing Style (B430); Ingfoot (OD759); Ings (B22, OD171, OD426, SJCW576, U486, U84, U442); Ings Closes (OD286); Ings Meadow (U38); Ings Moss (K843); Little Ing (OD119, OD190, OD196); Little Stair Ing (OD678); Long Wath Ing (U197, U199); Low Crag Ing (SJCW833); Low Hard Ing (B438); Low Ing (OD121); Low Ings (OD71, U437); Margate Ing (SJCW634); Meg Ing (OD619); Mill Ings (OD1036, OD1041, OD1046); Moss Ing (U194); Mowing Ings (SJCW364); Near Goose Ing (OD653); Near Ings (K845); Nether Ing End (B419); New Ing (OD198); Pot Ing Bottom (SJCW826); Rowlands Ing (OD444); Slang Ing (SJCW820); Stockbridge Ing (SJCW819); Stub Ings (U418, U420, U421); Synent Ing (SJCW1159); Tarn Ing

(B361, B376, B377, B378, B379); Tarn Inghow (B375); Thwaite Ing (SJCW858, SJCW871); Turner Ings (B503, B504, B505); Welkin Ing (OD195); Well Ing (OD1039)

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| **inn** | ?OE *inn* | 3 | Inn; possibly a variant of **ing** (4.4:Inn Close). |

Inn Close (SJCW242); Inn Close (SJCW267); Inn Syke (SJCW268)

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| **inning** | OE *\*inning* | 2 | Piece of land enclosed or taken in from the open field. (**intack**). |

High Inning (OD947); Inning (OD940)

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| **intack** | ON *intak* | 134 | Piece of land enclosed or taken in from the open field. (**inning**). |

Bell Intack (SJCW425); Bowderstone Intack (B273); Brownbeck Intack (SJCW678); Bunting Intack (SJCW292); Castle Intack (SJCW1239); Cherry Tree Intack (SJCW1145); Christy Intack (SJCW1068); Corn Intack (SJCW848); Crosthwaite Intack (SJCW725); Dawsons Intack (U568); Dick White Intack (U586); Far Intack (OD1050); Far Intack (OD1060, OD630); Fell Intack (U317a); Forge Brows + Low Intack (U584, SJCW1107, SJCW1225, SJCW426, U605); Green Intack (SJCW811); Hanging Intack (SJCW620a); Hen Cragg Intack (OD1168); High Fletcher's Intack (SJCW412, SJCW118, SJCW420, SJCW978, U284, U585); Horse Close Intack (OD1176); Horse Head Intack (SJCW1165, SJCW1166, B290, B411, B481, OD1049, OD1059, OD1148, OD637, OD821, OD939, OD966, OD999, SJCW1072, SJCW1081, SJCW1148, SJCW140, SJCW181, SJCW259, SJCW262, SJCW280, SJCW394, SJCW398, SJCW56, SJCW57, SJCW63, SJCW64, SJCW677, SJCW701, SJCW707, SJCW722, SJCW743, SJCW763, SJCW770a, SJCW810, SJCW849, SJCW850, SJCW864, SJCW877, SJCW878, SJCW879, SJCW900, SJCW901, SJCW905, SJCW920, U137, U3, U320, U569, U67); Intack and Fletcher's (SJCW379); Intack Coppice (OD475); Intack part of (U327); Intack Plantation (SJCW1052); Intack Wood (B117); Intacks (U618); Isthmus Intack (B143); Joss Harry Intack (B399); Kid Park + Intack (B44, SJCW411, SJCW686a, SJCW816, U606); Little Intack (SJCW787); Long Intack (B482, B483, OD1180); Low Door Intack (B277, B270, SJCW119, SJCW407, SJCW418, U296); Low Rough Intack (SJCW914); Middle Intack (U294); Millers Intack (SJCW917); Mounseys Intack (SJCW1231); Nab Intack (SJCW1237); Near Intack (OD628); Neb Intack pt. of (U253); Neb Intack Wood (U254); New Intack

(SJCW1069, SJCW1164, SJCW1148a, SJCW1149, SJCW1150, SJCW1151); Outlays Intack (SJCW1238); part Intack (SJCW851); Percy Intack (U362); Ratcliff Intack (OD1163); Rough Intack (SJCW915); Row Intack (SJCW263); Sennock Intack (SJCW1109); Steele Intack (SJCW1232, SJCW1236); Stoney Intack (SJCW916); Sty Beck Intack (SJCW865); Top Intack (B272); Wallow Crag Intack (SJCW592); Waste Head and Intack (SJCW1108); Wood Intack (SJCW1053); Worm Intack (SJCW906)

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| **island** | OE *ēg-land* | 2 | Island. |
| | | | Lord's Island (SJCW601); Vicars Island + House (K899) |
| **isthmus** | ?OE *æspe*, *næss* | 3 | Uncertain. Perhaps, aspen (OE *æspe*) and headland (OE *næss*) (*PNCu* 302). The two Keswick names are probably related to *Estpenese, Espenese* (c. 1220) (4.2:Isthmus bottom) (*PNCu* 302). The Borrowdale name is uncertain (4.1:Isthmus Intack). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Isthmus bottom (K871); Isthmus Intack (B143); Isthmus Wood (K872) |
| **ivy** | OE *īfig* | 1 | Ivy. |
| | | | Ivy Crag (U60) |
| **jack** | ModE dial. *jack*; *pers.n.* | 7 | Usually, a) unused or unproductive; b) pers.n. *Jack*; or c) male ass, donkey. |
| | | | Far Jack Field (OD635); Jack Cass (U169); Jack Dykes Bottom (OD634); Jack Field (OD636); Jack Scale Garth (SJCW989); Middle Jack field (OD633); Near Jack Field (OD632) |
| **jacky** | ?*pers.n.*; ModE dial. *jack* | 1 | Probably, pers.n. *Jacky*; variant of **jack**. |
| | | | Jacky Hurst (SJCW406) |
| **joles** | ? | 1 | Uncertain. |
| | | | Joles (SJCW750) |
| **keppel** | ? | 1 | Uncertain. |
| | | | Keppel Mire (U193) |
| **kettle** | ?OE *cetel*/ON *ketill*/Sc *kettle*; *pers.n.* | 1 | Kettle; ON pers.n. *Ketill*. |
| | | | Kettlemire (OD998) |

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| **kid** | ME *kide* | 4 | Kid, young goat. |
| | | | Far Kidholme (OD1132); Kid Park (B43); Kid Park + Intack (B44); Near Kidholme (OD1133) |
| **kiln** | OE *cyln* | 10 | Kiln. |
| | | | Kiln Dale (SJCW1024); Kiln Field (SJCW642); Kiln How (U140, U21); Kiln how (B114); Kiln Howe Bottom (SJCW950); Kiln Howe Coppice (SJCW949); Kiln Parrock (OD729); Kilnbask (B113); Kilnmire (OD915) |
| **kilt** | ?ModE dial. *kilt* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, slope. 'Kilt' is a masonry term for a slope in stone (ModE dial. *kilt*) (*EDD* 'kilt, sb.2'). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Kilts (B51) |
| **knott** | ON *knǫttr* | 5 | Peaked hillock; rock attached to another hill. Used locally. |
| | | | Knots close (SJCW121); Knott (B485, B487, B488); Low Knot (B410) |
| **knowe** | OE *cnoll* | 1 | Rounded hill. |
| | | | Long Knowe (SJCW198) |
| **lace** | ?OE *\*læc*; *\*læcce*; *lǣce* | 1 | Probably, a) bog (OE *\*læc*), from the topography of the place. Less likely are: b) trap (OE *\*læcce*); c) leech (OE *lǣce*); and d) physician (OE *lǣce*). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Lace Steads (SJCW948) |
| **lair** | ON *leirr* | 1 | Mud, clay. |
| | | | Lairbeck (U519) |
| **laithe/lath/leath** | ON *hlaða* | 10 | Barn. The form *leath* is recorded in *LDFN*. |
| | | | Breckon Laithe (OD888); Johns Lath End (OD787); Laith End (SJCW195); Lathend Meadow (OD477); Laithey Hill (SJCW285); Leathes (B31, B32, B33, B39); Leathes head (B38) |
| **lamb** | OE *lamb*; *pers.n.* | 3 | Lamb; pers.n. *Lamb* (for other possible *pers.n.* + *guard* names, see **guard**; **salmon**; **sinjin**.) |
| | | | Lamb Close (B582, B588); Lamb Guards (OD808) |

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| **land** | OE *land* | 53 | Piece of land; strip of arable land in open field. The latter indicates survival of selions in earlier open field systems. |

Bank Lands (SJCW778); Birkett Lands (K891); East Lordlands (K879); Far Newlands (OD615); Gaitlands (OD656); Gate Lands (OD655, SJCW289, SJCW289a); Great Gate Lands (OD658); Green Lands (SJCW147); Hack Lands (B545, B546); Headlands (OD563, OD792); High Lands (OD846); High Newlands (OD567, OD569); Lands (OD105, OD621, OD707, OD978, SJCW178, SJCW786); Lands End (OD1185); Little Gatelands (OD671); Little Lordlands (K880); Long Lands (OD894, SJCW421, SJCW463); Longlands (K46); Longlands End (SJCW748); Low Lands (OD840); Low Newlands (OD568); Low Sandy Lands (OD170); Measelands (U356); Middle Lordlands (K882); Morland Bottom (U367); Near Jackson Land (K888); Near Newlands (OD566); Newlands (U397); Newlands Field (OD722); Quakers Land (OD1112); Raise Lands (OD672, OD673, OD699); Sandy Lands (OD168, OD191); Slack Lands (SJCW779); Syke Lands (OD393); Wath Lands (SJCW1028); Weather Lands (OD944); West Lordlands (K884); Wet Lands (OD443)

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| **landing** | OE *land, -ing* | 1 | Boat landing. The denoted field lies on the shore of Derwentwater. Not in *NDEFN*. |

Landing (OD469)

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| **lane** | OE *lane, lanu* | 3 | Lane. |

Heads Lane (K894); Lanefoot Garden (OD399); Monkshall Lane (U483)

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| **lang** | OE *lang* | 2 | Long. Cf. Lancrigg (*LDPN* 205), Lank Rigg (*LDPN* 207), Lancott, Oxfordshire (*NDEFN* 244). |

High Lancton Moss (SJCW307); Low Lancton Moss (SJCW306)

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| **lather** | ?Gaelic *leitir* (*PNFife* 423)*,* ON *látr,* ModE dial. *lather,* OE *lǣfer* | 1 | Uncertain. Probably, a) hill, slope (Gaelic *leitir*). *Leitir* might be in Cumberland major names: Whinlatter, Latterhead, and Latrigg (Whaley considers the last two less likely) (*LDPN* 367, 207, 209; *PNCu* 409, 321-322, 410). Lathergreen is at the foot of a hillslope, reflecting the topography of Latterhead. Other possibilities, as with the major names, are: b) lair (ON *látr*); or c) froth (ModE dial. *lather*) (*EDD* 'lather sb.,v.'), used locally, perhaps indicating water frothing up to the surface |

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(watercourses are nearby but do not run through the field); d) variant of *leather,* indicating hard, stubborn soil; e) rush, reed (OE *lǣfer*) (see *NDEFN* 249-250). Not in *NDEFN.*

Lathergreen (B529)

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| **leap** | ?ModE dial. *leap*; OE *lēap* | 1 | Either: a) small waterfall (ModE dial. *leap*) (*EDD* 'leap, sb.2'), used locally; b) salmon leaps (*OED* 'leap' n.1, 2.b); c) a fault (as in mining) (*OED* 'leap' n.1, 6.) (**nan**); d) basket (used for catching fish) (OE *lēap*) (*EPNE2,* 22); e) leap (place to leap from/across), chasm (*EPNE2,* 251). A stream runs through the denoted field. Not in *NDEFN.* |

Low Rigs + Leaps (U160)

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| **legg** | ?*pers.n.*; ME *leg* | 1 | Possibly, ON pers.n. *Leggr*, as is possible in Legbarrow, Colton, Cumberland and Legburthwaite, St. John's, Cumberland (or the pers.n. *Legg* (5.3:*Leggr* (*Leggr*)); metaphorical use, indicating a long, narrow shape (ME *leg*) does not suit the shape of the denoted field. (**legg loss**). |

Legg Loss (OD990)

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| **legg loss** | ?ME *leg,* OE *los* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps a fanciful name alluding to legs sinking into a bog; names of fields surrounding that denoted contain elements indicative of boggy ground: *dike, hole, mire, moor*). (**legg**; **loss**). |

Legg Loss (OD990)

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| **lena** | ?ME *leyne* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, tract of arable land (ME *leyne*), though I can find no forms like it. Not in *NDEFN.* |

Lena Field (K834)

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| **less** | OE *lēas* | 1 | Smaller. (4.4:Birk Howe). Not in *NDEFN.* |

Less Birk Howe (SJCW694a)

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| **level** | OE *leuell* (*OED* 'level, adj.') | 1 | Flat. |

Level Meadow (OD717)

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| **ley** | ?OE *lǣge*; *lǣs*; *lēah* | 59 | Either: a) fallow (OE *lǣge*); b) grassland, pasture (OE *lǣs*); or c) open woodland, pasture (OE *lēah*). High Leys (SJCW14) is likely to derive from *lǣs* (Leys, 4.4; *PNCu* 319). |

Back Ley (OD611); Broad Leys (SJCW443); Catta High Leys (U610); Church Leys (U427); Crogley (SJCW643); Far Ley (OD824); Far Leys (SJCW632); Great Ley (OD826); Great Ley Field (SJCW302); Great Leys (U75); Helvellyn Leys (SJCW932); High Ley (OD772, OD779, OD780, OD835); High Leys (SJCW14, OD56); High Leys Head (OD57); Holm Ley (OD806); Holmesley Green &c (SJCW1224); Ley (OD709, OD776, OD781); Ley Close (OD1138, OD86); Ley Field (SJCW1147, SJCW505, SJCW507); Ley Field & House (SJCW1146); Ley Lonstey (SJCW469); Ley Low Wood (OD462); Ley Moor (SJCW446); Leyfield (B25, B282, OD208); Leys (OD270, SJCW1190, SJCW1191, SJCW17, SJCW18, U48); Leys (SJCW435); Little Ley (OD827); Little Ley Meadow (OD724); Little Leys (U79); Long Church Leys (U424); Long Ley (OD817, OD946, U602); Low Ley (OD832, OD839); Low Ley Field (SJCW635); Low Leys (SJCW13); Near Ley (OD833); Near Leys (SJCW631); Outlays Intack (SJCW1238); Pasture Ley & High Fields (SJCW527); Robley Field (K393); Thornthwaite Leys (SJCW154)

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| **lilly** | ?OE *lilie* (*OED* 'lily'); *pers.n.* | 1 | Lily, the flower; pers.n. *Lilly*. |
| | | | Lilly Dub (OD122) |
| **lime** | OE *lim* | 3 | Lime. Lime was both dug from fields and applied to fertilise them (*NDEFN* 253). |
| | | | Lime Pots (U476, U477, U478) |
| **line** | OE *lin*, ON *lín* | 3 | Flax. |
| | | | High Line Close (SJCW225); Line Close (SJCW237); Lineholme (SJCW798) |
| **ling** | ON *lyng* | 2 | Heather. |
| | | | Lingy Acre (OD1104); Lingy Bank (B208) |
| **lisp** | ? | 1 | Uncertain. |
| | | | Lispes (OD789) |
| **lit** | ?*pers.n.*; OE *lȳtel* | 1 | Uncertain. Probably, pers.n. *Litt* (5.3:*Litt*); shortening of **little** is also possible (cf. Litl Calf Close Meadow). |
| | | | Roger Meadow & Lit Spring (SJCW542) |
| **little** | OE *lȳtel* | 115 | Small(er/est). |

Litl. Calf Close Meadow (SJCW361); Little Allan (U43); Little Bank (B152, B535); Little Bank Wood (B151); Little Bitts (OD377); Little Brow (B462); Little Butts (B435); Little Cass (U175); Little Castrigg (U165); Little Church Field (U466); Little Close (B125, B142, B567, OD1090, OD29, OD303); Little close (SJCW151); Little Close Foot (OD263); Little Croft (K889); Little Dale (OD912); Little Dalt (B549); Little Ellars (OD1066, OD1084, OD1089, OD1098); Little Fallow Field (OD1033); Little field (B57, B647, B95); Little Field (OD1045); Little field (OD1174, OD288, OD464, OD604, SJCW133, SJCW245, SJCW59, SJCW796, U601); Little fisher field (OD32); Little Gale (SJCW1187); Little Gatelands (OD671); Little Go (OD740); Little Hag (U88); Little Halm (B571); Little Heads (K876); Little High close (OD963); Little High Field (SJCW936); Little Hill (OD1026); Little Hills (K394, U46); Little Holm (B162, U382); Little Holms (B161); Little Horse Field (SJCW571); Little How (B229, OD26, OD375); Little Howe (SJCW757); Little Ing (OD119, OD190, OD196, SJCW411, SJCW686a, SJCW816, U606, SJCW787); Little Latrigg (U395); Little Ley (OD827); Little Ley Meadow (OD724); Little Leys (U79); Little Lordlands (K880); Little Mead Calf Garth +c (SJCW485); Little Meadow (K755, OD1069, OD218, OD249, OD693, SJCW150, SJCW359, SJCW427, SJCW495, SJCW656, U521); Little Mill Bank (K667); Little Moss (OD330); Little Moss Hill (U80); Little Park (B459); Little Parrock (OD930); Little Planting (U83); Little Rigg (U211, U214, U216); Little Rigg Meadow (U215); Little Rigs (U176); Little Roger Field (SJCW551); Little Rood (SJCW732); Little Ruskell (SJCW373); Little Sand (SJCW767); Little Sky Garth (SJCW612); Little Stair Ing (OD678); Little Stangs (B168); Little Stells (SJCW142); Little Stonythwaite (SJCW256); Little Strand (U120); Little Thwaite (SJCW842); Little Usicar (OD664); Little Wanthwaite (SJCW179, SJCW186); Little Waste (SJCW249); Little Wythes (B42); Low Close + Little Lawnrigg (U153); Oaks Little Field (U611); Pt. Little Ruskell (SJCW369)

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| **lodge** | ME *log(g)e* | 3 | Small dwelling, often a temporary one within a forest, or at the entrance to a park. |

Braithwaite Lodge (OD608); Lodge Close (OD471); Lodge Garden (U4a)

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| **long** | OE *lang* | 82 | Long. |

Far Long Field (SJCW959); Far Longthwaite (B79); High Long Dale (OD141); High Longfield (OD282);

Long Acre (SJCW623); Long Acres (SJCW135); Long Armitrig (U89); Long Band (B21); Long Birks (B6); Long Brow (OD38); Long Burthwaite head (B257); Long Church Leys (U424); Long Close (B209, B433, OD1178, U451); Long Common (OD201); Long Croft (OD300); Long Crooks (U357); Long cross (OD1113); Long Dale (OD138, OD139, OD142); Long Field (OD336, OD388, OD598, SJCW492, SJCW774, SJCW1199); Long field (B182, OD283, OD640); Long Green (OD39); Long Green Common (OD60); Long Hazels (SJCW947); Long How (B228); Long Intack (B482, B483, OD1180); Long Knowe (SJCW198); Long Lands (OD894, SJCW421, SJCW463); Long Ley (OD817, OD946, U602); Long Meadow (SJCW301); Long Moss (OD172, OD177, U85); Long Park (B458); Long Parrock (OD1001, OD1014, OD575, OD578); Long Pasture (OD344); Long Rudding (SJCW15); Long Thwaite (B55); Long Thwaites (OD920); Long Thwaites Foot (OD917); Long Town Bottom (SJCW511); Long Wall (SJCW7); Long Wall Plantation (SJCW6); Long Wath Ing (U197, U199); Long Wood (U608); Longlands (K46); Longlands End (SJCW748); Longriggs (U207, U208); Longscale Wood (U587); Longside (OD269, U1); Longside Plantation (U2); Longthwaite (B77); Middle Longbirks (K862); Middle Longfield (OD281); Near Long Field (SJCW957); North Longbirks (K867); Part of Long Field (SJCW774a, SJCW774b); South Long birks (K861)

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| **lonning** | ME *loning* | 5 | Lane. I cannot find another *lonny* attestation, but it is undoubtedly a variant form of *lonning* here (4.3:Lonny Ends). Used locally. |
| | | | Great Lonning (B156); Lonning Coppice (SJCW102, SJCW103); Lonny Ends (OD424); Lowning Head Field (SJCW484) |
| **lord** | OE *hlāford* | 5 | Lord. |
| | | | East Lordlands (K879); Little Lordlands (K880); Lord's Island (SJCW601); Middle Lordlands (K882); West Lordlands (K884) |
| **loss** | ?OE *hlōse* | 1 | Uncertain. Pigsty (OE *hlōse*) is unlikely as *loss* is the primary. (**legg loss**). |
| | | | Legg Loss (OD990) |
| **low** | ?ON *lágr*, OE *hlāw* | 234 | Low (**lower** and **lowest** have this sense) (ON *lágr*); mound (OE *hlāw*). *Lown* and *lawn* in Lownrigg and Low Close + Little Lawnrigg are judged to be variants of *low* |

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(rather than being from Old French *launde*) as they occur in a cluster of *low* names.

Blea Lowes (U213, U218); Blea Lowes + Shed (U212); Blea Lows (U217); Broadstone Low Meadow (SJCW650); East Low Spring (SJCW548); Far Low Field (U291); Far Low Rudding (SJCW963); Forge Brows + Low Intack (U584); Great Lowrigg (U156); High Low Close (OD949); High Low Door (B18); House Low Field (SJCW377); Intack and Fletcher's Low Intack (SJCW379); Ley Low Wood (OD462); Low Armitrig (U87); Low Back Close (OD744); Low Back How (OD310, OD323); Low Back Howe (OD322); Low Bank (B506, B596); Low Bank Green (B586); Low Birk Howe (SJCW636); Low Birkrigg (B374); Low Bog (OD98); Low Brigham (K798); Low Broad dale (B570); Low Broad Hollings (B386); Low Broad Slack (SJCW723); Low Brotto (SJCW875); Low Brunt Tongue (B475); Low Burthwaite (B244); Low Calf Close (U127); Low Carrs (SJCW114, SJCW125); Low Close (SJCW734, B206, B307, B469, B470, B563, OD133, OD157, OD161, OD599, OD617, OD950, SJCW1066, SJCW1067, SJCW264, SJCW728, SJCW73, SJCW831); Low Close + Little Lawnrigg (U153); Low Close Wood (OD951); Low Coastway (OD58); Low Common (OD221, OD222, U203, U256); Low Corn Close (OD120); Low Cow Close (OD66, U37, U91, U95, U96); Low Cow Close + Shed (U97); Low Cow Park (B613); Low Crag Ing (SJCW833); Low Cragg (SJCW846, SJCW847); Low Croft (SJCW437); Low Dalt (B550); Low Ellars (OD291); Low Farsides (OD804); Low Fell (U263, U273, U275); Low Field (B195, SJCW1200, SJCW123, SJCW131, SJCW157, SJCW205, SJCW222, SJCW24, SJCW321, SJCW35, SJCW357, SJCW42, SJCW464, SJCW69, SJCW709, SJCW98, U520, U522, U536, U152); Low field (B167, B90); Low Field Bottom (SJCW42a); Low field foot (OD881); Low Fitz (U490); Low Flatt (SJCW1120, SJCW434); Low Frith (U93); Low Gale Gill (U545); Low Gill (OD842, OD994); Low Gill Field (OD346); Low Goat (K672); Low Goody (OD1011); Low Grandy Field (OD274); Low Grass (B500); Low Grass Bottom (B499); Low Grassing (K797); Low Greatfield (OD1116); Low Green Close (SJCW807); Low Ground (OD225, SJCW382); Low hard dale (B359); Low Hard Ing (B438); Low High (OD763); Low Hog Close (OD596); Low Hoghouse field (B181); Low holm (OD1053, OD1055); Low Holm Wood (U593); Low Holme (SJCW992); Low Holms (B157); Low Houra (U453); Low House (SJCW886); Low How Biles (SJCW765); Low Hows (B137); Low Ing (OD121); Low

Ings (OD71, U437); Low Intack (B270, SJCW119, SJCW407, SJCW418, U296); Low Knot (B410); Low Lancton Moss (SJCW306); Low Lands (OD840); Low Latrigg (U549); Low Ley (OD832, OD839); Low Ley Field (SJCW635); Low Leys (SJCW13); Low Low Rudding (SJCW964); Low Meadow (K795, OD115, OD52, OD54, OD705, OD758, OD89, SJCW244, SJCW733, SJCW735, U32, U47); Low Moor (OD976); Low Moss (OD1093, SJCW316); Low Muddles (SJCW365); Low Nelly Field (OD1037); Low New Park (B400); Low Newlands (OD568); Low Oaks (OD442); Low Park (B68, SJCW934); Low Park Wood (B67); Low Parrock (OD782, OD800, OD986); Low Pasture (OD565); Low Pickle (SJCW203); Low Quarter (OD812); Low Rigg Close (OD730); Low Rigs + Leaps (U160); Low Rood (OD460); Low Rough Close (OD256, OD736); Low Rough Field (OD436); Low Rough Ground (OD245); Low Rough Intack (SJCW914); Low Rudding (SJCW800); Low Salmon Guards Meadow part of (U413, U414); Low Sandy Lands (OD170); Low Short side (OD260); Low Slape Stang (OD129); Low Staithwaite (SJCW388); Low Stanley Field (OD1013); Low Strands (U119); Low Style Woods (B611); Low Swirls (SJCW929, SJCW930, SJCW931); Low Thwaites (B516); Low Top Close (OD747); Low Wad hole (B604); Low Wam Close (B479); Low Wastes (OD114); Low West Garth (B221); Low Windy Brow (U571); Low Wood Bottom (SJCW834); Low Wood Top (SJCW21); Low Yard (K438); Low Yards (OD 226, OD238); Lowe Home (SJCW961); Lowfield (B194, B281, B630, OD449, OD606, OD689, OD880); Lownrigg (U123); Lowthwaite Brow (OD957); Middle + Low Holms (U592); Middle Low Spring (SJCW549); Near Low Field (U297); New Close Low (U381); New Low (OD856); Pt. Low Holme (SJCW78, SJCW78a); West Low Spring (SJCW550)

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| **lower** | ON *lágr* | 3 | Lower. (**low**). |
| | | | Lower Dolts (SJCW1130); Lower Far Field (SJCW918); Lower Park (SJCW921a) |
| **lowest** | ON *lágr* | 1 | Lowest. (**low**). |
| | | | Lowest Hill (SJCW845) |
| **madam** | ME *madaum* (*OED* 'malt') | 2 | Madam, wife of the owner, lady of the manor (*NDEFN* 264). |
| | | | Madam Castles (SJCW496, SJCW497) |

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| **malt tub** | ?OE *malt* (*OED* 'malt'), ME *tubbe* (*OED* 'tub'); *pers.n.* | 1 | Probably, malt container, literally or metaphorically (**ewer**). *Malt* is often coupled in field-names with elements indicating the storage or processing of malt; *malt tub* is not previously recorded but is similar to *malt-hūs* and *malt-kiln* (*VEPN 'M'*: malt). Confusion with Old Danish pers.n. *Malti*, as is plausible in several Maltby names, is possible but less likely (*VEPN 'M'*: malt).<br><br>Malt Tub (OD961) |
| **mandell** | ?*pers.n.*; ModE *mandal, mandell* | 1 | Uncertain. Possibly a corruption of pers.n. *Mandale* or *Mandell* (5.3:*Mandale* (*Mandell*)); variant of *mandill* 'cape', used metaphorically (*OED* 'mandill, n.') (4.4:Mandell Field). Not in *NDEFN*.<br><br>Mandell Field (SJCW1214a) |
| **mar** | OE (*ge*)*mǣre* | 1 | Boundary.<br><br>Margate Ing (SJCW634) |
| **mark** | ?OE *mearc*; *pers.n.* | 1 | Boundary (OE *mearc*); pers.n. *Mark*.<br><br>Marks Moss (OD239) |
| **mary** | ?*pers.n.* | 1 | Pers.n. *Mary* (or indicating a dedication to the Virgin Mary) (*NDEFN* 240).<br><br>Mary's Meadow (OD825) |
| **mass** | ?OE *māse* | 1 | Uncertain. Titmouse (OE *māse*) is a possibility (*EPNE* 36); *mass,* as in *mass-house* 'Roman Catholic place of worship' (*VEPN 'M'*: mass-house) is very unlikely as the field in question lies on watery marshland next to the River Derwent.<br><br>Mass bat (U24) |
| **matray** | ? | 1 | Uncertain.<br><br>Matray (U141) |
| **mead** | OE *mǣd* | 2 | Grassland. (**meadow**).<br><br>Little Mead Calf Garth +c (SJCW485); North Willy Howe Mead (SJCW559) |
| **meadow** | OE *mǣd* | 182 | Grassland. Derived from **mead**. |

Beck Foot Meadow (OD132); Beckstones Meadow (OD448); Bowther Gate Meadow (B327); Bridge and Meadow (U449); Briery Meadow (OD1072); Broad Meadow (U289); Broadstone Low Meadow (SJCW650); Broadstone Meadow (SJCW644); Brownbeck Meadow (SJCW685); Cass Meadow (U122, U170, U411); Croft Meadow (SJCW681a, U582); Crook Meadow (B172); Ellar Meadow (OD936); Ellars Meadow (OD589); Far Common Meadow (U204); Far Forest Meadow (SJCW673); Far Great Meadow (U590); Far Meadow (OD753, OD754, OD814, SJCW130); Far Meadow Wood (U588); Forest Meadow (SJCW672); Forest meadow (SJCW672a); Front Meadow (SJCW534); Gale Meadow (OD155); Gowk Meadow (OD1146); Great Meadow (OD386, B618, OD1024, OD1047, OD109, OD1135, OD1169, OD1184, OD429, OD570, OD710, OD716, OD777, OD988, SJCW1131, SJCW144, SJCW155, SJCW228, SJCW392, SJCW414, SJCW470, SJCW529, SJCW630, SJCW751, U40, U403, U614); Great Meadow +c (SJCW472); High Meadow (OD76, K792, OD112, OD51, OD53, OD77, U45); Hirst Meadow (OD482); Hoghouse Meadow (U195, U20); House Meadow (SJCW699); Ings Meadow (U38); Lathend Meadow (OD477); Level Meadow (OD717); Litl. Calf Close Meadow (SJCW361); Little Ley Meadow (OD724); Little Meadow (K755, OD1069, OD218, OD249, OD693, SJCW150, SJCW359, SJCW427, SJCW495, SJCW656, U521); Little Rigg Meadow (U215); Long Meadow (SJCW301); Low Meadow (K795, OD115, OD52, OD54, OD705, OD758, OD89, SJCW244, SJCW733, SJCW735, U32, U47); Low Salmon Guards Meadow part of (U413, U414); Mary's Meadow (OD825); Matty Meadow (OD95); Meadow (B11, B283, B601, B658, B84, K397, K426, K443, K449, K690, K750, K811, OD7, OD80, OD1, OD1027, OD1070, OD1071, OD111, OD1179, OD158, OD16, OD247, OD643, OD70, OD78, OD79, SJCW1134, SJCW1135, SJCW1153, SJCW1180, SJCW1211, SJCW200, SJCW201, SJCW227, SJCW297, SJCW584, SJCW597, SJCW651, SJCW652, SJCW68, SJCW693, SJCW85, U125, U499, U573); Meadow Close (U310); Meadow Moor (SJCW445); Myrtle Grove Orchard Wood + Meadow (U583); Near Forest Meadow (SJCW671); Near Meadow (U599); New Close Meadow (U179); New Meadow (OD1143, U124); Newbridge Meadow (U25); North Ullock Meadow (SJCW334); Oversides Meadow (OD1160); Part Ullock Meadow (SJCW346); Pow Meadow (OD21, OD30); Roger Meadow & Lit Spring (SJCW542); Salmon Dub Meadow (B15, B16); Salmon Guards Meadow (U410); Sandy Meadow (OD645); Scale Thorn Meadow

(OD1189); Shoulthwaite Meadow (SJCW710); Sinjin Guards Meadow (U240); Snipes Meadow (SJCW410); South Ullock Meadow (SJCW345); Stone style Meadow (OD739); Under Meadow (OD681); Waste Meadow (SJCW1113); Water Meadow (OD1134); Waterhead Meadow (SJCW1064, SJCW1065); Well Meadow (OD1040); Willow Meadow (U391); Willy Howe Meadow (SJCW563)

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| **mean** | OE (*ge*)*mǣne* | 4 | Common, communal. The attested *meem* is likely to be a misspelling (4.1:Mean Bank).<br><br>Mean Bank (B397); Mean Bitt (B320); Mean Dale (SJCW700); Meem Bank (B398) |
| **mease** | ?OE *mēos* | 1 | Perhaps marsh. Not in *NDEFN*.<br><br>Measelands (U356) |
| **meg** | ?ModE dial. *mag*, pers.n. | 1 | Either: a) magpies; b) chatterboxes, scolds; c) pers.n. *Meg*.<br><br>Meg Ing (OD619) |
| **mell** | ?OE *mēl*, Primitive Welsh *\*mēl* (Brittonic *\*mailo-*), ON *melr*, ModE dial. *mell* | 2 | Either: a) cross (OE *mēl*); b) bald (Primitive Welsh *\*mēl*, from Brittonic *\*mailo-*), as in Watermillock, Cumberland (*EPNE* 37); c) sand bank (ON *melr*), as in Cartmel, Lancashire; d) last corn sheaf to be harvested (*mell-field* is the field in which the last sheaf lies) (*EDD* 'mell, sb.2'); e) middle (*EDD* 'mell, prep., sb.5') (Mell Dikes is contiguous with a Middle Field). Not in *NDEFN*.<br><br>Mell Briggs (SJCW404); Mell Dikes (SJCW714) |
| **miah** | ?*pers.n.* | 1 | Uncertain. Pers.n. *Miah* is unlikely (5.3:*Miah*).<br><br>Miah Dyke (B644) |
| **middle** | OE *middel* | 51 | Middle.<br><br>Middle + Low Holms (U592); Middle Bank (SJCW977); Middle Brigham (K794); Middle Broad Hollings (B385); Middle Close (OD712, U309); Middle Cockshot bottom (K863); Middle Common (U401, U257); Middle Crabtree How (K855); Middle Croft (SJCW438); Middle dale close (OD868); Middle Deer Garth (SJCW1056); Middle Fell (U272, U276); Middle Field (SJCW161, SJCW494, SJCW716, SJCW967, U580); Middle field (B91, OD641, SJCW769); Middle Fisher's Park (SJCW557); Middle Flatt (SJCW433); Middle Heads Mine (K873); Middle High Dale Close (OD875); Middle |

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| | | | Hoghouse field (B180); Middle Holm (B23); Middle Holms (U438); Middle How (B227); Middle Intack (U294); Middle Jack field (OD633); Middle Longbirks (K862); Middle Longfield (OD281); Middle Lonsley (SJCW467); Middle Lordlands (K882); Middle Low Spring (SJCW549); Middle Moss (U53); Middle New Park (B404); Middle Oak hill (OD646); Middle Parrock (OD47, OD783); Middle Pow How (OD1057); Middle Rough Close (OD262); Middle Rudding (OD318, SJCW802); Middle Stead Bank (SJCW1016); Middle Thwaites (OD928); Middle Thwaites Head (OD927); Middle Ullock Close (SJCW341) |
| **midge** | OE *mycg* | 1 | Midge. |
| | | | Midge Holm (U98) |
| **milking** | OE *melcan* (*OED* 'milking'), *-ing* | 1 | Milking. |
| | | | Milking folds (B465) |
| **mill** | OE *myln* | 24 | Mill. |
| | | | Little Mill Bank (K667); Melbeck Garth (B581); Mill Acre (SJCW171, SJCW273); Mill Bank (K666); Mill Beck (SJCW1172); Mill Beck Parrock (SJCW1171); Mill Brow (SJCW5); Mill Closes (B406); Mill Field (B12, K830); Mill Gates (OD394); Mill Hill (SJCW169); Mill Hill Wood (B78); Mill How (OD720); Mill Ings (OD1036, OD1041); Mill Ings (OD1046); Mill Parrock (OD571); Mill Rails (OD252); Millbeck foot (B7); Millbeck Garth (B584); Milldale (B418); Mills Field (B192) |
| **miller** | ?ME *mylnere* (*OED* 'miller'); *pers.n.* | 2 | Miller, the occupation; pers.n. *Miller*. |
| | | | Miller's Brow (SJCW340); Millers Intack (SJCW917) |
| **mine** | ME *myne* (*OED* 'mine') | 4 | Mine. A range of materials were (and are) mined in this area including copper, lead, and graphite. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Broad Mine (B579); Middle Heads Mine (K873); North Heads Mine (K874); South Heads Mine (K869) |
| **minnow** | ME *menawe* (*OED* 'minnow') | 1 | Minnow, the fish. |
| | | | Minnow Bank (SJCW726) |
| **mire** | ON *mýrr* | 22 | Bog. |

Broad Mire (SJCW1097); Broad mires (OD69); Cringle Mire (OD973); Fletcher's Mire (SJCW352); Goose Mire (OD799); Green Mire (OD432); Keppel Mire (U193); Kettlemire (OD998); Kilnmire (OD915); Lancaster Mire (B621); Mire Dale (B306); Mire Field (SJCW129); Mires (OD1166, OD958); Moss Mire (B291, B292); Rough Mire (OD431, SJCW351); Rough Mire Bitt (OD130); Smithy Mires (U364); Sour Mire (OD418, OD427)

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| **monkhouse** | ?OE *munuc, hus*; *pers.n.* | 1 | Probably, a) monastery (4.5:Monkhouse Hills); or b) the whole name may be a transferred place-name: Monkhouse Hills, Sebergham; c) pers.n. *Monkhouse*. |

Monkhouse Hills (U492)

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| **mont** | Old French *mont* | 1 | Hill, slope. |

Willymont (OD644)

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| **moor** | OE *mōr* | 6 | Moorland, unenclosed rough grazing, common waste. |

Blackmoor Close (B509); High Moor (OD974); Ley Moor (SJCW446); Low Moor (OD976); Meadow Moor (SJCW445); Morland Bottom (U367)

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| **moose** | ModE dial. *meuse*; OE *mūs* | 2 | Uncertain. Perhaps, hole through a hedge or grass made by a rabbit or hare (ModE dial. *meuse*) (*EDD* 'meuse, sb., v.'); or else mouse (OE *mūs*). |

Moose Folds (SJCW741, SJCW742)

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| **moss** | OE *mos* | 112 | Moss-covered land, bog. |

Behind Moss (OD1149); Birk Moss (OD230); Cow Moss (OD204, OD212); Croak Moss (SJCW274); Dancing Gate Moss (U81, U82); Dirty Moss (OD214, OD217); Fanny's Moss (OD163); Great Moss (SJCW87); Great Moss Hill (U78); High Lancton Moss (SJCW307); High Moss (SJCW315, U54, B233, OD1094, OD885); High Moss Bridge End (SJCW30); Ings Moss (K843); Little Moss (OD330); Little Moss Hill (U80); Long Moss (OD172, OD177, U85); Low Lancton Moss (SJCW306); Low Moss (OD1093, SJCW316); Lyzick Moss (U117); Marks Moss (OD239); Middle Moss (U53); Moss (B231, B568, OD1016, OD1017, OD1088, OD1097, OD164, OD173, OD174, OD175, OD176, OD178, OD179, OD180, OD181, OD199, OD203, OD205, OD215, OD216, OD228, OD229, OD233, OD234, OD235, OD236, OD237, OD242, OD243, OD244, OD251, OD433, OD434,

OD446, OD813, SJCW1057, SJCW1215, SJCW26, SJCW346a, SJCW383); Moss Bridge End (SJCW32); Moss Foot (SJCW719); Moss Garth (OD1106); Moss garth (OD1152); Moss Howe (SJCW1058); Moss Ing (U194); Moss Mire (B291, B292); Mosses (SJCW317, SJCW318, SJCW318a); Nest Moss (SJCW349, SJCW349a); Nest White Moss (SJCW499); New Moss (U116, U45a); North Strands Hagmoos (K853); Pear Moss (OD926); Peat Moss (OD933); Priest Moss (SJCW390); Public Peat Moss (OD519); Rough Moss (OD210, OD211, OD447, SJCW402); Sittle Moss (SJCW84); South Strands Hagmoss (K846); Stonythwaite Moss (SJCW278); White Moss (SJCW500, SJCW504, OD188, SJCW311, SJCW312, SJCW313, SJCW314, SJCW319, SJCW501, SJCW502, SJCW503); Wood Moss (OD461); Wythe Moss (OD227)

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| **mowing** | OE *māwan, -ing* | 3 | Mowing (of hay). |
| | | | Mowing Field (SJCW817, SJCW818); Mowing Ings (SJCW364) |
| **muckle** | OE *miel,* ON *mikill* | 1 | Large. Used locally. |
| | | | Muckle Hole (OD991) |
| **muddles** | ?ME *mudde,* ModE dial. *muddle* | 2 | Uncertain. Perhaps, a) related to mud (ME *mudde*) (see *NDEFN* 289-290); or else b) related to digging potatoes surreptitiously without disturbing the stem (ModE dial. *muddle*); c) an allusion to fatigue (ModE dial. *muddle*) (*EDD* 'muddle, v.1, sb., adj.'. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Low Muddles (SJCW365); Muddles (U177) |
| **mudge** | ModE dial. *mudge* | 1 | Sludge, mud, boggy ground (ModE dial. *mudge*) (*EDD* 'mudge, sb.1'). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Mudge (OD734) |
| **myrtle** | ME *mirtille* (*OED* 'myrtle') | 1 | Myrtle tree. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Myrtle Grove Orchard Wood + Meadow (U583) |
| **nab** | ON *nabbi* | 1 | Knoll, hillock. (cf. **neb**, *EPNE* 48) |
| | | | Nab Intack (SJCW1237) |
| **nan** | ModE dial. *nan*; *pers.n.* | 2 | Fault, division in stone (ModE dial. *nan*) (*EDD* 'nan, sb.2') (**leap**; **mine**); pers.n. *Nan*. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Nan Close (SJCW874); Nancrooke (SJCW347) |

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| **near** | ME *neir* (*OED* 'near') | 52 | Close. |

High Houra near (U455); Near Acres (SJCW134); Near Braerigg (U498); Near Bridge End (B61); Near Caffell how (B326); Near Carrs (SJCW112); Near Close Hill (SJCW11, SJCW23); Near Common (U539); Near Cow Close (SJCW164); Near Croft (OD659); Near Crofts Howe (SJCW823); Near Dry Gill (SJCW430); Near Field (SJCW493); Near Fisher Close (SJCW1050); Near Forest Meadow (SJCW671); Near Goose Ing (OD653); Near Grandy Field (B63); Near High (OD771); Near High Field (U609); Near Hoghouse Close (SJCW1040); Near Hoghouse Field (SJCW983); Near Howe (SJCW653); Near Ings (K845); Near Intack (OD628); Near Jack Field (OD632); Near Jackson Land (K888); Near Kidholme (OD1133); Near Ley (OD833); Near Leys (SJCW631); Near Long Field (SJCW957); Near Lonsley (SJCW466); Near Low Field (U297); Near Meadow (U599); Near Newlands (OD566); Near Oak Hill (OD651); Near Oak Howe (SJCW668); Near Orchard (K809); Near Parrock (OD46); Near Pasture (OD479); Near Platts (SJCW985); Near Riddings (U255, U360); Near Rough Ground (OD647); Near Rudding (OD304, SJCW184); Near Ruskell (SJCW474); Near Stubbs (B53); Near Underwood (U533); Near Whinny Close (U494); Near White Barrow (SJCW440); Near Will Howe (SJCW954)

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| **neb** | OE *nebb,* ModE dial. *neb* | 2 | Nose (*OED* 'neb, n.2a'), used metaphorically to allude to a projecting point (OE *nebb*) (*OED* 'neb, n.5a') or projecting hill (ModE dial. *neb*) (*EDD* 'neb sb., v.'), which suits the topography of the denoted fields. Not in *NDEFN*. (cf. **nab**). |

Neb Intack pt. of (U253); Neb Intack Wood (U254)

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| **ness** | ?OE *næss,* ON *nes* | 2 | Perhaps, a corruption or variant of *nest,* which appears within the names of fields close to the denoted field Bowness Head, and is itself a place-name element from High Nest, Low Nest, and Nest Brow, nearby settlements (4.4:High Nest Croft); headland, promontory (OE *næss,* ON *nes*) does not fit the topography of either denoted field. Not in *NDEFN*. Bowness Head, a bow-shaped field, lies four fields distant from a cluster of *nest* fields. Bowness, here, may be a pers.n. (4.4:Bowness Head). |

Bowness Head (SJCW405); Hayness (OD607)

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| **nether** | OE *neoðera* | 11 | Lower. (**lower**). |

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|  |  |  | Nether Bank (SJCW976); Nether Close (OD209, SJCW902); Nether End (B232); Nether field (B603, B608); Nether Garth (OD380, OD400); Nether Ing End (B419); Nether Park (OD719); Nether Parrock (OD573) |
| **nettle** | OE *netel* | 1 | Nettle. |
|  |  |  | Nettly How (B673) |
| **new** | OE *nīwe* | 68 | New, newly cultivated, developed, enclosed (*NDEFN* 295-296). |
|  |  |  | Far Newlands (OD615); High New Park (B405); High Newlands (OD567); High Newlands (OD569); Hind New Park (B403); Low New Park (B400); Low Newlands (OD568); Middle New Park (B404); Near Newlands (OD566, B252, B363, B594, B655, OD1005, OD135, OD140, OD145, OD166, OD167, OD240, OD241, OD75, OD87, SJCW1001, SJCW191, SJCW202, SJCW255, SJCW295, SJCW328, SJCW368, SJCW688, SJCW715, SJCW995, SJCW998, U178, U181, U228, U452, U49); New Close High (U380); New Close Low (U381); New Close Meadow (U179); New Earth (B200); New Field (SJCW1234, SJCW649, SJCW828, U227, U589); New Gate Coppice (OD854); New High (OD848); New Ing (OD198); New Intack (SJCW1069, SJCW1164); New Low (OD856); New Meadow (OD1143, U124); New Moss (U116, U45a); New Park (B183, B265, B266, B268); New Providence (OD501); New Rivings (SJCW582); Newbridge Meadow (U25); Newfield (B254); Newlands (U397); Newlands Field (OD722) |
| **nook** | ME *nōk* | 8 | Small (secluded) piece of land. |
|  |  |  | Birks Nook (K796); Gills Nook (U616); Nook (B35); Nook Dale (OD855); Nook Field (SJCW1210, SJCW1212); Nookem (B602); Outgang and Nook (SJCW1037) |
| **noon** | ?OE *non* (*OED* 'noon') | 1 | Uncertain. It is possible that *noon* is related to *even* and *evening*, though these too are of uncertain interpretation (**even**).[70] |
|  |  |  | Noon Bank (B600) |

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[70] *Evening* is found in the study area in the field-name *Eveninge broue* (1578) (*PNCu* 374), and in Evening Hill, Thursby, Cumberland (*PNCu* 155); further research is required for an accurate interpretation of these names and those in this dataset containing **even** and **noon**. Relation to *sky* in the sense 'dawn' or 'twilight' is also possible; see **sky**.

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| **norman** | ?*pers.n.*; OE *norð, (ge)mǣre; mōr* | 1 | Probably, a) pers.n. *Norman* (differentiating the denoted field from Guest Bowther Head, (4.1:Bowder Gate head); b) variant of *No Man's/Nomans* (*NDEFN* 300-3010). Less likely are: c) northern boundary (OE *norð, (ge)mǣre*); d) northern moor (OE *norð, mōr*), as Norman Bowther Gate is not the most northerly of *bowder/bowther gate* names.

Norman Bowther Gate (B380) |
| **north** | OE *norð*, ON *norð* | 15 | North. Indicating position either to the northern side of the parish or to the north of a given feature or piece of land. (**east**; **south**; **west**).

North Castlehead Bottom (SJCW553); North Cockshot bottom (K866); North Crabtree How (K857); North Fisher's Park (SJCW555); North Heads (K878); North Heads Mine (K874); North Longbirks (K867); North Peter Close (SJCW337); North Strands Hag (K852); North Strands Hagmoos (K853); North Ullock Close (SJCW335); North Ullock Meadow (SJCW334); North Willy Howe Mead (SJCW559); North Willy Howe Park (SJCW560); North Willy Howe planting (SJCW561) |
| **nova scotia** | Latin *nova scotia* | 1 | Transferred name indicating a field's remoteness.

Nova Scotia (SJCW236) |
| **nowt** | ModE dial. *nowt* | 1 | Cattle (ModE dial. *nowt*) (*EDD* 'nowt, sb.1'). See *NDEFN* 293 ('*neat*').

Nowtrigg (SJCW238) |
| **oak** | OE *āc* | 16 | Oak tree.

Bought Oaks (SJCW528); Bowed baks (K831); Far Oak hill (OD642); Far Oak Howe (SJCW669); High Oaks (OD441); Low Oaks (OD442); Middle Oak hill (OD646); Near Oak Hill (OD651); Near Oak Howe (SJCW668); Oak Rigg (SJCW1071); Oak Shaws (SJCW473); Oakbridge (U386); Oaks (OD1006, OD450, SJCW482); Oaks Little Field (U611) |
| **old** | OE *ald* | 11 | Old, disused; long-standing.

Old Close (SJCW1004, SJCW1005, SJCW182, SJCW687, SJCW86); Old Crosthwaite Field part of (U5); Old Housesteads (SJCW180, SJCW1148a, SJCW1149, SJCW1150, SJCW1151) |

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| **open** | OE *open* | 1 | Unenclosed. May indicate land left open after much of parish land was enclosed.<br><br>Open Field (U351) |
| **orchard** | OE *orceard* | 5 | Orchard.<br><br>Braithwaite Orchard (OD554); Braithwaite Orchards (OD542); Far Orchard (K810); High Orchard (OD703); Near Orchard (K809) |
| **oskett** | ? OE *ox-gang* | 3 | Uncertain. Perhaps, a variant or corruption of *oxgang*, a measure of land. *Oskin* and *osken* are recorded forms (*EDD* 'ox-gang, sb.').<br><br>Oskett (B636, B637, B638) |
| **out** | OE *ūt* | 2 | Far out, far from the village, at the edge of the township/parish.<br><br>Outfield (B417); Outlays Intack (SJCW1238) |
| **outgang** | OE *ūt-gang* | 6 | Path by which cattle move from enclosed land to common land.<br><br>Outgang (SJCW1003, SJCW1010, SJCW1047, SJCW1048, SJCW908); Outgang and Nook (SJCW1037) |
| **over** | OE *ofer* | 5 | Upper.<br><br>Over Close (B591); Over Close Bottom (B592); Oversides Close (OD1161); Oversides Meadow (OD1160); Oversides Wood (OD1159) |
| **paddock** | OE *pearroc* | 1 | Small grass enclosure. Paddock is an over-corrected form of *pearroc*, which became *park* (*NDEFN* 315). (**park**; **parrock**).<br><br>Paddock (SJCW333) |
| **pair** | ?OE *\*pearr(e)* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, enclosure (OE *\*pearr(e)*) (*EPNE* 60). Not in *NDEFN*.<br><br>East Pair Field (U8) |
| **pant** | ?ModE dial. *pant*; Welsh *pant* | 1 | Either: a) water-fountain, reservoir (ModE dial. *pant*) (*EDD* 'pant, sb.1'); b) puddle, pool made by drainage from a manure heap (ModE dial. *pant*) (*EDD* 'pant, sb.1'); c) mud, mire (ModE dial. *pant*) (*EDD* 'pant, |

sb.1'); d) small valley or hollow, dingle (Welsh *pant*) (*NDEFN* 316).

Pant (SJCW1213)

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| **parcey** | ?ME *parcele* (*OED* 'parcel'); ModE dial. *parky* | 1 | Uncertain. Possibly a corruption of *parcel,* portion, allotment (ME *parcelle*); variant of *parky,* chilly (ModE dial. *parky*), used locally, is also possible. Not in *NDEFN*. |

Parcey Close (B205)

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| **park** | ME *park* | 52 | Park. *Park* in the sense of 'enclosure' is likely in most cases here; the sense 'land enclosed for the beasts of the chase' may be the meaning of some. (**paddock**; **parrock**). |

Bull Park (U139); Colt Park (B497); Crow Parks (K870); Fisher's Park (SJCW556); High Cow Park (B615); High New Park (B405); High Park (SJCW921); High Park Wood (SJCW922); Hind New Park (B403); Hodge Park (OD451); Kid Park (B43); Kid Park + Intack (B44); Little Park (B459); Long Park (B458); Low Cow Park (B613); Low New Park (B400); Low Park (B68, SJCW934); Low Park Wood (B67); Lower Park (SJCW921a); Middle Fisher's Park (SJCW557); Middle New Park (B404); Nether Park (OD719); New Park (B183, B265, B266, B268); North Fisher's Park (SJCW555); North Willy Howe Park (SJCW560); Park (B460, B69, B70, B74, OD1192, OD355, OD356, OD357, SJCW190, SJCW749); Park Green (B72); Park Side (OD1167); Parkhead (B464); Pattinson's Park Plantation (SJCW590); Rood Park (OD987); Salt Well park (B73); Seat Park (OD932); South Fisher's Park (SJCW558); South Willy Howe Park (SJCW562); Watson Park bottom (K842); Watson Park Wood (K841); Watson's Park (SJCW565); Watson's park Wood (SJCW564)

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| **parker** | ?*pers.n.*; ME *parcare* (*OED* 'parker') | 1 | Pers.n. *Parker*; parker, the occupation (person in charge of the park). |

Parker Acre (SJCW231)

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| **parrock** | OE *pearroc* | 86 | Small grass enclosure. (**paddock**; **park**). |

Big Parrock (OD676); Braithwaite Bridge Parrock (OD1068); Dickey Parrock (OD268); Duck Parrock (OD200); Far Parrock (OD48); Goody Parrock (OD742); Great Parrock (B457); Guldy Parrock (OD1034); High Parrock (B351, OD1164, OD801,

OD964, OD985); Hodge Parrock (OD984); Hoghouse Parrock (OD784); Houses Garden + Parrock + (U242); Hudson Parrock (OD901, OD902); Kiln Parrock (OD729); Little Parrock (OD930); Long Parrock (OD1001, OD1014, OD575, OD578); Low Parrock (OD782, OD800, OD986); Middle Parrock (OD47, OD783); Mill Beck Parrock (SJCW1171); Mill Parrock (OD571); Near Parrock (OD46); Nether Parrock (OD573); Parrock (B226, B286, B339, B412, B75, OD1062, OD254, OD379, OD493, OD618, OD654, OD683, OD755, OD879, OD899, SJCW1073, SJCW1074, SJCW1075, SJCW1077, SJCW1078, SJCW1079, SJCW1080, SJCW1163, SJCW1203, SJCW1205, SJCW1206, SJCW1207, SJCW240, SJCW680, SJCW74, U100, U126, U252, U368, U484); parrock (SJCW1102, SJCW1103); Parrock & Garden (SJCW910); Parrock + (U324); Parrock Garden & Wood (SJCW891); Parrock Houses (SJCW1104); Parrocks Field (SJCW939); Round Parrock (B288); Sandy Parrock (U107, U99); Screes Parrock (B284); Smelt Mill Parrock (OD698); Spout Parrock (SJCW279); Stermock Parrock (SJCW1105); Stubble Parrock (OD931); Sty Beck parrocks (SJCW861); Well Parrock (OD750, OD822)

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| **pasture** | ME *pasture* | 13 | Pasture, grazing land. |
| | | | Cow Pasture (B622, B624, U443, U444, U445); Cowpasture Gap (U450); Far Pasture (OD481, OD870); Horse Pasture (OD1158); Long Pasture (OD344); Low Pasture (OD565); Near Pasture (OD479); Pasture Ley & High Fields (SJCW527) |
| **pat** | OE *\*pat(t)e* | 1 | Mud, marsh. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Tarn Pat (B54) |
| **peacock** | ?ModE dial. *peacock*; ME *pococ* (*OED* 'peacock') | 1 | Either: a) peacock (ME *pococ*); b) pheasant (ModE dial. *peacock*) (*EDD peacock*, sb.'); c) iridescent ore (ModE dial. *peacock*) (*EDD* 'peacock, sb.') (**mine**). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Peacock (OD55) |
| **pear** | OE *peru* | 2 | Pear tree. |
| | | | pear Hill (SJCW1157); Pear Moss (OD926) |
| **peat** | ME *pete* | 3 | Peat. |
| | | | Peat Bank (SJCW413); Peat Moss (OD933); Public Peat Moss (OD519) |

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| **peel** | ME *pēl* | 2 | Palisade. |
| | | | Peel End (SJCW39); Peel Head (SJCW38) |
| **penny** | ?OE *pening*; *pers.n.* | 1 | Penny rent, or a penny fee for overnight pasturing; pers.n. *Penny*. |
| | | | penny Dale (SJCW370) |
| **pickle** | ME *pightel* | 4 | Small enclosure, piece of land. |
| | | | High Pickle (SJCW204); Low Pickle (SJCW203); Pickle (OD64); Pie Kell (OD425) |
| **pidding** | ?OE *\*pide*; *\*rydding, \*ryden* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, marsh, fen (OE *\*pide*); mis-transcription of *ridding* (**ridding/rudding**). |
| | | | Foal Pidding (SJCW417) |
| **piece** | ME *pece* | 1 | Portion, fragment. |
| | | | Hoghouse Piece (SJCW4) |
| **pinfold** | OE *\*pynd-fald* | 7 | Manorial pound, enclosure, garth for stray animals. |
| | | | Pinfold (B333, K732, SJCW1183, SJCW1184); Pinfold Howe (SJCW1142, SJCW1143, SJCW1144) |
| **pingle** | ME *pingel* | 2 | Small enclosure, piece of land. Nasalised form of *pightle* (**pickle**). |
| | | | Pingle (OD22); Pingle Field (SJCW104) |
| **pismire** | ME *pissemyre* (*OED* 'pismire') | 1 | Ant. |
| | | | pismire Field (SJCW156) |
| **place** | OFr *place* | 1 | Place. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Watering Place (U197a) |
| **plain** | ME *plain* | 2 | Flat piece of land, open area in forest. |
| | | | Plain (B507); Plain Side (SJCW853) |
| **plantation** | ME *plantacioun* (*OED* 'plantation') | 14 | Tree nursery. |
| | | | Broom Plantation (SJCW1014); Busks Plantation (SJCW768); Dod Plantation (U66); Gale Foot Plantation (U300); Gt.. Horse Field plantation |

(SJCW569); Howside Plantation (B645); Intack Plantation (SJCW1052); Long Wall Plantation (SJCW6); Longside Plantation (U2); Pattinson's Park Plantation (SJCW590); Plantation + Brow (B230); Sheep Close Plantation (SJCW543); Sleethouse Plantation (OD520); Ullock Close Plantation (SJCW344)

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| **planting** | OE *plantain* (*OED* 'planting'), *-ing* | 3 | Planted area, grove, woodland (*OED* 'planting, n. 2b.'). |
| | | | Little Planting (U83); North Willy Howe planting (SJCW561); peter Close Planting (SJCW339a) |
| **plaskett** | Old French *plaissiet* | 1 | Pleached (intertwined) hedges. The form in *NDEFN* (334) is *plashet(t)*. |
| | | | Plaskett Cass (U163) |
| **platt** | ?ME *plat* | 10 | Small or flat piece of land (*NDEFN* 334). |
| | | | Bracked Platt (B382); Far Platts (SJCW986); Holmplats (U463, U464, U465); Near Platts (SJCW985); Raise Platt (SJCW890); Scale Platts (OD924); Thorny plats (U529); Thorny plats Wood (U530) |
| **plud** | ME *plodde* | 1 | Pool, puddle. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Plud (OD910) |
| **plum** | OE *plūme* | 1 | Plum tree, wild damson tree. |
| | | | Plum Field (SJCW187) |
| **plumbtree** | OE *plūme, trēow* | 1 | See **plum**. |
| | | | Plumbtree how (B575) |
| **pod net** | ModE dial. *pod-net* | 1 | Net for fishing in small streams (ModE dial. *pod-net*) (*EDD* 'pod, sb.1, v.1'). Either a container metaphor alluding to shape (4.5:Pod Net), or else alluding to fishing: the denoted field is bordered on two sides by the watercourse Lair Beck. The field is one field distant from the cluster of *salmon guards* fields ((**salmon**). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Pod Net (U407) |
| **pond** | ?ME *ponde*; OE *\*pynd-fald* | 2 | Pool (ME *ponde*); corruption of **pinfold** (*NDEFN* 330, 337). |
| | | | Pond Field (U578); Pond Field Wood (U579) |

| **poor house** | ModE *poorhouse* | 1 | Poorhouse. |
| | | | Poor House Grasses (SJCW310) |
| **pot** | ME *potte* | 9 | Pit, deep hole, hollow, depression. |
| | | | Home Pot (SJCW626); Lime Pots (U476, U477, U478); Pot Ing Bottom (SJCW826); Star Pots (U417); Toad Pots (SJCW645, SJCW646, SJCW647) |
| **pow** | ModE dial. *pow* | 6 | Pool, slow-flowing watercourse. Used locally. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Far Pow How (OD1056); Middle Pow How (OD1057); Pow Garth (OD906); Pow How (OD1058); Pow Meadow (OD21, OD30) |
| **pricket** | ModE dial. *pricket* | 1 | Six sheaves of corn (ModE dial. *pricket*) (*EDD* 'pricket, sb.'). |
| | | | Pricket Holm (U518) |
| **priest** | OE *prēost* | 3 | Priest, the occupation. |
| | | | Priest Common (U316, U317); Priest Moss (SJCW390) |
| **providence** | ME *prouydence* (*OED* 'providence') | 1 | Providence. Alluding to the hope of a good return from the land. |
| | | | New Providence (OD501) |
| **public** | ME *publycque* (*OED* 'public') | 3 | Public. Referring to ownership. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Public Peat Moss (OD519); Public Quarry (OD488, OD518) |
| **pudding** | ME *podding* (*OED* 'pudding') | 1 | Soft, sticky soil. A fanciful term. |
| | | | Pudding Stead Bank (B394) |
| **quaker** | ?ME *Quakere*; OE *cuaccende* (*OED* 'quaking'), *græs* | 1 | Member of the Religious Society of Friends (ME *Quakere*); quaking grass (OE *cuaccende, græs*). The former is more likely here as the denoted field is in the village of Portinscale, a centre for Quakerism from the seventeenth century (Bott 1960, 130). |
| | | | Quakers Land (OD1112) |
| **quarry** | ME *quarrelle* | 5 | Quarry. |

| | | | Public Quarry (OD488, OD518); Quarry (U325, U63); Sand Quarry (U72) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **quarter** | ME *quarder* (*OED* 'quarter') | 7 | A fourth; division of the common field. |
| | | | High Quarter (B531, OD811); Low Quarter (OD812); Quarter (B420, B421, B522, B523) |
| **race** | ON *rás*; ME *race* | 1 | Water channel; narrow passage through which animals are driven (*OED* 'race, n.1 II5b, II5d'). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Dalt Race (SJCW1127) |
| **rail** | ME *ryle* (*OED* 'rail') | 1 | Railed fence. |
| | | | Mill Rails (OD252) |
| **raine** | ModE dial. *rean* (*NDEFN* 456) | 4 | Drainage channel (*NDEFN* 456).[71] |
| | | | Croft Rane (SJCW782); Raine End (OD468); Raine End Coppice (OD467); Reins (U19) |
| **raise** | ON *hreysi* | 9 | Cairn. Used locally. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Raise Close (SJCW1226, SJCW1227, SJCW1228); Raise Flatt (SJCW896); Raise Lands (OD672, OD673, OD699); Raise Platt (SJCW890); Raise Rood (SJCW670) |
| **rake** | OE *hraca*, ON *reik* | 2 | Steep, rough, narrow, mountain track along which sheep were driven to the fells. Used locally. A metaphorical use of OE *hraca,* ON *reik* 'throat'. *Rake* is also used of a sheepwalk or heaf (*LDFN* 52).[72] |
| | | | Rake (B554); Stoney Rake (B388) |
| **ram** | OE *ramm* | 1 | Ram. |
| | | | Ram Head (SJCW31) |
| **randle** | ?ModE dial. *randle,* OE *rand*; *pers.n.* | 2 | Either: a) strip of marshy land between a river-bank and an artificial embankment (*EDD* 'rand, sb.1') – this is likely for Randle Croft which borders a stream, contiguous with Croft Rane (**raine**); b) unploughed part of a field where coarse grass grows, or the grass itself (*EDD* 'rand, sb.1'); c) wooden beam (*EDD* 'randle, |

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[71] I am grateful to Paul Cavill for his assistance in identifying this element.
[72] My thanks go to Paul Cavill for drawing my attention to *rake* also being a mining term for 'a vertical vein of ore', which may be its in Mandale Rake, Over Haddon (*PNDb* 107) (7.2.1).

sb.'); d) pers.n. *Randle* or *Randolph,* as in some Cumbrian major names (*LDPN* 274; *PNCu* 53-4, 179).

Randle Croft (SJCW781); Randle Field (OD1078)

| | | | |
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| **rash** | ModE dial. *rash* | 1 | Uncultivated narrow strip of land. |
| | | | Rash (B574) |
| **rastor** | ? | 1 | Uncertain. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Rastor Hills (U157) |
| **raven** | ON *hrafn,* OE *hræfn*; pers.n. | 3 | Either: raven (ON *hrafn,* OE *hræfn*); pers.n. *Raven,* or OE and ON pers.n.s *Hræfn* and *Rafn,* though these are less likely due to the lateness of the attestations. |
| | | | Raven Crag Wood (SJCW980); Raven Wall (OD136, OD137) |
| **red** | OE *rēad*; *hrēod* | 4 | Red soil (OE *rēad*); reed (OE *hrēod*). |
| | | | Red Brae (B401, B402); Red Grooves (SJCW1229, SJCW1230) |
| **rennel** | OE *rynel* | 3 | Probably, small stream, runnel (*EPNE* 91).[73] |
| | | | Holme Rennel (SJCW232); Part Holme Rennel (SJCW232a); Wood in Holme Rennel (SJCW233) |
| **ridding/rudding** | OE *\*rydding, \*ryden* | 38 | Clearing, cleared land. Cumbrian dialectal 'rid' means to uproot trees and hedges (*LDFN* 52). |
| | | | Brow Ridding (K833); Far Low Rudding (SJCW963); Far Riddings (U258, U361); Far Rudding (OD319, SJCW183); Great Rudding (SJCW804, SJCW844); Hacken Rudding (OD923); High Rudding (SJCW805); Long Rudding (SJCW15); Low Low Rudding (SJCW964); Low Rudding (SJCW800); Middle Rudding (OD318, SJCW802); Near Riddings (U255, U360); Near Rudding (OD304, SJCW184); Riddings (U12, U238, U344a, U366); Riddings and Outhouses (U344); Riddings Wood (U365); Robs Ridding (OD562); Rudding (B45, OD192, OD193, SJCW216, SJCW462, SJCW856); Rudding Brow (SJCW185); Rudding Head (OD169); Ruddings (OD1029, OD893); Rye Rudding (OD395); Tom Rudding (SJCW628) |

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[73] My thanks to go Paul Cavill for his assistance in identifying this element.

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| **rigg** | OE *hrycg,* ON *hryggr* | 60 | Long narrow hill, ridge (used locally).<br><br>Bark Riggs (OD280); Bigrigg (U196); Birkrigg (B371, B373, OD732); Birkrigg Bottom (OD674); Bowe Riggs (OD372); Braerigg (U495); Brown Riggs (OD649); Caffell Rigg (B325); Caffell Rigg Bottom (B322); Caffell Rigg Head (B323); Castrig (U166); Crook'd Rigg (SJCW712); Grayrigg (U422); Great Lowrigg (U156); Hazel Rigg (SJCW1096, SJCW962); High Birkrigg (OD675); High Rigg Close (OD743); High Rigs (U173); Hole Riggs Arable (OD989); Holme and Ulrigg (SJCW199); Little Castrigg (U165); Little Rigg (U211, U214, U216); Little Rigg Meadow (U215); Little Rigs (U176); Longriggs (U207, U208); Low Birkrigg (B374); Low Rigg Close (OD730); Low Rigs + Leaps (U160); Lownrigg (U123); Nowtrigg (SJCW238); Oak Rigg (SJCW1071); Rigg (B539, B56, B597, B88, B93, SJCW1119, SJCW1222, U503, U517); Rigg Bottom (B97); Rigg Dalt (SJCW730); Rigg Side (B96); Riggs (B652); Riggs (SJCW79); Rigs Dub (U146); Rowrigg (U404a); South Riggs (OD1018); Thick Riggs (OD15); Tom Rigg (OD366, OD367, OD371); Turnrigs (U385); Whinny Rig (U174) |
| **risp** | OE *\*rispe,* Scots *risp* | 3 | Undergrowth, brushwood, sedge. Not in *NDEFN.*<br><br>Great Risp (B651); Risp (B632, B653) |
| **rites** | ?ModE dial. *rit, root* | 1 | Perhaps, plants (ModE dial. *rit, root*) (*EDD* 'root, sb.1, v.1'). Not in *NDEFN.*<br><br>Rites + Garth (B189) |
| **riving** | ME *riue* (*OED* 'rive'), *-ing* | 2 | Area of moorland or rough pasture broken up for cultivation. Not in *NDEFN.*<br><br>New Rivings (SJCW582); Riving (B349) |
| **road** | OE *rād* | 2 | Road.<br><br>Church Road (K317); Field between roads (U347) |
| **robin** | ME *robyn* (*OED* 'robin'); *pers.n.* | 2 | The redbreast; pers.n. *Robin.*<br><br>Robin Bank (B367); Robin Field (OD1103) |
| **rood** | OE *rōd* | 11 | Clearing; measure, area of land. *LDFN* (52) states that *rood* indicates a quarter of an acre, and particularly arable land. It is associated with former open fields. |

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| | | | Crake Rood (SJCW657); Hollins Rood (B241); Little Rood (SJCW732); Low Rood (OD460); Nine Roods (U34); Raise Rood (SJCW670); Rood (SJCW731); Rood Field (SJCW708); Rood Park (OD987); Seven Roods (OD102); Three Roods (SJCW37) |
| **root** | ?OE *rot*; ModE dial. *rit, root* | 1 | Perhaps, tree roots (OE *rōt*); variant of **rites** (ModE dial. *rit, root*). Not in *NDEFN*.<br><br>Roots (OD131) |
| **rose** | OE *hrose* (*OED* 'rose') | 1 | Rose.<br><br>Rose Trees (OD1156) |
| **rough** | OE *rūh* | 45 | Unploughable land, infertile waste.<br><br>High Rough Close (OD257, OD735); High Rough Field (OD437); Low Rough Close (OD256, OD736); Low Rough Field (OD436); Low Rough Ground (OD245); Low Rough Intack (SJCW914); Middle Rough Close (OD262); Near Rough Ground (OD647); Rough Cass (U172); Rough Close (B533, B534, OD1082, OD261, OD725, SJCW75, U157); Rough close (SJCW690); Rough Close Foot (OD264); Rough End (SJCW393); Rough Field (OD1101, SJCW1158, SJCW477, SJCW66); Rough Grassing (SJCW72); Rough Ground (OD128, OD246, OD248, OD327, OD626, SJCW387, U189); Rough Howe (SJCW713, SJCW940); Rough Intack (SJCW915); Rough Lonstey (SJCW471); Rough Mire (OD431, SJCW351); Rough Mire Bitt (OD130); Rough Moss (OD210, OD211, OD447, SJCW402); Rough Stonythwaite (SJCW271) |
| **round** | ME *round* | 5 | Circular; rounded boundary; field surrounded by trees (*NDEFN* 360).<br><br>Round Close (SJCW720, SJCW937); Round How (U552); Round Parrock (B288); Round Slape Stang (OD126) |
| **row** | OE *rūh* | 3 | Variant of **rough**.<br><br>High Row (SJCW615); Row Intack (SJCW263); Rowrigg (U404a) |
| **rowan tree** | ME *ron* (*OED* 'rowan') | 1 | Rowan tree (mountain ash). Not in *NDEFN*.<br><br>Roantree (SJCW40) |

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| **running** | ?ME *running*; ModE *running* | 1 | Possibly, pasture (ME *running*); stream (ModE *running*) (*OED* 'running, n.24'); form of copyhold tenure (ModE *running*) (*NDEFN* 362). |
| | | | Running Acre (U432) |
| **ruskell** | OE *risc* | 7 | Rushes, probably. |
| | | | Far Ruskell (SJCW475); Great Ruskell (SJCW372); Little Ruskell (SJCW373); Near Ruskell (SJCW474); Pt. Little Ruskell (SJCW369); Ruskell (SJCW371, SJCW374) |
| **rye** | OE *rўge* | 1 | Rye. |
| | | | Rye Rudding (OD395) |
| **saddler** | ?*pers.n.*; ME *saddiller* (*OED* 'saddler') | 2 | Pers.n. *Saddler*; saddler, the occupation. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Saddler Field (U74); Sadler field (OD1083) |
| **salmon** | ?ME *samoun* (*OED* 'salmon'); *pers.n.*; ModE dial. *salmon, samel, sammen* | 6 | Uncertain. Either: a) salmon, the fish (ME *samoun*), all *salmon* fields border water courses; b) pers.n. *Salmon* (for other possible *pers.n.* + *guard* names (**guard**; **lamb**; **sinjin**)); c) subsoil of clay and gravel, used in roads (ModE dial. *salmon, samel, sammen*) (*EDD* 'sammen, sb.') (*LDFN* 52). |
| | | | Low Salmon Guards Meadow part of (U413, U414); Salmon Dub Meadow (B15, B16); Salmon Guards (U419); Salmon Guards Meadow (U410) |
| **salt** | OE *salt* | 1 | Salt. In conjunction with *well,* a saline spring. |
| | | | Salt Well park (B73) |
| **sand** | OE *sand* | 13 | Sand, sandy soil. (**sandbed**). |
| | | | Ash Sands (SJCW149); Great Sand (SJCW747); Greystone Sands (SJCW90); Little Sand (SJCW767); Low Sandy Lands (OD170); Sand Quarry (U72); Sandy Bitt (B86); Sandy field (OD1075); Sandy Lands (OD168, OD191); Sandy Meadow (OD645); Sandy Parrock (U107, U99) |
| **sandbed** | OE *sand, bedd* | 7 | Bed of sand, sandy soil. (**sand**). |
| | | | Acres Sandbed (OD73); Sand Bed (B626); Sandbed (OD61, OD788, SJCW772); Sandbeds (B610, SJCW91) |

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| **sawpit** | OE *sagu, pyt* (*OED* 'saw', 'pit') | 1 | Sawpit. Woodcutters stood in these whilst cutting longitudinal pieces of wood (*NDEFN* 368). |
| | | | Saw Pitt Field (OD1173) |
| **scale** | ON *skáli* | 12 | Hut. Often denotes a sheiling but can also allude to a wider range of buildings (a 'peat scale' is a fellside shed for peat storage, for instance) (*LDFN* 52). |
| | | | High Scale Thorn (OD1191); Jack Scale Garth (SJCW989); Longscale Wood (U587); Scale Close (B511); Scale Close Coppice (B512); Scale Garth (SJCW990); Scale How (OD726); Scale Platts (OD924); Scale Thorn (OD1190); Scale Thorn Meadow (OD1189); Woodscale Garth (SJCW987, SJCW988) |
| **scalp** | ModE dial. *scalp* | 2 | Bare, dry piece of stony ground (*EDD* 'scalp, sb., v.'), perhaps used metaphorically. Used locally. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | High Scalp (OD837); Moses Scalp (OD838) |
| **scar** | ON *sker* | 7 | Escarpment, crag. Used locally. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Scar Top (SJCW3); Scar Wood (SJCW1); Scurthwaite (B100, B105, B99); Underscar (U308); Underscar Bottom (U305) |
| **schoolhouse** | OE *sceolu, hūs* | 1 | Schoolhouse. |
| | | | Schoolhouse Field (U482) |
| **schoolybrank** | ? | 1 | Uncertain. |
| | | | Schoolybrank (SJCW686) |
| **score** | ON *skógr* | 2 | Small woodland. Related to **shaw**. Perhaps a corruption of *scaw* in Scawdale (4.1:Scawdale). Not in *NDEFN*. Given in *LDFN* as *sceugh/scough/skew*. Used locally, usually spelled *scaw*. |
| | | | Score Brow (B122); Score Brow Wood (B121) |
| **scott** | ?*pers.n.*; OE *Scot*; ME *scot* | 2 | Either: a) pers.n. *Scott*; b) Scotsman (OE *Scot*); c) scot (tax) payable on the land (ME *scot*). |
| | | | Scott Bank (B369); Scott Dale (B396) |
| **scree** | ON *skríð* | 4 | Either: a) stony debris on a steep mountain side; b) rough block of granite; c) steep, perpendicular side of a |

mountain; d) precipice (*EDD* 'scree, sb.1'). Used locally, usually in the sense (a) and (c). Not in *NDEFN*.

Scree Brow (B463); Screes (SJCW593); Screes Parrock (B284); White Scree how (B633)

| seam | ?ModE dial. *seam* | 1 | Probably, furrow, seedbed (*EDD* 'seam, sb.1, v.'). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Seam Acre (SJCW127) |
| seat | ON *sæti*; ON *sætr* | 2 | Summit, lofty place, high seat-shaped rock (ON *sæti*); mountain pasture, sheiling ground (ON *sætr*). |
| | | | Seat Park (OD932); Seats (OD938) |
| seivey | ?ON *sef,* ModE dial. *seave, seavy* | 4 | Wet ground with rushes, sedge. |
| | | | Seivey Close (B547, OD337, OD338, OD345) |
| shade | OE *sceadu* | 3 | Shade. In shade or casting a shadow. |
| | | | Shade Close (OD738, SJCW447); Shade field (OD223) |
| shaw | OE *sceaga* | 6 | Small woodland. Related to **score**. |
| | | | Oak Shaws (SJCW473); Shaw (SJCW829); Shaw Bank (SJCW676); Shaw Close (SJCW509); Shaw Garden (B452); Throstle Shaw (U29) |
| sheep | OE *scēap* | 5 | Sheep. |
| | | | Sheep Close (SJCW545, SJCW546); Sheep Close Plantation (SJCW543); Sheep Heaf (U279, U281) |
| shield | ME *schele* | 1 | Shepherd's summer hut. Not in *NDEFN* but *PNCu* (490) notes that *shield* is common in field- and minor names. |
| | | | Woody Shields (U9) |
| short | OE *sceort* | 2 | Short(er/est). |
| | | | Low Short side (OD260); Short side (OD259) |
| shuffit | ? | 1 | Uncertain. |
| | | | Shuffit (SJCW609) |
| shuttle | ?eModE *shuttle*; OE *scytel*; *scyttel* | 1 | Probably, a) sluice, floodgate (eModE *shuttle*). The denoted field borders a ford and may be the field *Fyshe* |

*Shuttle* (*PNCu* 374) (4.3:Foreshuttle). Less likely possibilities: b) unstable (OE *scytel*); c) gate with a bolt (OE *scyttel*).

Foreshuttle (OD728)

| side | ?OE *sīde*; *sīd* | 44 | Alongside, indicating location in relation to named feature; the element in early names may have a relation to OE *sīd* 'long, extensive' (*NDEFN* 382). |
|------|------|------|------|

Backside (SJCW975); Backside Field (SJCW459); Bankside (SJCW299); Beck Side (OD711); Beckside (OD1032, OD287, OD378, OD904); Beckside Croft (OD376); Castlehead South Side (K840); Catty Side (B496); Colty Side (B495); Ellar Side (B491, B492); Embleside (B298); Field Side (B544); Gale Side (U290); Greta Side (K883); High Farsides (OD803); High Side Dalt (B663); Howside (B646); Howside Plantation (B645); Longside (OD269, U1); Longside Plantation (U2); Low Farsides (OD804); Low Short side (OD260); Oversides Close (OD1161); Oversides Meadow (OD1160); Oversides Wood (OD1159); Park Side (OD1167); Plain Side (SJCW853); Rigg Side (B96); Short side (OD259); Tarn Side Bank (B354); Waterside (SJCW1027, SJCW1031, SJCW1054a, SJCW577, SJCW958, SJCW99); West Side (B370, B372); Yearlside (B48)

| sike | ON *sík* | 10 | Stream, ditch, small watercourse which dries up in summer. |
|------|------|------|------|

Beneath Syke (SJCW870); Halesike (B347, B348); Halesike dales (B344); Halesike Stangs (B346); Holesike (B345); Inn Syke (SJCW268); Patrick's Syke (SJCW83); Syke Lands (OD393); Sykes Field (SJCW401)

| sim | ?*pers.n.*; ModE dial. *seam* | 1 | Pers.n. *Sim* ((**garth**; **guard**); variant of **seam** (EDD 'seam, sb.1, v.'; 'seem'; 'sim'). |
|------|------|------|------|

Sim Garth (SJCW792)

| sinjin | ?*pers.n.*; ModE dial. *singin* | 1 | Corruption of pers.n. St. John as the spelling reflects the pronunciation (for other possible *pers.n.* + *guard* names, (**guard**; **lamb**; **salmon**)). A form of *singin* 'singing' is unlikely given the hard *g* (*EDD* 'singin(g, adj.'). |
|------|------|------|------|

Sinjin Guards Meadow (U240)

| sittle | ?eModE *shuttle*; OE *scytel*; *scyttel* | 1 | Uncertain. Possibly a corruption of **shuttle**. |
|------|------|------|------|

Sittle Moss (SJCW84)

| | | | |
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| **sky** | ?ModE dial. *sky*; ON *skíð* | 4 | Uncertain. Perhaps: a) ridge, summit of a hill (ModE dial. *sky*) (*EDD* 'sky, sb.1, v.'); b) twilight, dawn (ModE dial. *sky*) (*EDD* 'sky, sb.1, v.') (**even**; **noon**). If the denoted fields can be identified with *Skidgarthe* (Sky Garth, 4.4) then, *sky* is likely to be, c) palisade (ON *skíð*). |
| | | | Great Sky Garth (SJCW625); Little Sky Garth (SJCW612); Sky Garth (SJCW613, SJCW616) |
| **slack** | ON *slakki* | 5 | Valley, hollow, depression. |
| | | | High Broad Slack (SJCW721); Low Broad Slack (SJCW723); Slack Lands (SJCW779); Slacks Field (OD278); Tickell Broad Slack (SJCW724) |
| **slang** | eModE *slang* | 1 | Long, narrow strip of land. |
| | | | Slang Ing ( SJCW 820 ) |
| **slape** | OE *\*slæp,* ON *sleipr* | 2 | Muddy, marshy, slippery. |
| | | | Low Slape Stang (OD129); Round Slape Stang (OD126) |
| **sleet** | ON *sléttr* | 1 | Smooth, level. |
| | | | Sleethouse Plantation (OD520) |
| **sloe tree** | OE *slāh-treow* | 2 | Sloe tree. |
| | | | Sloe Tree Holme (SJCW308, SJCW309) |
| **smelt mill** | OE *meltan, myln* | 1 | Smelt mill (where metal ores were smelted) ((**mine**). |
| | | | Smelt Mill Parrock (OD698) |
| **smith** | ?OE *smið*; pers.n. | 3 | Smith, forge, former ironworks; pers.n. *Smith*. |
| | | | Smiths Field (OD590); Smithy Close (K45); Smithy Mires (U364) |
| **snab** | ME *\*snabbe* | 3 | Steep, projecting hill or point. Occurs in several Cumbrian field-names (*EPNE* 131; *PNCu* 491). Used locally. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Snab (U604); Snab Acre (U182); Snab Wood (U603) |
| **snipe** | ME *snype* (*OED* 'snipe, n.') | 1 | Snipe, the gamebird. |
| | | | Snipes Meadow (SJCW410) |

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| **sour** | OE *sūr* | 4 | Infertile, acidic (soil); boggy, swampy. |
| | | | Sour Earth (B259, B26); Sour Mire (OD418, OD427) |
| **south** | OE *sūð* | 15 | South. Indicating position either to the southern side of the parish or to the south of a given feature or piece of land. (**east**; **north**; **west**). |
| | | | Castlehead South Side (K840); South Castlehead bottom (K839); South Cockshot bottom (K860); South Emblestead (B299); South Fisher's Park (SJCW558); South Heads (K875); South Heads Mine (K869); South Long birks (K861); South Peter Close (SJCW338); South Riggs (OD1018); South Strands Hag (K847); South Strands Hagmoss (K846); South Ullock Close (SJCW342); South Ullock Meadow (SJCW345); South Willy Howe Park (SJCW562) |
| **spen** | OE *spenn(e)* | 2 | Clasp, buckle (*EPNE* 136). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Spen Gate (B414, B432) |
| **spice** | ModE *spycye* | 1 | Spices, aromatic herbs. |
| | | | Spicey Bitt (B46) |
| **spoonah** | ?OE *spōn*; ON *spánn* | 4 | Uncertain. Possibilities include chips, wood shavings (OE *spōn*); shingles, wood tiles (ON *spánn*). (4.5:Spoonah Green). |
| | | | Spoonah Green (U561); Spoonah Green Close (U523); Spoonah Green Head (U560); Spooney Green Wood (U524) |
| **spout** | ME *spoute* | 7 | Small waterfall; water coming from a spring. |
| | | | Houses Spout Close + Garden (U311); Spout Close (SJCW605, U138, U343); Spout Field (SJCW451); Spout Garth (SJCW745); Spout Parrock (SJCW279) |
| **spring** | OE *spring* | 9 | Well, spring. |
| | | | East Low Spring (SJCW548); High Spring (SJCW544); Keswick Springs &c (SJCW547); Middle Low Spring (SJCW549); Roger Meadow & Lit Spring (SJCW542); Spring Bank (OD332, OD335); Spring Close (U615); West Low Spring (SJCW550) |
| **square** | ME *squir* (*OED* 'square, n.') | 1 | Square-shaped. |
| | | | Square Burthwaite head (B256) |

| stag | ?OE *stagga*; *staca*; *stæg*. | 1 | Either: a) stag (OE *stagga*); b) stake (OE *staca*) (Field 1998, 217); c) pool (OE *stæg*). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Stag Croft (OD667) |
| stai | ?ModE dial. *stai, stall* | 3 | Perhaps, cattle-shed, stable (*EDD* 'stai', 'stall, sb.1, v.')). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | High Staithwaite (SJCW380); Low Staithwaite (SJCW388); Staithwaite (SJCW389) |
| staimer | ?*pers.n.* | 1 | Uncertain. Possibly pers.n. *Stamer*. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Staimer field (B532) |
| stair | OE *stæger* | 2 | Staircase, used metaphorically to indicate steep topography (4.1:Stair). Used locally. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Stair (B407; B408) |
| staley | ?OE *stæll* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps related to fishing enclosure (OE *stæll*). |
| | | | Staley Green (B576) |
| stang | ?ME *stank,* ON *stǫng* | 10 | Probably pond, pool of standing water (ME *stank*), a common Lake District field-name element (*LDFN* 54); pole, stake (ON *stǫng*) (*PNCu* 493). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Bogstang (OD255); Coomb Stang (B29); Corn Stangs (B169); Halesike Stangs (B346); Little Stangs (B168); Low Slape Stang (OD129); Round Slape Stang (OD126); Stangs (B171, OD358, SJCW449) |
| star | ON *stǫrr* | 3 | Sedge. |
| | | | Star Field (SJCW294); Star Pots (U417); Starthwaite (B20) |
| starett | ?ON *stǫrr,* OE *steort* | 2 | Either: **star** with *-ett*; tail of land (OE *steort*). |
| | | | Starret How (B314, B315) |
| starling | OE *stærlinc* (*OED* 'starling') | 1 | Starling. |
| | | | Starling Cragg (OD913) |
| stead | OE *stede* | 7 | Place. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Byersteads (SJCW192, SJCW193); Church Stead (B439); Lace Steads (SJCW948); Middle Stead Bank |

(SJCW1016); Old Housesteads (SJCW180); Pudding Stead Bank (B394)

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| **stell** | OE *stell* | 2 | Enclosure, stream, fish-weir.<br><br>Great Stells (SJCW143); Little Stells (SJCW142) |
| **steps** | ME *steppes* (*OED* 'step, n. II.12.a.') | 3 | Stepping-stones.<br><br>Black Steps (SJCW585); Pt. Black Steps (SJCW588); Steps Close (SJCW286) |
| **stock** | OE *stocc* | 2 | Tree-stumps.<br><br>Blackstock Wood (OD478); Stockbridge Ing (SJCW819) |
| **stone** | OE *stān* | 30 | Stone; stony soil.<br><br>Broadstone Low Meadow (SJCW650); Broadstone Meadow (SJCW644); Greystone Hills (SJCW120); Greystone Sands (SJCW90); Greystones (U220, U221); Little Stonythwaite (SJCW256); Rough Stonythwaite (SJCW271); Stone Acre (SJCW167, U357a); Stone Close (SJCW702); Stone How (B423); Stone style Meadow (OD739); Stonethwaite (OD1000); Stoney Croft (OD684); Stoney field (B627); Stoney Holm (B635); Stoney Howe (SJCW903); Stoney Intack (SJCW916); Stoney Rake (B388); Stony Close (U149); Stony Close + Dub Close (U158); Stony Field (U76); Stonythwaite (SJCW253, SJCW254, SJCW272); Stonythwaite Hill (SJCW270); Stonythwaite Moss (SJCW278); Wamey Stones (B480, B672) |
| **stotch** | ?ModE dial. *stotch, stoach* | 1 | Uncertain. Possibly related to planting potatoes in holes made by a stoacher; stabbing with a pointed object (*EDD* 'stoach, sb., v.1'). Not in *NDEFN*.<br><br>Stotch Hole (OD384) |
| **strand** | OE *strand* | 15 | Stream (*PNCu* 323). Not in *NDEFN*.<br><br>Harry Strands (B573); High Strands (B572); Little Strand (U120); Low Strands (U119); North Strands Hag (K852); North Strands Hagmoos (K853); South Strands Hag (K847); South Strands Hagmoss (K846); Strands (B249, SJCW587, SJCW589, U118, U164); Strands End (B250); Strands Hag Wood (K848) |
| **stranger** | ?ME *stranger*, *pers.n.* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, stranger, in the sense of someone not from the area; pers.n. *Stranger*. Not in *NDEFN*. |

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| | | | Stranger holm (B471) |
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| **street** | OE *strǣt* | 1 | Street. |
| | | | Fincle Street (OD1136) |
| **strown** | ModE dial. *strone, strown* | 1 | Stream, runlet of water, waterpipe outlet (*EDD* 'strown', 'strone, v., sb.2'). |
| | | | Strown (U115) |
| **stubb/stubbing** | OE *stubb, *stubbing* | 8 | Tree-stumps; clearing. The denoted Underskiddaw fields may be *stubbing* or *stub + ing* ((**ing**). |
| | | | Buck Stub (SJCW1099); Far Stubbs (B52); Near Stubbs (B53); Stub Ings (U418, U420, U421); Stubbings (OD84); Stubbs head (B58) |
| **stubble** | ME *stubil* | 1 | Stubble, cut stalks left in the land. Seed could be sown directly into the stubble (*NDEFN* 408). |
| | | | Stubble Parrock (OD931) |
| **sty** | ?OE *stīg*, ON *stígr*; OE *stigu* | 1 | Probably, steep mountain path, narrow road (OE *stīg*, ON *stígr*); sty, pen (OE *stigu*) is less likely as the narrowness of the denoted field renders the presence of a sty doubtful (4.3:Hivinsty). *EDD* ('sty, sb.2') states that the element, in the former sense, is often combined with an animal name and given to paths used by animals to reach the summits of fells ((**hivin**). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Hivinsty (OD850) |
| **style** | OE *stigel* | 12 | Stile; steep ascent. The latter fits topographically in the majority of cases, though some names, like Stone style Meadow, are more likely to include the former. |
| | | | Above Stile (SJCW610); Alder Style (B555); High Style (B612); Ing Style (B430); Low Style Woods (B611); Steel (B240); Stone style Meadow (OD739); Stile Dale (SJCW689); Style (B442); Style Close (OD152); Style Top (B614); Wood Style (B527) |
| **swan** | ?OE *swan* | 1 | Swan. *Swan* as a simplex is unusual and so *swan* here is probably a variant of **swang**. |
| | | | Swan (OD455) |
| **swang** | ModE dial. *swang* | 2 | Swamp, containing wet hollows. |

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| | | | How Swang (OD28); Swang (U467) |
| **swirl** | ModE dial. *swirl* | 9 | Probably, a) place among mountains where the wind or snow eddies (*EDD* 'swirl, v., sb.') ((**eddy**; **go/gow**; **windy**). Other possibilities: b) giddiness, vertigo (*EDD* 'swirl, v., sb.'); c) squirrel (*EDD* 'swirl', 'swirrel, sb.') (see Swirl How and Swirral Edge in *LDPN* 334). |
| | | | Low Swirls (SJCW929, SJCW930, SJCW931); Smaithwaite Swirls (SJCW923, SJCW924, SJCW925, SJCW926, SJCW927, SJCW928) |
| **synent** | ? | 1 | Uncertain. |
| | | | Synent Ing (SJCW1159) |
| **tail** | OE *tægl* | 1 | Tail, used metaphorically to describe a long, thin feature. |
| | | | Tail Acre (U109) |
| **tallentire** | ?*pers.n.*; *place-name*; Welsh *tal, tir* | 1 | Uncertain. Either: a) pers.n. *Tallentire* (*ODFNBI* 'Tallentire')[74]; b) transferred name indicating the remoteness of the field (Tallentire is a settlement 25 miles from the denoted field) ((**nova scotia**); c) end of the land (Welsh *tal, tir*), separated by the definite article *-en-,* which have may existed in the form of Brittonic spoken in Cumbria (*PNCu* 324; 1.2.2). |
| | | | Tallentire (B502) |
| **tam** | ? OE *tūn*; ModE dial. *tam, taum* | 1 | Uncertain. Possibly a variant of **tom**; or rope, fishing line (ModE dial. *tam*) (*EDD* 'taum, sb., v.'), alluding to fishing. The denoted field borders a watercourse. |
| | | | Tam Field (SJCW694) |
| **tarn** | ON *tjǫrn* | 9 | Small lake. |
| | | | Tarn How (B422); Tarn Ing (B361, B376, B377, B378, B379); Tarn Inghow (B375); Tarn Pat (B54); Tarn Side Bank (B354) |
| **taylor** | ?*pers.n.*; ME *taillour* (*OED* 'tailor') | 1 | Pers.n. *Taylor*, tailor, the occupation. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Taylor Field (SJCW1021) |
| **tenter** | ME *teyntur* (*OED* 'tenter') | 2 | Cloth-stretching frame. |

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[74] *ODFNBI* gives the pers.n. Tallentire as being a locative name from Tallantire, Cumbria; the present-day form of the place-name is Tallentire.

Tenter Hill (SJCW163, U613)

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| **tether** | ?ME *tether* (*OED* 'tether'); ModE dial. *tethera* | 2 | Probably, tether (for cattle); three (ModE dial. *tethera*) is possible (used locally). A contiguous field to that denoted is Featherway (4.1:Featheraway). |
| | | | Tetherway (B454, B456) |
| **thick** | ?ON *þak* | 1 | Probably a variant of *thack* 'thatch-reeds', a common Lake District field-name (*LDFN* 54). A Keswick field-name Thackrigg (*Thakerigg*) is recorded in *NDEFN* (419). |
| | | | Thick Riggs (OD15) |
| **thorn** | OE *þorn* | 11 | Hawthorn. |
| | | | Blackthorns (SJCW775); Dobson Thorns (OD889); High Scale Thorn (OD1191); Scale Thorn (OD1190); Scale Thorn Meadow (OD1189); Thorn (OD1085); Thorn Dale (B415); Thornthwaite Leys (SJCW154); Thorny plats (U529); Thorny plats Wood (U530); Thornythwaite (B587) |
| **thrang** | ?ON *þrǫngr*, ModE dial. *thrang, throng* | 4 | Uncertain. Perhaps, large; busy (*EDD* 'thrang', 'throng, sb., v., adj., adv.'). *Thrang* occurs in Thrangholme, Dalston, Cumberland; the place has steep land either side of it, *thrang* is likely to denote its 'compressed' position (ON *þrǫngr*) (*PNCu* 135). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Far Thrang Cragg (B248); Thrang (SJCW1015); Thrang Cragg (B246); Thrang Cragg Wood (B247) |
| **throstle** | OE *þrostle, þryscele* | 1 | Thrush. Used locally. (**thrush**). |
| | | | Throstle Shaw (U29) |
| **thrush** | OE *þryscele* | 1 | Thrush. (**throstle**). |
| | | | Thrush Wood (OD1063) |
| **thwaite** | ON *þveit* | 49 | Clearing. Understood locally. |
| | | | Bulthwaite (SJCW266, SJCW269); Bulthwaite Hills (SJCW251, SJCW252); Cringlethwaite (SJCW945, SJCW946); Crosthwaite Intack (SJCW725); Far Longthwaite (B79); Great Worthwaite (OD679); High Staithwaite (SJCW380); Little Stonythwaite (SJCW256); Little Thwaite (SJCW842); Long Thwaite (B55); Long Thwaites (OD920); Long Thwaites Foot (OD917); Longthwaite (B77); Low Staithwaite (SJCW388); Low |

Thwaites (B516); Lowthwaite Brow (OD957); Middle Thwaites (OD928); Middle Thwaites Head (OD927); Rough Stonythwaite (SJCW271); Scurthwaite (B100, B105, B99); Staithwaite (SJCW389); Starthwaite (B20); Stonethwaite (OD1000); Stonythwaite (SJCW253, SJCW254, SJCW272); Stonythwaite Hill (SJCW270); Stonythwaite Moss (SJCW278); Thornthwaite Leys (SJCW154); Thornythwaite (B587); Thwaite Bank (B295); Thwaite Butts (OD892); Thwaite Close (OD727); Thwaite Hill (OD401); Thwaite Ing (SJCW858, SJCW871); Thwaites (OD882, OD883, OD916, OD921, OD922); Thwaites Close (OD159); Thwaites Foot (OD929); Thwaites Hill (OD890)

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| **tibler** | ? | 1 | Uncertain. |

Tibler Close (K223)

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| **toad** | OE *todd;* OE *tādige* | 3 | Fox (OE *todd*); toad (OE *tādige*). The latter is not given in *NDEFN*. |

Toad Pots (SJCW645, SJCW646, SJCW647)

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| **toadhole** | ModE dial. *todd-holes*; OE *tādige, hol* | 2 | Fox den (ModE dial. *todd-holes*); toad-hole (*OED* 'toad-hole, C1.a') (OE *tādige, hol*). (**toad**). |

Toadholes (SJCW92, SJCW97)

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| **toft** | ON *toft* | 7 | Curtilage, plot of ground on which a house stands or stood. The element often denotes the former building. |

Toft (U340); Tofts (U15, U16, U17, U230, U234, U342)

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| **tom** | ?OE *tūn*; pers.n. | 10 | Shared by a settlement's inhabitants (OE *tūn*) ((**town**); pers.n. *Tom*. |

Tom Bitt (B83); Tom Close (SJCW1033); Tom Dalt (B656, B660); Tom Field (SJCW1022); Tom Grass (B498); Tom Rigg (OD366, OD367, OD371); Tom Rudding (SJCW628)

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| **tongue** | OE *tunge* | 2 | Projecting piece of land. |

High Bront Tongue (B474); Low Brunt Tongue (B475)

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| **top** | OE *topp* | 17 | Uppermost; furthest from a feature or settlement. |

Bank Top (B202, B203); High Top Close (OD748); Hill Top (SJCW260); Howe Top (SJCW960); Low Top Close (OD747); Low Wood Top (SJCW21); Scar Top (SJCW3); Style Top (B614); Top Field + Shed (K753);

Top Intack (B272); Top of Gale (U285); Wood Top (K752, SJCW27, SJCW9); Wood top (U497); Wood Tops (SJCW19)

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| **topping** | ModE dial. *topping*; ME *topping* | 1 | Probably, pers.n *Topping* (the denoted field borders another potential *pers.n.* name, Patrick's Syke (SJCW83)); hilltop (ME *topping*) is possible but less likely as the denoted field lies at the bottom of a hillslope.<br><br>Topping Darrock (SJCW82) |
| **town** | OE *tūn* | 4 | Shared by inhabitants of a settlement. (**tom**).<br><br>High Lancton Moss (SJCW307); Long Town Bottom (SJCW511); Low Lancton Moss (SJCW306); Townfield (SJCW100) |
| **tram** | ModE dial. *tram* | 1 | Plank, used metaphorically of a long, narrow feature.<br><br>Tram (B360) |
| **tree** | OE *trēow* | 2 | Tree. (**cherry tree**, **crab tree**, **rowan tree**).<br><br>Ellam Tree (OD385); Rose Trees (OD1156) |
| **tup** | ME *tup* | 3 | Breeding ram.<br><br>Tup Close (B551, B593, SJCW952) |
| **turn** | OE *\*trun* | 1 | Round, circular.<br><br>Turnrigs (U385) |
| **ul** | OE *ūle* | 1 | Owl.<br><br>Holme and Ulrigg (SJCW199) |
| **under** | OE *under* | 24 | Below. Indicating location in relation to named feature. (**below**; **beneath**).<br><br>Far Underwood (U531); Near Underwood (U533); Under Birk (SJCW999); Under Bow Garth (U346); Under Cherry Tree (SJCW1122, SJCW1123); Under Close (OD967, OD968); Under Garth (SJCW93); Under hill (B461); Under hoghouse Close (B515); Under House (SJCW257, SJCW327, SJCW43); Under house (SJCW172); Under Meadow (OD681); Under Stanah (SJCW854); Underhalt (U398); Underhouse (OD760, OD896); Underscar (U308); Underscar Bottom (U305); Underwood (B595, U56) |

| **up and down** | OE *upp, ond* (*OED* 'and'), *dūne* | 1 | Presumably alluding to the long, rectangular shape of the denoted field (4.3:Up and Down). *Down* may here have a double meaning as the field is located on a hillslope.

Up and Down (OD790) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **upon** | OE *uppan* | 1 | Above. Indicating location in relation to named feature. Not in *NDEFN*. (**above**; **boon**).

Upon Dorons (OD680) |
| **upper** | ME *vpper* (*OED* 'upper') | 3 | Upper, higher (part of the parish, township, or divided piece of land).

Upper Dubs (U406); Upper Hills (U405); Upper Hills Bottom (U404) |
| **vicar** | ME *vikere* (*OED* 'vicar') | 1 | Vicar, the occupation.

Vicars Island + House (K899) |
| **wad** | OE *wād* | 2 | Woad.

Low Wad hole (B604); Wadhole Close (B616) |
| **walker** | ME *walcere*; *pers.n.* | 1 | Fuller, the occupation; pers.n. *Walker*.

Walker's Wife Close (SJCW45) |
| **wall** | OE *wall* | 5 | Wall (or ruined wall).

Beck Wall (OD884); Long Wall (SJCW7); Long Wall Plantation (SJCW6); Raven Wall (OD136, OD137) |
| **wallet** | ME *wallet* (OE 'wallet') | 1 | Probably, pocket-book-shaped piece of land. *LDFN* (56) gives *wallet* as a shape metaphor denoting a pedlar's pack which is long, open in the middle and closed at the ends. This shape description does not fit the denoted field. A shape metaphor of *wallet* in the sense of pocketbook (*OED* 'wallet, n.3a') seems the most plausible here (4.3:Wallet).

Wallet (OD677) |
| **wam** | OE *hwamm*, ON *hvammr* | 4 | Probably, marshy hollow. Not in *NDEFN*.

High Wam Close (B478); Low Wam Close (B479); Wamey Stones (B480, B672) |

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| ward | ?ModE dial. *ward*; OE *waroð*; *weard*; ON *varða* | 1 | Probably, a) division (ModE dial. *ward*) (*EDD* 'ward, sb.1'). Other possibilities are less likely for the denoted field which is relatively low-lying and does not border a watercourse: b) shore (OE *waroð*); c) watch (OE *weard*); d) beacon (ON *varða*). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | West Wards (U145) |
| warehouse | OE *waru, hūs* | 1 | Warehouse. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Warehouse Field (U462) |
| wascales | ?OE *\*wæscels* | 5 | Probably, washing place. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Wascales (SJCW217, SJCW218, SJCW219, SJCW220); Wascales Bottom (SJCW213) |
| wash | OE *wæsce* | 1 | Stream used for cleaning livestock. |
| | | | Washfield Close (SJCW1233) |
| waste | ME *waste* | 5 | Disused; useless. (**wasteland**). |
| | | | High Wastes (OD113); Little Waste (SJCW249); Low Wastes (OD114); Waste Head and Intack (SJCW1108); Waste Meadow (SJCW1113) |
| wasteland | ME *waste,* OE *land* | 5 | Disused land; useless land. (**waste**). |
| | | | Grange Waste Land (B687, B688); Seathwaite Waste Land (B685); Stonethwaite Waste Land (B686); Watendlath Waste Land (B689) |
| water | OE *wæter* | 10 | Pond; irrigation system. |
| | | | Water Garth + Houses (B338); Water Meadow (OD1134); Waterhead Meadow (SJCW1064); Waterhead Meadow (SJCW1065); Waterside (SJCW1027, SJCW1031, SJCW1054a, SJCW577, SJCW958, SJCW99) |
| waterage | OE *wæter,* ME *-ag* (*OED* '-age') | 1 | Either: a) transportation by water; b) fee paid for transportation by water. An earlier attestation of the denoted field may be *Wateridge* Bank. If so, c) **water** and **rigg** may be the derivative elements (see 4.4:Waterage Bank Wood). Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Waterage Bank Wood (SJCW591) |
| watering | OE *wæter, -ing* | 1 | Water supply; watering of stock, irrigation system. |
| | | | Watering Place (U197a) |

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| **wath** | ON *vað* | 6 | Ford. Green Wha x2 may contain **wath** or else **wha** (**wha**; 4.5:Green Wath). |
| | | | Green Wath (U186); Green Wha (U185, U190); Long Wath Ing (U197, U199); Wath Lands (SJCW1028) |
| **way** | OE *weg* | 4 | Road. |
| | | | Featheraway (B455); Great Featheraway (B413); Tetherway (B454, B456) |
| **welkin** | ModE dial. *welkin*; *welk* | 1 | Possibly, the open sky (ModE dial. *welkin,* especially in Cumbria, Lancashire, and Scotland) (*EDD* 'welkin, sb1'); grass and plants for use in winter (ModE dial. *welk*) (*EDD* 'welk, v.1, adj.'). |
| | | | Welkin Ing (OD195) |
| **well** | OE *wella* | 18 | Well, spring. |
| | | | Boon Well (OD752); Far Will Howe (SJCW955); Near Will Howe (SJCW954); Salt Well park (B73); Well Close (SJCW460, U313); Well dale (B316, B317); Well Field (SJCW617); Well gate (OD853); Well Holm (B216, B214); Well how (B8); Well Howe Close (SJCW953); Well Ing (OD1039); Well Meadow (OD1040); Well Parrock (OD750, OD822) |
| **west** | OE *west* | 20 | West. Indicating position either to the western side of the parish or to the west of a given feature or piece of land. (**east**; **north**; **south**). |
| | | | High West Garth (B220); Low West Garth (B221); West Brow (OD1127); West Common (U402); West Crabtree How (K858); West Eskin Beck (SJCW537); West Field (SJCW246); West Garth (B197, B198, B217, B218, B219); West Garth End (B215); West Garth Foot (B196); West Grassing (SJCW539); West Lordlands (K884); West Low Spring (SJCW550); West Side (B370, B372); West Wards (U145) |
| **wet** | OE *wēt* | 4 | Wet, waterlogged. |
| | | | Wet End (B234, B431); Wet Lands (OD443); Wet Gill (SJCW432) |
| **wether** | OE *weðer* | 1 | Castrated male sheep. |
| | | | Weather Lands (OD944) |

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| **wha** | ?ON *vað* | 2 | Uncertain. *Wha* appears in Wha Ho, Eskdale, Cumberland, though its meaning is unclear (*PNCu* 392; 4.5:Green Wath). The denoted fields are contiguous with Green Wath (4.5:Green Wath) and so *wha* may be a corruption of *wath* (**wha**); variant of *quaw* 'bog, quagmire' (*PNFife* 476) (*qh/quh* can represent *w*). Not in *NDEFN*. <br><br> Green Wha (U185, U190) |
| **wheat** | OE *hwǣte,* ON *hveiti* | 6 | Wheat. <br><br> Wheat Close (B106, B107, B108, B115); Wheat Field (OD956, SJCW80) |
| **whinney** | ON *\*hvin,* ME *whin* | 14 | Gorse. <br><br> Far Whinny Close + Wood (U493); Near Whinny Close (U494); Whinney Close (OD194, OD206, OD207, OD232, OD328, OD329, OD342, OD36); Whinny Bit (U292); Whinny Brow (U562); Whinny Close (U306); Whinny Rig (U174) |
| **white** | OE *hwīt* | 20 | Probably, a) white, pale; b) *white* can indicate infertility in early modern names (Hough 2003, 83; *NDEFN* 458). Alternative meanings of *white* which might be relevant here: c) clear water; d) dairy produce (Hough 2003); e) pers.n. *White* (as is likely in Dick White Intack). <br><br> Dick White Intack (U586); Far White Barrow (SJCW441, SJCW441a); Near White Barrow (SJCW440); Nest White Moss (SJCW499); White Acre Head (SJCW480); White Holme (SJCW1175, SJCW1181); White Moss (SJCW500, SJCW504, OD188, SJCW311, SJCW312, SJCW313, SJCW314, SJCW319, SJCW501, SJCW502, SJCW503); White Scree how (B633) |
| **wife** | OE *wīf* | 1 | Wife. <br><br> Walker's Wife Close (SJCW45) |
| **willow** | OE *\*wilig* | 1 | Willow tree. (**willy; wyth**). <br><br> Willow Meadow (U391) |
| **willy** | OE *\*wilig* | 6 | Willow tree. (**willow; wyth**). <br><br> North Willy Howe Mead (SJCW559); North Willy Howe Park (SJCW560); North Willy Howe planting |

(SJCW561); South Willy Howe Park (SJCW562); Willy Howe Meadow (SJCW563); Willymont (OD644)

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| **winding** | OE *wind, -ing* | 1 | Curved. |

Winding Gates (U558)

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| **windy** | OE *windig* (*OED* 'windy, adj.') | 2 | Exposed to wind (**eddy**; **go/gow**; **swirl**). |

Windy Bottom Houses Yards + (U570); Windy Hills (OD465)

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| **wither** | ?OE *weðer, wīðig,* ON *víðir* | 1 | Probably, variant of wether (OE *weðer*); corruption of *withe* (OE *wīðig,* ON *víðir*) (**wyth**). |

Wither Croft (SJCW284)

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| **wood** | OE *wudu* | 83 | Wood, woodland. |

Above Wood (SJCW608a); Black Wood (OD308); Blackstock Wood (OD478); Boat House Wood (U10); Bridgehows Wood (B59); Briery Wood (OD1073); Calf how Wood (B98); Castlehead Wood (K838); Cockshot Wood (K859); Dalt Wood (B136); Eddywood Field (K835); Ellars Wood (B135); Fallowfield Wood (OD1019); Far Meadow Wood (U588); Far Underwood (U531); Fisher Wood (SJCW1053a); Friar Cragg Wood (K849); Frith Wood (B150, B269); Gills Wood (U617); Groat Field Wood (U566); Gussett Wood (OD815); High Holm Wood (U595); High Park Wood (SJCW922); High Wood (OD1181); Holly Wood (SJCW603); Holm Cragg Wood (B110); Howe Wood (SJCW965); Intack Wood (B117); Isthmus Wood (K872); Ladstock Wood (OD370, OD506); Ley Low Wood (OD462); Little Bank Wood (B151); Long Wood (U608); Longscale Wood (U587); Low Close Wood (OD951); Low Holm Wood (U593); Low Park Wood (B67); Low Style Woods (B611); Low Wood Bottom (SJCW834); Low Wood Top (SJCW21); Mill Hill Wood (B78); Near Underwood (U533); Neb Intack Wood (U254); Oversides Wood (OD1159); Pond Field Wood (U579); Raven Cragg Wood (SJCW980); Riddings Wood (U365); Scar Wood (SJCW1); Score Brow Wood (B121); Snab Wood (U603); Spooney Green Wood (U524); Strands Hag Wood (K848); Swinside Wood (OD1142); Thornthwaite Wood (OD494, OD495); Thrang Cragg Wood (B247); Thrush Wood (OD1063); Underwood (B595, U56); Waterage Bank Wood (SJCW591); Watson Park Wood (K841); Watson's park Wood (SJCW564); Williamson Wood (SJCW20); Wood Bank (B353); Wood Close (SJCW465); Wood Field (SJCW533);

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| | | | Wood Hagg (B302, B311); Wood in Holme Rennel (SJCW233); Wood Intack (SJCW1053); Wood Moss (OD461); Wood Style (B527); Wood Top (K752, SJCW27, SJCW9); Wood top (U497); Wood Tops (SJCW19); Woodscale Garth (SJCW987, SJCW988); Woody Bank (B263); Woody Shields (U9) |
| **wor** | OE *ōra* | 1 | Probably, bank (OE *ōra*). |
| | | | Great Worthwaite (OD679) |
| **worm** | OE *wyrm* | 1 | Snake, worm, insect. |
| | | | Worm Intack (SJCW906) |
| **wright** | *pers.n.*; OE *wyrhta* | 1 | Pers.n. *Wright*; wright, the occupation (craftsman). |
| | | | Wright field (OD25) |
| **wyth** | OE *wīðig*, ON *víðir* | 6 | Willow tree, withy. (**willy**; **willow**). |
| | | | Great Wythes (B41); Little Wythes (B42); Wythe Dale (OD852); Wythe Moss (OD227); Wythes (K885); Wythings (B493) |
| **yard** | OE *geard* | 7 | Small enclosure; areal unit, a quarter of a hide (*NDEFN* 469). |
| | | | Chapel Yard (B238, OD382); Chapel yard (OD887); Church Yard (U425); Low Yard (K438); Low Yards (OD226, OD238) |
| **yearl** | ?ModE dial. *yearl*; *yearling* | 1 | Uncertain. Perhaps, money paid in advance (ModE dial. *yearl*) (*EDD* 'yearls', 'arles, sb.'); yearling, a one-year-old sheep or calf (ModE dial. *yearling*) (*EDD* 'yearling, sb.'). |
| | | | Yearlside (B48) |
| **yeat** | ModE dial. *yat, yeat* | 1 | Gate, gateway. Used locally. |
| | | | Common Yeat (U187) |
| **yeoman** | ME *ȝoumen* (*OED* 'yeomen') | 1 | Yeoman, servant to nobility or royalty. Not in *NDEFN*. |
| | | | Yeoman Close (SJCW166) |
| **yew** | OE *eowu* | 5 | Ewe (*LDFN* 56); yew-tree. (**yew**). |
| | | | Yew Dale Bank (B264); Yew field (OD864); Yew Howe Bank (SJCW1051); Yew Howes (SJCW1046); Yewdale Close (B89) |

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# 5.3 List of personal names within the field-names

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| *Adamson* | Attested 4 times in *TA-Cros.* 4.5:Adamson Acre.<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland. Medium-high concentration in most surrounding counties. |
| *Airy*<br>(*Airey*) | Locative name from Aira Beck (Airy Beck), Cumberland. The river name from which the settlement is named is *Ayrauhe beke* c.1250, *riuulum de Ayra* 1292, *Ayragh* 1316, *Arey*, 1582) (*ODFNBI* 'Airey'). (**ariel**).<br><br>*Airey* is attested twice in *TA-Cros.* Early bearers in study area: *Airaie* (1603, Borrowdale), *Araye* (1634, Borrowdale) (*PNCu* 352).<br><br>*Airy* is rare (99 bearers) and not recorded in Cumberland; it has a low concentration in some surrounding counties, and a high concentration in Lancashire. *Airey* has a low concentration in Cumberland, and a medium-high concentration in most surrounding counties. *Airey* is found in the place-names Airy's Bridge, Borrowdale (in the study area) (Godwin 2020, 315) and Airygill Lane, Great Strickland, Westmorland. Eight early bearers in Cumbria: 1301-1690. |
| *Anthony* | Widespread. Low concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. 4.5:Anthony Close. |
| *Alice* | 4.4:Alice Bank. |
| *All*<br>(*Alle, Hall, Halle*) | *All* and *Alle* are rare in Britain (17 and 4 bearers respectively); neither are recorded in Cumberland.<br><br>*Hall* is widespread and has a medium-high concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. *Halle* is rare (66 bearers), and not recorded in Cumberland. Low-medium concentration in some surrounding counties. |
| *Allison* | 4.1:Allison Grassers.<br><br>Attested 4 times in *TA-Cros.*<br><br>Widespread. Medium-high concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. Early bearer in Cumbria: 1332. |

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| *Bank*<br>*(Banks)* | *Bank* occurs 4 times in *TA-Cros*. *Banks* is attested 33 times.<br><br>*Bank* has a low concentration in Cumberland but a high concentration in Lancashire and WRY. Three early bearers in Cumbria: 1379-1563. *Banks* is widespread. High concentration in Cumberland and some surrounding counties. Early bearer in Cumbria: 1379. |
| *Bell* | Attested 14 times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>High concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. |
| *Birkett* | Attested 29 times in *TA-Cros*. Early bearer in study area: *Rychard Birkhead* (1566, Crosthwaite) (*ODFNBI* 'Birkett').<br><br>High concentration in Cumberland and some surrounding counties. |
| *Booth*<br>*(Boothe)* | See **boother**.<br><br>*Booth* has a low concentration in Cumberland and a high concentration in Lancashire and WRY. *Boothe* is rare (132 bearers) and not recorded in Cumberland but has a high concentration in Lancashire and WRY. |
| *Boucher* | See **bousher**.<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland, but a high concentration in some surrounding counties. |
| *Bowe*<br>*(Bow)* | See **bow**; **garth**; 4.4:Bowness Head.<br><br>*Bowe* is attested 26 times in *TA-Cros*. *Bow* has early bearers in the study area: Thomas Bow (1570, Crosthwaite); Tho Bow (1682, Bassenthwaite); John Boow (1701, Bassenthwaite) (*ODFNBI* 'Bow').<br><br>*Bowe* is most common in northern England, with high concentration in Cumberland and Lancashire. *Bow* is recorded as having low-medium concentration in Cumbria and surrounding counties. |
| *Bowness* | See **bow**; 4.4:Bowness Head.<br><br>Attested 2 times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>High concentration in Cumberland and Westmorland. Four early bearers in Cumbria: 1377-1588. |

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| *Bristow*<br>*(Bristo)* | *Bristow* is attested twice in *TA-Cros*; *Bristo* is attested once.<br><br>*Bristow* has a low concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. *Bristo* is rare (141 bearers). Low-medium concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. |
| *Bunting* | Low concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. High concentration in Lancashire and WRY. Early bearer in Cumbria: 1560. |
| *Catherine* | Rare (45 bearers). Not recorded in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. High concentration in Lancashire. |
| *Catt* | OE pers.n., ME byname and pers.n. See **catta**.<br><br>Not recorded in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. Low concentration in Lancashire and Durham. |
| *Chambers* | 4.5:Chambers Cass.<br><br>Widespread, with medium concentration in Cumberland, and high concentration in Northumberland, Durham, Lancashire, and WRY. |
| *Charley* | Diminutive of Charles.<br><br>*Charles*, as a given name, attested seven times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland and Durham. Medium concentration in Lancashire. |
| *Christy* | Diminutive of Christine, Christina, or Christopher.<br><br>*Christopher*, as a given name, is attested seven times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland. High concentration in Lancashire. |
| *Clarke*<br>*(Clark)* | 4.3:Clarke Croft.<br><br>*Clark* is attested 21 times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>*Clarke* is widespread, with low concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties, and high concentration in Lancashire and WRY. *Clark* is likewise widespread, with medium concentration in Cumberland, and high concentration in some surrounding counties. |

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| *Cockburn* | 4.4:Cockburn Flatt.<br><br>Widespread. Low concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. High concentration in Northumberland and Durham. |
| *Corbet* | 4.3:Corbet Ing.<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. Medium concentration in Lancashire. |
| *Crosthwaite* | 4.4:Crosthwaite Intack.<br><br>Attested 21 times in *TA-Cros*. Early bearers in study area: Robert Crostwhaite (1610, Crosthwaite); Christopher Crosthwaite (1623, Crosthwaite) (*ODFNBI* 'Crosthwaite').<br><br>High concentration in Cumberland. Low-medium concentration in surrounding counties. Five early bearers in Cumbria: 1332-1751. |
| *Dawson* | 4.5:Dawsons Intack.<br><br>Attested seven times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland. Medium-high concentration in most surrounding counties. |
| *Dick* | 4.5:Dick White Intack.<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. Two early bearers of *Dick* as a given name in Cumbria: 1246. |
| *Dickey* | 4.3:Dickey Field; Dickey Parrock.<br><br>Rare (121 bearers). Not recorded in Cumberland. Low-medium concentration in some surrounding counties. |
| *Dinah* | 4.3:Dinah's Croft.<br><br>Attested once in *TA-Cros*. |
| *Dobby* | Pet form of Robert.<br><br>*Robert* is attested 31 times in *TA-Cros*. |

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| | Not recorded in Cumberland. Low-medium concentration in surrounding counties. |
| *Dobson* | 4.3:Dobson Thorns.<br><br>Attested once in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Medium concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. |
| *Dogge* | See **dog**.<br><br>Not recorded in Cumberland. Low concentration in some surrounding counties. |
| *Douthwaite* | 4.4:Crosthwaite Intack.<br><br>Medium-high concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. Early bearer in Cumbria: 1332.<br><br>Douthwaite Close (SJCW727) |
| *Eddy* | Diminutive of Edward.<br><br>*Edward*, as a given name, is attested 16 times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>*Eddy* is not recorded in northern England. |
| *Ewer (Ewers)* | Neither form is recorded in northern England. |
| *Fanny* | 4.3:Fanny's Moss. |
| *Fawcett* | High concentration in Cumbria and surrounding counties. Locative name from Fawcett, Westmorland (or else Forcett, NRY, or Facit, Lancashire). Recorded as *Fagheside* in 1200s. Five early bearers in Cumbria: 1377-1557. |
| *Fisher* | Attested 25 times in *TA*-Cros; a small number of these may be as a given name.<br><br>Widespread. Medium concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. |
| *Fletcher* | Attested 5 times in *TA-Cros*. |

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| | Widespread. Medium-high concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. |
| *Frank* | 4.3:Frank Close. |
| | *Frances* and *Francis* each occur twice, as given names, in *TA-Cros*. |
| | Low concentration in Cumberland. High concentration in some surrounding counties. |
| *Gawin* | 4.5:Gawin Close. |
| | Attested once, as a given name, in *TA-Cros*. Three early bearers of *Gawin* as a given name in the study area: Gawine Gilbanck (1582, Crosthwaite) (*ODFNBI* 'Gilbank'); Gawin Youdale (1619, Crosthwaite), Gawine Yewdall (1648, Crosthwaite) (*ODFNBI* 'Yewdall'). The *TA-Cros* attestation was also of a Gawin Youdale. |
| *Goody* | Not attested in Cumberland. Low concentration in surrounding counties. |
| *Grave* | Attested 17 times in *TA-Cros*. Early bearer recorded in study area: Robert Grave (1571, Crosthwaite). |
| | High concentration in Cumberland and Lancashire. |
| *Grundy* | Low concentration in Cumberland. High concentration in some surrounding counties. |
| *Guest* | 4.1:Guest Bowther Gate. |
| | Low concentration in Cumberland. High concentration in some surrounding counties. |
| *Harry* | 4.1:Harry Dalt; Joss Harry Intack. |
| | *Harry* is not in *TA-Cros,* but *Henry* is attested twenty-three times. |
| | Low concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. |
| *Hexham* | Locative name from Hexham, Northumberland (Redmonds 2015, s.v.). |
| *Hainson* (*Henson, Hayson, Heysham, Hyson*) | 4.5:Hexham Gill + Shed part of. (**hexham**). |
| | *Hainson* is not attested in Cumberland. Low-medium concentration in Durham. *Henson* has low concentration in Cumberland. Medium in some surrounding counties. *Hayson* has low concentration in Cumberland. |

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| | Medium-high concentration in some surrounding counties. *Heysham* is rare (20 bearers) and has a low concentration in Cumberland. Not recorded elsewhere in northern England. *Hyson* is not attested in Cumberland but has low-medium concentration in some surrounding counties.<br><br>Hexham Gill + Shed part of (U6) |
| *Hodge* | Pet form of Roger.<br><br>*Roger* is attested twice, as a given name, in *TA-Cros.*<br><br>*Hodge* is widespread. Low concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties.<br><br>Hodge Park (OD451); Hodge Parrock (OD984) |
| *Hodgson* | 4.3:Hodgson How; 4.4:Hodgson's Field; Hodgson's Hill; Far Hodgson's Hill; 4.5:Hodgsons Close; Hodgson's Close.<br><br>Attested 20 times in *TA-Cros.*<br><br>Widespread. Medium-high concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. |
| *Holland* | Widespread. High concentration in Lancashire and WRY. Two early bearers in Cumbria: 1246-1278. |
| *Hudson* | 4.3:Hudson Parrock.<br><br>Attested nine times in *TA-Cros.*<br><br>Widespread across northern England. Medium concentration in Cumberland. High concentration in some surrounding counties. Early bearer in Cumbria: 1379. |
| *Hugh* | 4.3:Hugh Acre.<br><br>Attested once, as a given name, in *TA-Cros.*<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland. Low-medium concentration in surrounding counties. |
| *Hunter* | Attested 6 times in *TA-Cros.* |

| | Widespread in northern England. |
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| *Jack* | Low-medium concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. One early bearer of *Jack*, as a given name, in Cumbria: 1332, and one early bearer of *Jack*, as a surname, in Cumbria: 1571. |
| *Jackson* | 4.2:Near Jackson Land; 4.4:Jackson's Bank; Jackson's Field. Attested 20 times in *TA-Cros.* Widespread. Medium-high concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. |
| *Jacky* | 4.4:Jacky Hurst. Pet form of Jack (5.3:*Jack*). |
| *Jane* | 4.5:Jane Croft. Attested 13 times in *TA*-Cros; at least one attestation is a surname. Not attested in Cumberland. Low-medium concentration in some surrounding counties. |
| *John* | 4.1:John Close; 4.3:Johns Lath End. Attested, as a given name, 113 times in *TA-Cros.* Widespread. Low concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. |
| *John(n)y* | 4.1:Johny Dale Bank; 4.5:Fir Cass + Johnny hiam. Pet form of John (5.3:*John*). |
| *Jolson* | 4.3:Jolson Field. Attested once in *TA-Cros.* Not recorded in Cumberland. High concentration in Northumberland. |
| *Jopson* | 4.1:Jopsons Bank. Attested 4 times in *TA-Cros.* |

| | Low-medium concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. |
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| *Joss* | 4.1:Joss Harry Intack. |
| | Not recorded in Cumberland. Low concentration in some surrounding counties. |
| *Ketil* | ON pers.n. (**kettle**). |
| | Low concentration in Cumberland. Low-medium concentration in some surrounding counties. Two early bearers of the form *Ketel* in Cumbria: 1086-1212 (*ODFNBI* 'Kettle'). |
| *Laidlow* | 4.3:Laidlows Cottage. |
| | Attested once in *TA-Cros.* |
| | High concentration in Cumberland. Medium concentration in surrounding counties. Two early bearers of *Laidlow* or *Laidlaw* in Cumbria: 1773-1806 (*ODFNBI* 'Laidlaw'). |
| *Lamb* | Widespread. Medium-high concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. |
| *Lancaster* | 4.1:Lancaster Dalt; 4.3:Lancaster Close. |
| | Attested 9 times in *TA-Cros.* |
| | Medium-high concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. |
| *Lawson* | 4.1:Lawsons Copy. |
| | Attested once in *TA-Cros.* |
| | Medium-high concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. |
| *Leggr (Legg)* | *Leggr* is an ON pers.n.; *Legg* is a surname derived from it. (**legg**). |
| | *Leggr,* as a given name, is not recorded in England. *Legg* is not recorded in Cumberland. Low concentration in some surrounding counties (ODFNBI 'Legg'). |
| *Lilly* | See **lilly**. |

| | Widespread. High concentration in Lancashire. |
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| *Litt* | See **lit**.<br><br>Attested 4 times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Rare (159 bearers). High concentration in Cumberland. Two early bearers in Cumbria: 1687-1732. |
| *Malti* | Old Danish pers.n. (**malt tub**). |
| *Mandale (Mandell)* | See **mandell**.<br><br>*Mandale* is attested twice in *TA-Cros,* and *Mandell* 3 times.<br><br>*Mandale* is rare (60 bearers). High concentration in Cumberland. *Mandell* is likewise rare (64 bearers). High concentration in Cumberland and some surrounding counties. |
| *Mark* | Attested 9 times in *TA-Cros,* mostly as a given name.<br><br>Medium concentration in Cumberland. Low concentration in surrounding counties. Early bearer recorded in Cumbria: 1638. |
| *Mary* | Attested 60 times, as a given name, in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Rare (82 bearers). Not recorded in Cumberland. Low concentration in some surrounding counties. |
| *Matty* | 4.3:Matty Meadow.<br><br>Not attested in *TA-Cros,* although there are 9 attestations of *Matthew,* as a given name.<br><br>*Matty* is not recorded in Cumberland nor most surrounding counties. Low concentration in Lancashire. |
| *Meg* | Diminutive of *Margaret* or *Margery*.<br><br>*Margaret* is attested, as a given name, 12 times in *TA-Cros*. |
| *Miah* | Only 8 recorded instances in Britain, all around London. |

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| *Miller* | Widespread. Low-medium concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. |
| *Monkhouse* | Attested 3 times in *TA-Cros.*<br><br>Locative name from Monkhouse Hill, Sebergham, Cumberland. Three early bearers in Cumbria: 1285-1675. |
| *Moses* | 4.4:Moses Scalp.<br><br>Attested 3 times, as a given name, in *TA-Cros*; Moses Mawson is recorded as the landowner of the denoted field.<br><br>Low-medium concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. Early bearer in Cumbria: 1544. |
| *Mounsey* | 4.4:Mounseys Intack.<br><br>Attested 3 times in *TA-Cros.*<br><br>Medium-high concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. |
| *Nan* | Diminutive of *Ann(e).*<br><br>*Ann* is attested 27 times in *TA-Cros*; *Anne* is attested twice. *Nancy* is attested once; *Nan* may be a diminutive of *Nancy.*<br><br>*Nan* is not recorded in Cumberland nor surrounding counties. |
| *Nelly* | 4.3:High Nelly Field; Low Nelly Field.<br><br>Diminutive of *Eleanor, Ellen,* or *Helen.*<br><br>*Eleanor* is attested, as a given name, once in *TA-Cros.* |
| *Norman* | Attested once in *TA-Cros.*<br><br>Widespread. Medium concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. |
| *Parker* | Attested twice in *TA-Cros.*<br><br>Widespread. Low-medium concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. High concentration in Lancashire. |

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| *Patrick* | 4.4:Patrick's Syke.<br><br>Low concentration in Cumbria. Medium-high concentration in some surrounding counties. Two early bearers in Cumbria: 1180-1564. |
| *Pattinson* | 4.4:Pattinson's Park Plantation.<br><br>High concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. Early bearer in Cumbria: 1332. |
| *Penny* | Low concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. Medium concentration in Lancashire and WRY. Early bearer in Cumbria: 1568. |
| *Percy* | 4.5:Percy Intack.<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland. Medium-high concentration in some surrounding counties. |
| *Peter (Peters)* | 4.1:Peter Close; 4.4:North Peter Close.<br><br>*Peter* is attested eight times as a given name in *TA-Cros*. *Peters* is attested once.<br><br>*Peter* is not recorded in Cumberland and has a low concentration, or no attestations, in surrounding counties. *Peters* has a low concentration in Cumberland and all surrounding counties except Lancashire in which there is a high concentration. |
| *Randle (Randolph)* | Neither *Randle* nor *Randolph* is recorded in Cumberland. Low concentration in most surrounding counties. |
| *Ratcliffe* | 4.3:Ratcliff Intack.<br><br>Early bearer recorded in the study area: George Radclyffe (1563, Crosthwaite).<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. Medium concentration in Lancashire and WRY. |
| *Raven (Hræfn, Rafn)* | *Hræfn* and *Rafn* are OE and ON pers.n.s. (**raven**).<br><br>*Raven* is attested once in *TA-Cros*. |

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| | Widespread. Low-medium concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. |
| *Richard* | 4.3:Richarby. (**by**).<br><br>Attested 8 times, as a given name, in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Not recorded in Cumberland. Low-medium concentration in surrounding counties. |
| *Ritson* | 4.4:Ritsons Close; 4.5:Ritson Common.<br><br>Attested twice in *TA-Cros*. Early bearer in study area: Myles Ritson (1569, Crosthwaite).<br><br>High concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. Four early bearers in Cumbria: 1569-1708; additional early bearers under different forms are likely (*ODFNBI* 'Ritson'). |
| *Rob* | Diminutive of *Robert*. 4.3:Robs Ridding.<br><br>*Robert* is attested, as a given name, 37 times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>*Rob* is rare (46 bearers). Not recorded in Cumberland. Medium-high concentration in Lancashire and NRY. |
| *Robin* | Low concentration in Cumberland and some surrounding counties. |
| *Robinson* | 4.3:Robinsons Close.<br><br>Attested 16 times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Medium-high concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. Six early bearers in Cumbria: 1332-1540. |
| *Roger* | 4.4:Great Roger Field.<br><br>Attested, as a given name, twice in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Low-medium concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. |
| *Rowland* | 4.3:Rowlands Ing. |

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| | Attested, as a given name, 3 times in *TA-Cros*. Early bearer, with the form *Rowling,* in study area: John Rowling (1615, Crosthwaite) (*ODFNBI* 'Rowland').<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland. Medium-high concentration in some surrounding counties. |
| *Saddler* | Medium concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. |
| *Salmon* | See **guard**; **sinjin**.<br><br>Low-medium concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. Early bearer in Cumbria: 1602. |
| *Saunders* | 4.4:Saunders Close.<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. High concentration in Lancashire and WRY. |
| *Scott* | Attested 13 times in *TA-Cros*; one attestation may be a given name. |
| *Sennock* | 4.4:Sennock Intack.<br><br>Rare (68 bearers). Not recorded in Cumberland. Low concentration in Durham and Lancashire (*ODFNBI* 'Sevenoaks'). |
| *Sim* | Attested once in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Medium concentration in Cumberland. Low concentration in most surrounding counties. |
| *Sinjin* | Corruption of pers.n. Saint John (see *ODFNBI* 'Saint John'). (**salmon**).<br><br>No heat map is available for this entry in *ODFNBI,* although it is stated that the name has a significant concentration in Lancashire (*ODFNBI* 'Saint John'). |
| *Smith* | Attested 4 times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Widespread. Low concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. High concentration in Lancashire and WRY. |
| *Spedding* | 4.4:Spedding Field. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Attested 11 times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Medium-high concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. Five early bearers in Cumbria: 1561-1599. A further early bearer in the form *Spethyng* is possible in 1332 (*ODFNBI* 'Spedding'). |
| *Stamer* | See **staimer**.<br><br>Rare (56 bearers). Not recorded in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. High concentration in Lancashire. |
| *Stanley* | 4.1:Stanley How; 4.3:High Stanley field.<br><br>Attested 12 times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. High concentration in Lancashire and WRY. |
| *Stoddart* | 4.3:Stoddart Close.<br><br>Attested 3 times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Medium concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. Early bearer in Cumbria, in the form *Stodhyrda,* in 1195. |
| *Stranger* | Not recorded in Cumberland. Low concentration in some surrounding counties. |
| *Tallentire* | High concentration in Cumberland and Durham. Low concentration in most other surrounding counties. Four early bearers in Cumbria: 1212-1648. |
| *Taylor* | Attested 4 times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland. High concentration in some surrounding counties. |
| *Thomas* | 4.5:Thomas Close; Thomas Close Quarry.<br><br>Attested 136 times in *TA-Cros,* mostly or wholly as a given name.<br><br>Widespread. Low concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. Medium-high concentration in Lancashire and WRY. |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Thomason* | 4.4:Thomason Close.<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland and some surrounding counties. High concentration in Lancashire. |
| *Tickell (Tickle)* | 4.4:Tickell Broad Slack; 4.5:Tickell Acre.<br><br>*Tickell* is attested 4 times in *TA-Cros*; *Tickle* is attested 5 times. Two early attestations in study area: John Tickell (1566, Crosthwaite); Elizabeth Tickle (1569, Crosthwaite) (*ODFNBI* 'Tickle').<br><br>*Tickell* has a high concentration in Cumberland, and a low concentration in most surrounding counties. *Tickle* has a low concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties, and a high concentration in Lancashire. Three early bearers in Cumbria: 1377-1569. |
| *Tom* | Diminutive of *Thomas*, or *Thomasin* (*NDEFN* 432).<br><br>*Tom* is attested once, as a given name, in *TA-Cros*. 5.3:*Thomas*.<br><br>Not recorded in Cumberland. Low concentration in some surrounding counties. |
| *Topping* | Moderate-high concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. Five early bearers in Cumbria: 1246-1571. |
| *Turner* | 4.5:Turner Acre.<br><br>Attested 6 times in *TA-Cros*.<br><br>Widespread. Low concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. High concentration in Lancashire and WRY. |
| *Ullock* | Rare (35 bearers). Moderate-high concentration in Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, and Westmorland.<br><br>The variant *Hullock,* also rare (102 bearers), likewise has moderate-heavy concentration in Cumberland and some surrounding counties. Three early bearers in Cumbria: 1332-1377, all without the initial *H-* (*ODFNBI* 'Hullock'). |
| *Walker* | Attested 20 times in *TA-Cros*. |

| | Widespread. Medium-high concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. Three early bearers in Cumbria: 1379-1541. |
|---|---|
| *Watson* | 4.1:Watson Park bottom; 4.4:Watson's Park.<br><br>Attested 9 times in *TA-Cros,* including once as a given name.<br><br>Widespread. Medium concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. |
| *Webster* | 4.1:Webster Green.<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties; heavy concentration in Lancashire. Two early bearers in Cumbria: 1284-1540. |
| *White* | Attested once in *TA-Cros.*<br><br>Light concentration in Cumberland; moderate-heavy concentration in most surrounding counties. |
| *William* | 4.4:William Close.<br><br>Attested 101 times in *TA-Cros.*<br><br>Low-medium concentration in Cumberland and surrounding counties. |
| *Williamson* | 4.1:Williamson Close (K674); 4.4:Williamson Wood (SJCW20).<br><br>Attested 6 times in *TA-Cros.*<br><br>Medium-high concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. Early bearer in Cumbria: 1379. |
| *Wilson* | 4.3:Wilson Garth; 4.5:Wilson Close.<br><br>Attested 61 times in *TA-Cros* (given name and surname).<br><br>Widespread. Medium-high concentration in Cumberland and most surrounding counties. Three early bearers in Cumbria: 1366-1539. |
| *Wright* | Attested 4 times in *TA-Cros.*<br><br>Low concentration in Cumberland. Medium-high concentration in some surrounding counties. |

## 5.4 Conclusion

Chapter Five has comprised a glossary of all elements found within the field-names of the study area (5.2)[75], and a list of the personal names which may occur as field-name elements (5.3) (see 4.0). Many of the elements listed have localised forms, meanings, and usages, some of which are discussed further below, along with some notable groups of elements. The data presented within Columns 1 and 3, and some from Column 4, of the element glossary will be analysed quantitatively within the next chapter.[76]

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[75] The glossary excludes elements that are unambiguously personal names or place-names; e.g. 4.2:Allison Grassers, 4.2:Ashness.
[76] The letters in Field ID numbers found within Column 4 (B, K, OD, SJCW, U) indicate the township in which the associated field-name is found (3.2.1). It is this data from Column 4 which is used in the quantitative analysis in Chapter Six as the field-name elements are analysed according to their township.

# Chapter Six – Quantitative Analysis of the Field-Name Element Data

## 6.1 Introduction

This thesis' dataset is compiled chiefly from the nineteenth-century Tithe Award schedule for Crosthwaite parish (3.2.1) which records the names and descriptions of the 8,626 pieces of land which make up the parish; 3,351 of these are field-names (3.4.1). These 3,351 field-names, recorded in the survey (4.2), contain 6,052 elements which fall into 586 element types, presented in the glossary (5.2). Such a large dataset presents an opportunity for quantitative analysis.

This chapter has three key aims: first, to conduct a quantitative analysis of the field-name data for Crosthwaite parish; second, to identify patterns within the data; and third, to discuss any patterns in the data and what the data might reflect.

The 6,052 elements dealt with in the glossary will here be analysed quantitatively.[77] To aid this analysis two subsidiary datasets have been compiled, extracted from this thesis' main dataset (3.2; 3.6):

1. Parish data – numerical data relating to the field-name elements within the parish as a whole
2. Township data – numerical data relating to each of the five townships which make up Crosthwaite parish

Details of the contents and creation of these datasets are given in Chapter Three (3.6.3). The main focus of this analysis will be on the thirty most common field-name elements in Crosthwaite parish as a whole, and in each of its five townships individually (3.6.3). This data will be presented within numerical data tables allowing for the observation of patterns within the data, and for comparisons to be drawn between data from different parts of the study area. Discussion of the key patterns and findings from the analysis will accompany the data tables. Pie charts and column charts will be used to give visual representations of the data.

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[77] Those elements which are unambiguously personal names, place-names, or numbers (retained within the survey but omitted from the glossary (4.1; 5.1)) are not included within the quantitative analysis. This deviates from the approach taken by Burns (2015), where 'personal name' and 'place-name' are two of the most common element types in her dataset; numbers are omitted from Burns' analysis.

This chapter will answer the following research questions:

1. Are there patterns observable in the field-name data across the parish of Crosthwaite?
2. What is reflected in the field-name data?

## 6.2 Process of analysis

Full details of the methodology employed in the preliminary analysis of the quantitative data are provided in Chapter Three (3.7), whilst an outline of the process and its results is given here.

The analysis consists of a five-step process:

**Step One:** Creation of datasets for quantitative analysis and ordering of data according to frequency.

All 6,052 elements in Crosthwaite parish were categorised according to township and recorded on an Excel spreadsheet alongside data relating to their usage (3.6.3).

**Step Two:** Extraction of the thirty most common elements in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish, and in the parish as a whole.

The thirty most common elements in each township, and in the whole parish, were extracted from the two subsidiary datasets (6.1) and presented within data tables containing a range of data relating to the elements in question (3.6.3; figs. 3.24, 3.25). To aid readability and the identification of data patterns, the rows of each data table were divided into thirds and labelled Groups A, B, and C (see fig. 6.1) (3.6.3).[78]

**Step Three:** Visual comparison of the thirty most common elements in the parish and in each township.

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[78] The three groups can be seen in the data tables within this present chapter (figs. 6.2, 6.7, 6.12, 6.17, 6.22), marked by variegated tints of the same colour, Group A being the darkest, Group C the lightest.

In compiling the parish and township data and sorting it according to the most common elements, it became apparent that there was marked disparity between the element usage in field-names across Crosthwaite parish. This disparity can be seen in a side-by-side comparison of the most common elements in the parish and townships (fig. 6.1).

|  | | Parish | Borrowdale | Keswick | Over Derwent | SJCW | Underskiddaw |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Group A** | | close | close | meadow | close | field | close |
| | | field | field | field | field | close | field |
| | | low | high | head | high | intack | low |
| | | high | how | south | low | low | meadow |
| | | meadow | low | wood | meadow | how | common |
| | | how | bank | land | moss | meadow | high |
| | | intack | dalt | north | how | high | intack |
| | | great | holm | bottom | parrock | great | little |
| | | little | park | little | great | hill | rigg |
| | | moss | ing | middle | croft | moss | acre |
| **Group B** | | croft | dale | cockshot | little | far | holm |
| | | far | wood | crabtree | far | little | wood |
| | | parrock | little | hag | long | croft | cass |
| | | ing | green | how | ing | garth | croft |
| | | wood | garth | low | land | parrock | ing |
| | | long | head | strand | ley | acre | far |
| | | hill | new | birk | rough | ley | hill |
| | | bank | rigg | close | dale | near | long |
| | | holm | side | high | new | bank | moss |
| | | new | great | long | end | thwaite | cow |
| **Group C** | | rigg | intack | lord | acre | wood | great |
| | | acre | long | croft | hill | green | green |
| | | garth | end | great | thwaite | long | ridding/rudding |
| | | ley | brow | mill | common | new | fell |
| | | dale | crag | mine | intack | white | new |
| | | green | west | moss | wood | holm | parrock |
| | | land | grass/grassing | near | side | ing | barrow |
| | | head | meadow | park | back | rough | calf |
| | | near | thwaite | bank | ellar | head | middle |
| | | park | parrock | birket(t) | middle | middle | near |

**Fig. 6.1** Side-by-side comparison of the thirty most common elements in each township and in the parish in order of frequency

Fig 6.1 shows the thirty most common elements of all element types, in order of frequency, for the parish as a whole (yellow column) and for the parish's five townships. The column colours correspond to those used for the townships throughout the thesis (3.6.3; 3.6.6). The elements are sorted into Groups A-C, A being the most common, marked by the most saturated colour, and C being the least common and the least saturated colour (3.6.3; 3.6.6). In general, the most common elements in each area are notably different from each other. The exception to this occurs within the first half of Group A; the elements *close, field, high, low,* and *meadow* are shared across all or most

areas. Outside of the topmost rows, there is increasing disparity. This finding contrasts with that of Burns (2015, 186) who discovered only one major difference in the language use in the field-names of the two parts of her study area.

**Step Four:** Examination of the township data, focusing on the 'township %' of the thirty most common elements in each township.

Owing to the disparity in the numbers of elements present within each township, relative percentages (referred to here as 'township %') were employed to facilitate comparison between elements (3.6.3; fig. 3.23). An element's 'township %' gives the number of attestations of that element type as a percentage of the total number of elements in a township. Borrowdale's 'township %' are recorded in Columns E, H, K, N, and Q of the sample township master table (3.6.3; figs. 3.24, 3.25).

Comparison of the 'township %' for the thirty most common elements in a given township highlighted a pronounced geographical disparity in the usage of certain elements (fig. 6.1). It became apparent that a number of elements in each township stood out as being common within that area whilst being sparse elsewhere. For example, *dalt* accounts for 2.18% of Borrowdale elements, whilst accounting for less than 0.5% of elements in any of the other townships (fig. 6.2). Identifying these 'significant elements' within each township would enable a closer examination of the data relating to them, and an exploration of what might be reflected in this data. The 'township %' proved unsuitable metrics by which to systematically identify 'significant elements' within each township (3.6.5), and so a different percentage – '% of parish count' – was used (3.6.5).

**Step Five:** An analysis of the township data using '% of parish count', highlighting the 'significant elements' in each township.

The '% of parish count' figures give the number of attestations of a certain element type within one township as a percentage of the total number of attestations of that element type in the parish. Thus the geographical distribution of an element type is presented as a percentage in each township. Borrowdale's element distribution data, the '% of parish count', is recorded in Columns F, I, L, O, and R of its master table (3.6.3; figs. 3.24, 3.25).

This analysis resulted in the creation of six master tables of numerical data (3.6.3). Here follows an examination of the element data contained within these tables, centring around the 'significant elements' highlighted by Step Four of the analysis.

# 6.3 Results of Analysis

## 6.3.1 Introduction: focus and structure of analysis

The section investigates the results of the quantitative analysis in relation to the elements highlighted by the data as being most 'significant' to a township's nomenclature. Two types of data from the analysis form the main focus of this discussion:

- % of parish count – which shows the distribution of a given element across the five townships of the parish

- township % – which shows the prominence of a given element within a township's nomenclature.

The discussion is divided into two sections for each township. The first focuses on the elements for which ≥50% of attestations occur within the township in question, the second on those elements for which 40%-50% of attestations occur within that township. Pie charts provide a visual representation of the '% of parish count' data, and column charts are used to illustrate the 'township %' data. Any patterns of parity or disparity in element usage between townships are also discussed here.

The 'Conclusions and findings' sections for each township provide a general outline of the results of the data, and a close analysis of the 'significant' elements in each township. Evidence from digital mapping (3.4) and from the history and topography of the townships is employed in investigating those of the 'significant' elements which are the most prominent within a township's nomenclature. An exploration of what the prominence of these elements, and any patterns in the data, might reflect is also contained within this section.

## 6.3.2 Borrowdale

Borrowdale's thirty most common elements (3.6.3) are presented in the data table below (fig. 6.2) alongside the percentages relating to the elements' prominence within a township ('township %')

and distribution across the five townships of the parish ("% of parish count"). Borrowdale's "% of parish count' figures are heat mapped red-blue from highest-lowest distribution.

| Element type | B township % | B % of parish count | K township % | K % of parish count | OD township % | OD % of parish count | SJCW township % | SJCW % of parish count | U township % | U % of parish count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| close | 5.98% | 16.97% | 1.95% | 1.03% | 7.44% | 34.96% | 6.25% | 31.88% | 7.06% | 15.17% |
| field | 4.71% | 14.05% | 4.39% | 2.43% | 6.01% | 29.73% | 7.87% | 42.16% | 5.02% | 11.35% |
| high | 3.90% | 19.91% | 1.95% | 1.85% | 4.59% | 38.89% | 2.72% | 25.00% | 3.35% | 12.96% |
| how | 3.72% | 24.85% | 2.44% | 3.03% | 2.68% | 29.70% | 3.33% | 40.00% | 0.48% | 2.42% |
| low | 3.54% | 16.67% | 2.44% | 2.14% | 4.05% | 31.62% | 3.63% | 30.77% | 3.95% | 14.10% |
| bank | 2.90% | 47.06% | 0.98% | 2.94% | 0.55% | 14.71% | 1.06% | 30.88% | 0.36% | 4.41% |
| dalt | 2.18% | 63.16% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.16% | 7.89% | 0.40% | 21.05% | 0.36% | 7.89% |
| holm | 2.18% | 35.29% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.66% | 17.65% | 0.81% | 23.53% | 1.79% | 22.06% |
| park | 2.18% | 46.15% | 1.46% | 5.77% | 0.49% | 17.31% | 0.76% | 28.85% | 0.12% | 1.92% |
| ing | 1.99% | 26.19% | 0.98% | 2.38% | 1.69% | 36.90% | 0.81% | 19.05% | 1.56% | 15.48% |
| dale | 1.81% | 35.71% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.26% | 41.07% | 0.35% | 12.50% | 0.72% | 10.71% |
| wood | 1.81% | 24.10% | 3.90% | 9.64% | 0.87% | 19.28% | 1.06% | 25.30% | 1.79% | 18.07% |
| little | 1.72% | 16.52% | 2.93% | 5.22% | 1.97% | 31.30% | 1.61% | 27.83% | 2.27% | 16.52% |
| green | 1.63% | 32.73% | 0.49% | 1.82% | 0.33% | 10.91% | 0.96% | 34.55% | 1.20% | 18.18% |
| garth | 1.27% | 23.73% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.71% | 22.03% | 1.36% | 45.76% | 0.48% | 6.78% |
| head | 1.27% | 26.92% | 4.39% | 17.31% | 0.55% | 19.23% | 0.76% | 28.85% | 0.36% | 5.77% |
| new | 1.27% | 20.59% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.20% | 32.35% | 0.86% | 25.00% | 1.08% | 13.24% |
| rigg | 1.27% | 23.33% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.77% | 23.33% | 0.50% | 16.67% | 2.27% | 31.67% |
| side | 1.27% | 31.82% | 0.98% | 4.55% | 0.82% | 34.09% | 0.50% | 22.73% | 0.36% | 6.82% |
| great | 1.18% | 11.11% | 1.46% | 2.56% | 2.30% | 35.90% | 2.32% | 39.32% | 1.20% | 8.55% |
| intack | 1.18% | 9.70% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.93% | 12.69% | 4.24% | 62.69% | 2.27% | 14.18% |
| long | 1.18% | 15.85% | 1.95% | 4.88% | 1.75% | 39.02% | 0.96% | 23.17% | 1.32% | 13.41% |
| end | 1.09% | 27.27% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.04% | 43.18% | 0.45% | 20.45% | 0.48% | 9.09% |
| brow | 1.00% | 35.48% | 0.98% | 6.45% | 0.49% | 29.03% | 0.35% | 22.58% | 0.12% | 3.23% |
| crag | 1.00% | 47.83% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.11% | 8.70% | 0.45% | 39.13% | 0.12% | 4.35% |
| west | 1.00% | 55.00% | 0.98% | 10.00% | 0.05% | 5.00% | 0.20% | 20.00% | 0.12% | 5.00% |
| grass/grassing | 0.91% | 38.46% | 0.98% | 7.69% | 0.05% | 3.85% | 0.66% | 50.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| meadow | 0.91% | 5.49% | 4.88% | 5.49% | 3.77% | 37.91% | 2.98% | 32.42% | 3.59% | 16.48% |
| thwaite | 0.91% | 20.41% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.98% | 36.73% | 1.06% | 42.86% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| parrock | 0.82% | 10.47% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 2.35% | 50.00% | 1.26% | 29.07% | 1.08% | 10.47% |

**Fig. 6.2** Borrowdale's thirty most common elements, with the 'township %' and '% of parish count' of those elements in each township

### 6.3.2.1 ≥50%: *dalt* and *west*

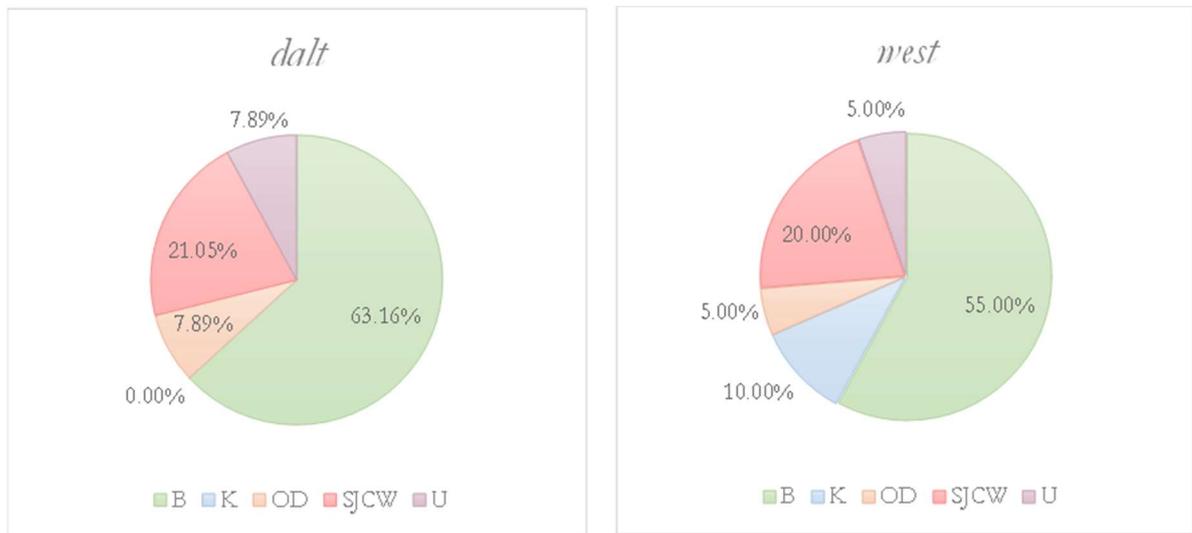Borrowdale has ≥50% of the attestations of *dalt* and *west* in Crosthwaite parish.



**Fig. 6.3** Percentage distributions ('% of parish count') of *dalt* and *west* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish
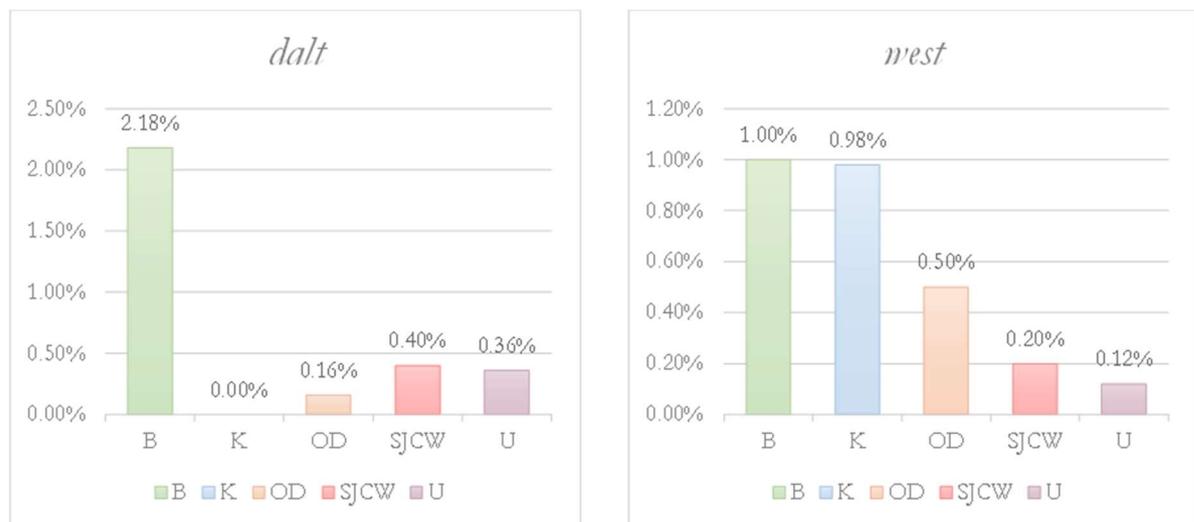


**Fig. 6.4** 'Township %' of *dalt* and *west* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

The distributions of *dalt* and *west* across Crosthwaite are similar (fig. 6.3), excepting that *dalt* is absent from Keswick whereas a relatively high percentage of *west* elements occur in that township. For both elements, the vast majority of attestations occur in Borrowdale (*dalt* 63.16%, *west* 55%), with the next largest number occurring in SJCW (*dalt* 21.05%, *west* 20%), and the distribution in the other townships being notably lower or non-existent. 7.89% of *dalt* attestations occur in Over

Derwent and in Underskiddaw, whilst Keswick has no *dalt* elements. 55% of *west* attestations are in Borrowdale, 20% in SJCW, 10% in Keswick, and 5% in Over Derwent and in Underskiddaw.

The 'township %' data shows that *dalt* is far more prominent within Borrowdale than any other township (fig. 6.4). It accounts for 2.18% of Borrowdale elements, contrasting with a much lower usage in the other townships (0%-0.4%). The 'township %' data for *west* shows the element to be most prominent in Borrowdale and Keswick. *West* accounts for 1% of Borrowdale elements, and 0.98% of Keswick elements, and a far lower percentage elsewhere (0.05%-0.2%). Whilst a much greater percentage of the *west* occurrences in the parish is found in Borrowdale than Keswick, owing to the far greater number of elements in Borrowdale, *west* is similarly prominent in both townships.

### 6.3.2.2 40%-50%: *bank, crag, park*

Borrowdale has 40%-50% of the attestations of *bank, crag,* and *park* in Crosthwaite parish. The distributions of each element across the five townships are generally comparable. After Borrowdale (*bank* 47.06%, *crag* 47.83%, *park* 46.15), SJCW has the largest percentage (*bank* 30.88%, *crag* 39.13%, *park* 28.85%), followed by Over Derwent (*bank* 14.71%, *crag* 8.7%, *park* 17.31%), with Underskiddaw (*bank* 5%, *crag* 4.35%, *park* 1.92%) and, in the cases of *bank* and *park,* Keswick having the smallest (*bank* 2.94%, *park* 5.77%) (fig. 6.5). The absence of *crag* in Keswick contrasts with the relatively high Keswick percentages for the other two elements. The distribution of *park* in Over Derwent is notably higher than that of *bank* and *crag*.

The 'township %' data show *bank* and *crag* to have the highest relative prominence in Borrowdale compared to the other townships (fig. 6.6). *Bank* accounts for 2.9% of elements in Borrowdale, 1.06% and 0.98% in SJCW and Keswick respectively, and 0.55% and 0.36% in Over Derwent and Underskiddaw. *Crag* accounts for 1% of elements in Borrowdale, 0.45% in SJCW, and between 0% and 0.12% elsewhere. The disparity in the percentage of elements accounted for by *park* is less stark than for the other two elements, though *park* still accounts for a reasonably high percentage
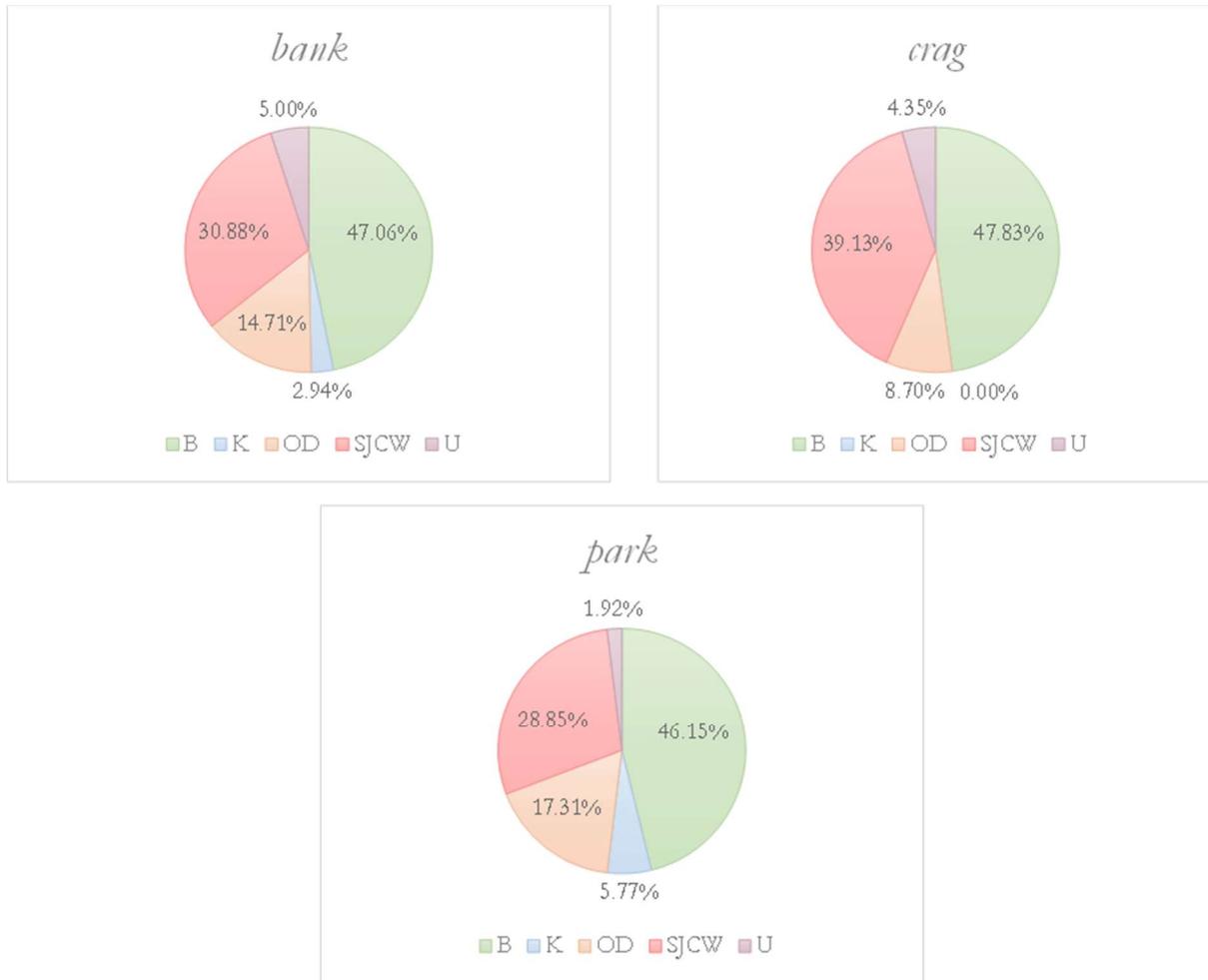
**Fig. 6.5** Percentage distributions ('% of parish count') of *bank, crag,* and *park* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

of elements in Borrowdale than elsewhere. *Park* accounts for 2.18% of elements in Borrowdale, 1.46% in Keswick, 0.76% in SJCW, 0.49% in Over Derwent, and 0.12% in Underskiddaw.

Across all these elements, although Borrowdale generally has far higher percentages than the other townships, the closest parity exists between Borrowdale and SJCW; for most elements, SJCW has the second highest percentage to Borrowdale. The exceptions are *west,* where Keswick is second, and *park,* where Over Derwent is second. Borrowdale has notably little parity here with Underskiddaw. Whilst for one or more particular element, each of the other townships has the

second highest percentage to Borrowdale, Underskiddaw's percentage is consistently much lower than Borrowdale's.[79]
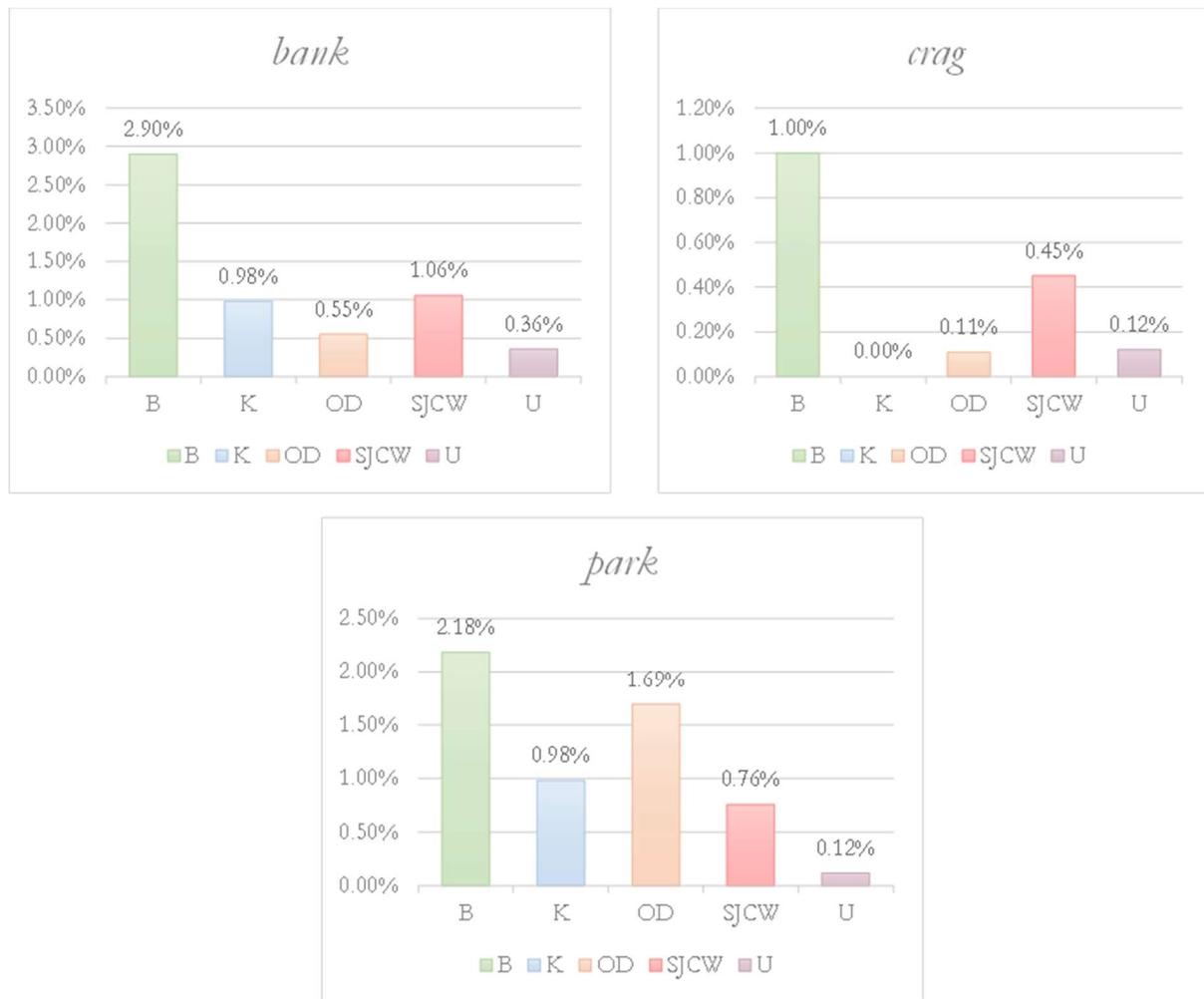






**Fig. 6.6** 'Township %' of *bank, crag,* and *park* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

## 6.3.2.3 Conclusions and findings

*Dalt, bank,* and *crag* are particularly prominent within Borrowdale whilst being relatively sparse elsewhere. *Bank* and *crag* are particularly emblematic of the Borrowdale landscape. Borrowdale is a heavily rural township, comprising a large area of common, unenclosed fell land. Much of its landscape is craggy upland and steep fellside which divide up small areas of lush valley bottom.

The prominence of *bank,* indicative of sloping land, within Borrowdale reflects the distinctive steep, craggy grazing land used for livestock farming, characteristic of the Borrowdale valley (1.2.1). It is evident from my digital mapping data (3.4) that all Borrowdale's *bank* fields occupy sloping

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[79] Parity is observable between Borrowdale and Underskiddaw in relation to the usage of *fell* (see 6.3.6.1).

fellside. The comparative dearth of *bank* field-names elsewhere highlights the difference in landscape and, consequently, nomenclature across Crosthwaite parish.

The heavy distribution of *crag*, indicative of a rocky or craggy area, across Crosthwaite parish reflects the topography and geological makeup of the township. The element is prominent within the Borrowdale Volcanic area of the parish – across the dramatic, craggy landscape of Borrowdale, and the southern end of SJCW – and scarce outside of these townships where the land stands on rock which is part of the Skiddaw Group (1.2.1).

*Dalt* denotes a share of the common field. *Dalt* (and *dale*)[80] fields in Borrowdale lie on sloping fellsides bordering the common fell land. The majority of Borrowdale township is made up of common land on the fell tops and the prominence of *dalt* in the township is reflective of this.

The quantitative data shows that Borrowdale has the most parity here with SJCW, and the least with Underskiddaw. Of all five townships, the landscape of Borrowdale township is most similar to that of SJCW; the parity in the language of the field-names of the two townships reflects the similarity in their landscapes and geology.

## 6.3.3 Keswick

The data table below (fig. 6.7) shows Keswick's thirty most common elements (3.6.3) alongside the percentages relating to the elements' prominence within each township ('township %') and distribution across the five townships of the parish ('% of parish count'). Keswick's '% of parish count' figures are heat mapped red-blue from highest-lowest distribution.

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[80] *Dalt* and *dale,* both ModE dialectal terms deriving from OE *dāl* in this dataset, are counted as separate elements within this research. (This differs from the approach taken in *LDFN* (44).) This allows the differing language use across the parish in regard to these to variant elements to be highlighted. *Dalt* has only slightly more occurrences in Borrowdale than *dale* (24 as against 20), and in Underskiddaw (8 as against 7). In Over Derwent, however, *dalt* is only attested 3 times, whereas *dale* has 23 attestations. The same heightened usage of *dale,* though to a lesser extent, can be seen in Underskiddaw: *dalt* has 3 attestations and *dale,* 6.

| Element type | K township % | K % of parish count | B township % | B % of parish count | OD township % | OD % of parish count | SJCW township % | SJCW % of parish count | U township % | U % of parish count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| meadow | 4.88% | 5.49% | 0.91% | 5.49% | 3.77% | 37.91% | 2.98% | 32.42% | 3.59% | 16.48% |
| field | 4.39% | 2.43% | 4.71% | 14.05% | 6.01% | 29.73% | 7.87% | 42.16% | 5.02% | 11.35% |
| head | 4.39% | 17.31% | 1.27% | 26.92% | 0.55% | 19.23% | 0.76% | 28.85% | 0.36% | 5.77% |
| south | 3.90% | 53.33% | 0.09% | 6.67% | 0.05% | 6.67% | 0.25% | 33.33% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| wood | 3.90% | 9.64% | 1.81% | 24.10% | 0.87% | 19.28% | 1.06% | 25.30% | 1.79% | 18.07% |
| land | 3.41% | 13.21% | 0.18% | 3.77% | 1.64% | 56.60% | 0.55% | 20.75% | 0.36% | 5.66% |
| north | 3.41% | 46.67% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.40% | 53.33% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| bottom | 2.93% | 18.18% | 0.54% | 18.18% | 0.38% | 21.21% | 0.50% | 30.30% | 0.48% | 12.12% |
| little | 2.93% | 5.22% | 1.72% | 16.52% | 1.97% | 31.30% | 1.61% | 27.83% | 2.27% | 16.52% |
| middle | 2.93% | 11.76% | 0.54% | 11.76% | 0.77% | 27.45% | 0.76% | 29.41% | 0.96% | 15.69% |
| cockshot | 2.44% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| crabtree | 2.44% | 83.33% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.05% | 16.67% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| hag | 2.44% | 50.00% | 0.18% | 20.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.05% | 10.00% | 0.24% | 20.00% |
| how | 2.44% | 3.03% | 3.72% | 24.85% | 2.68% | 29.70% | 3.33% | 40.00% | 0.48% | 2.42% |
| low | 2.44% | 2.14% | 3.54% | 16.67% | 4.05% | 31.62% | 3.63% | 30.77% | 3.95% | 14.10% |
| strand | 2.44% | 33.33% | 0.36% | 26.67% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.10% | 13.33% | 0.48% | 26.67% |
| birk | 1.95% | 17.39% | 0.54% | 26.09% | 0.27% | 21.74% | 0.30% | 26.09% | 0.12% | 4.35% |
| close | 1.95% | 1.03% | 5.98% | 16.97% | 7.44% | 34.96% | 6.25% | 31.88% | 7.06% | 15.17% |
| high | 1.95% | 1.85% | 3.90% | 19.91% | 4.59% | 38.89% | 2.72% | 25.00% | 3.35% | 12.96% |
| long | 1.95% | 4.88% | 1.18% | 15.85% | 1.75% | 39.02% | 0.96% | 23.17% | 1.32% | 13.41% |
| lord | 1.95% | 80.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.05% | 20.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| croft | 1.46% | 3.30% | 0.54% | 6.59% | 2.19% | 43.96% | 1.46% | 31.87% | 1.56% | 14.29% |
| great | 1.46% | 2.56% | 1.18% | 11.11% | 2.30% | 35.90% | 2.32% | 39.32% | 1.20% | 8.55% |
| mill | 1.46% | 12.50% | 0.73% | 33.33% | 0.38% | 29.17% | 0.30% | 25.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| mine | 1.46% | 75.00% | 0.09% | 25.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| moss | 1.46% | 2.68% | 0.45% | 4.46% | 3.17% | 51.79% | 1.77% | 31.25% | 1.32% | 9.82% |
| near | 1.46% | 5.77% | 0.36% | 7.69% | 0.71% | 25.00% | 1.11% | 42.31% | 0.96% | 15.38% |
| park | 1.46% | 5.77% | 2.18% | 46.15% | 0.49% | 17.31% | 0.76% | 28.85% | 0.12% | 1.92% |
| bank | 0.98% | 2.94% | 2.90% | 47.06% | 0.55% | 14.71% | 1.06% | 30.88% | 0.36% | 4.41% |
| birket(t) | 0.98% | 66.67% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.05% | 33.33% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

**Fig. 6.7** Keswick's thirty most common elements, and the 'township %' and '% of parish count' of those elements in each township

**6.3.3.1 ≥50%:** *cockshot, crabtree, lord, mine, birket(t), south, hag*
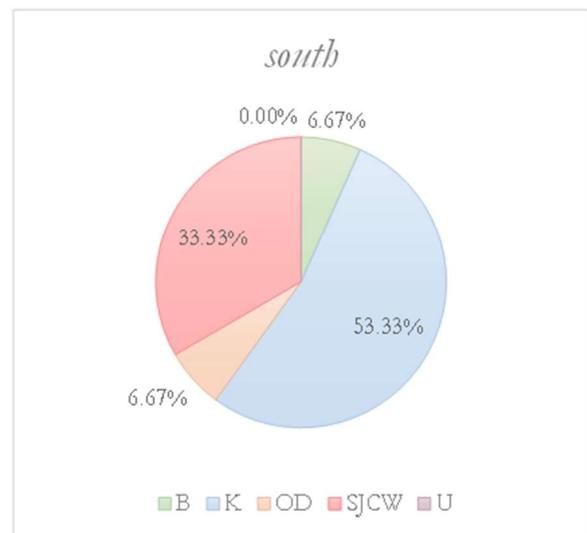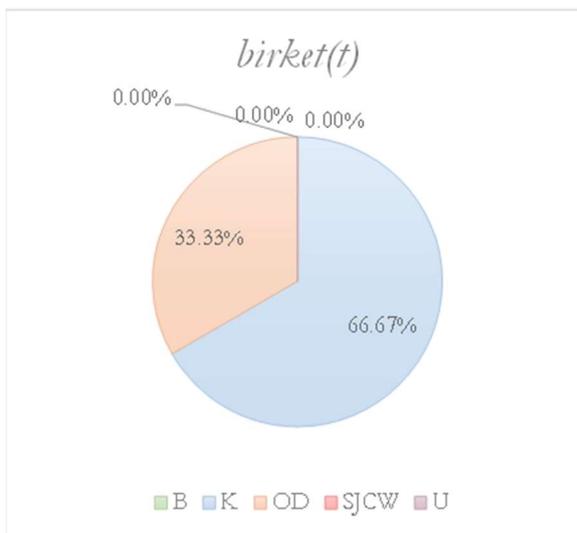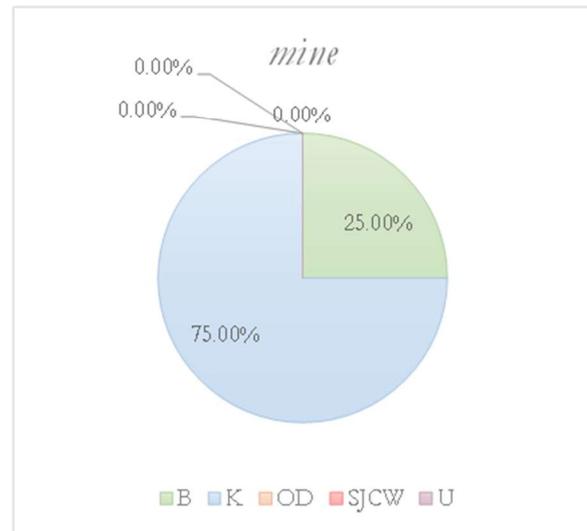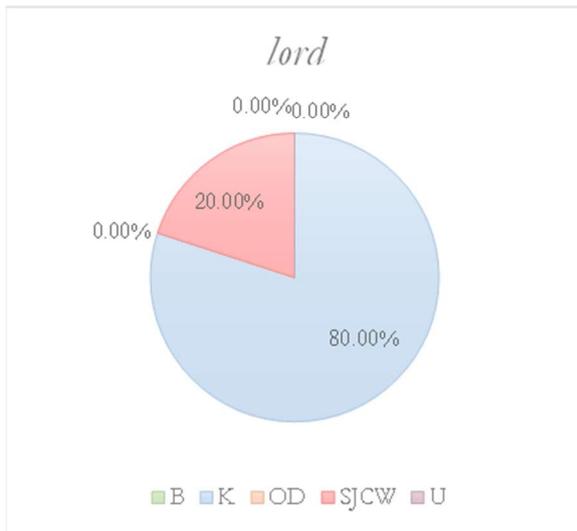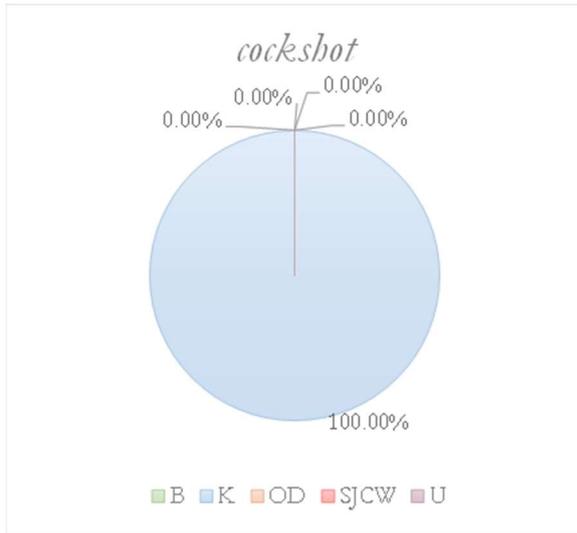
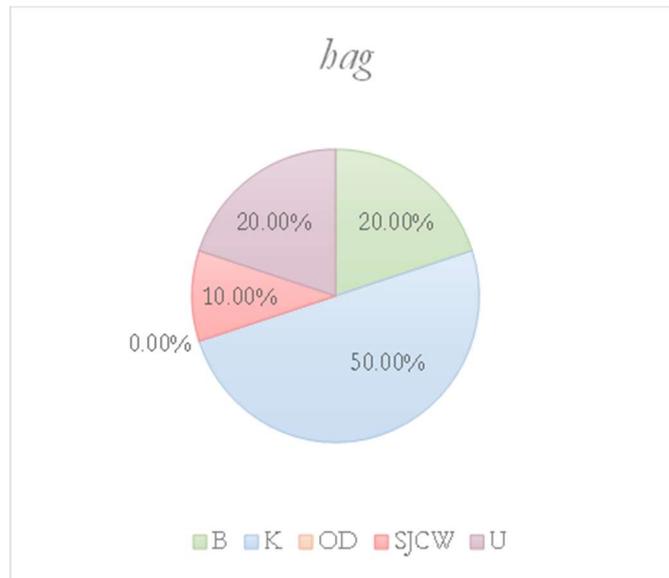**Fig. 6.8** Percentage distributions ('% of parish count') of *cockshot, crabtree, lord, mine, birket(t), south,* and *hag* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

≥50% of attestations of *cockshot, crabtree, lord, mine, birket(t), south,* and *hag* in Crosthwaite parish occur in Keswick. The geographical disparity in element usage here is marked. For the four most common of these elements – *cockshot, crabtree, lord, mine* – over 75% of their usage occurs in Keswick. For these elements, and for the fifth most common, (*birket(t)*), only one, or in the case of *cockshot,* no, other township contains the element in question. Keswick contains 100% of *cockshot* attestations. 83% of *crabtree* attestations are found in Keswick; the remaining 16.56% are in SJCW. Similarly, 80% of *lord* attestations are in Keswick, and the remaining 20% in SJCW. Keswick contains 75% of *mine* attestations, with Borrowdale containing the other 25%. 66.67% of *birket(t)* elements are in Keswick, with the remaining 33.33% in Over Derwent. Each of the townships other than Keswick, here, has only one attestation of the element in question.[81]

The disparity in the distributions of *south* and *hag* is less marked, though both elements are absent entirely from one township. 53.33% of *south* elements are in Keswick, 33.33% in SJCW, and 6.67% in Borrowdale and Over Derwent, with none in Underskiddaw. 50% of *hag* attestations are in Keswick; Borrowdale and Underskiddaw each have 20%, 10% are in SJCW, and Over Derwent has none.

Keswick's 'township %' data mirrors that of the '% of parish count'. *Cockshot* and *crabtree* each account for 2.24% of elements in Keswick field-names; there are no other instances of *cockshot* in

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[81] The relatively high '% of parish count' figures for the townships other than Keswick here demonstrate the high disparity in element numbers between Keswick and the other townships (see 3.6.3; fig. 3.23).

the parish, and *crabtree* accounts for 0.05% of SJCW element usage. The same is true for *lord,* which accounts for 0.05% of SJCW. Likewise, *mine* accounts for 1.46% of elements in Keswick, and
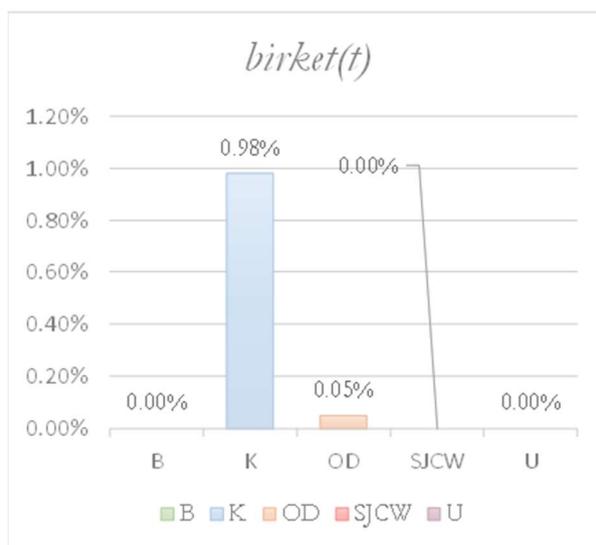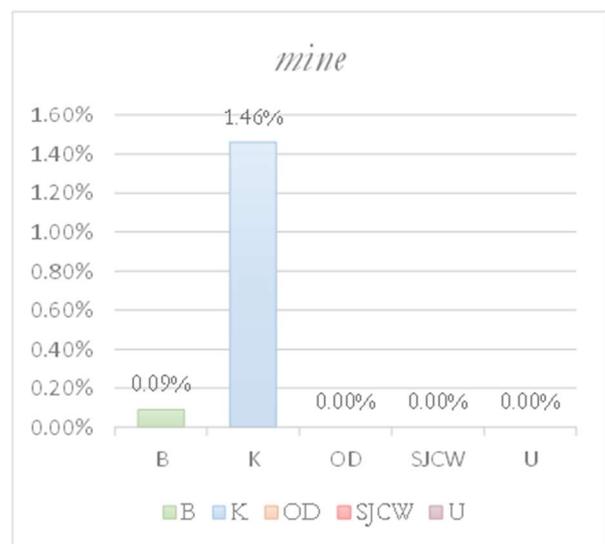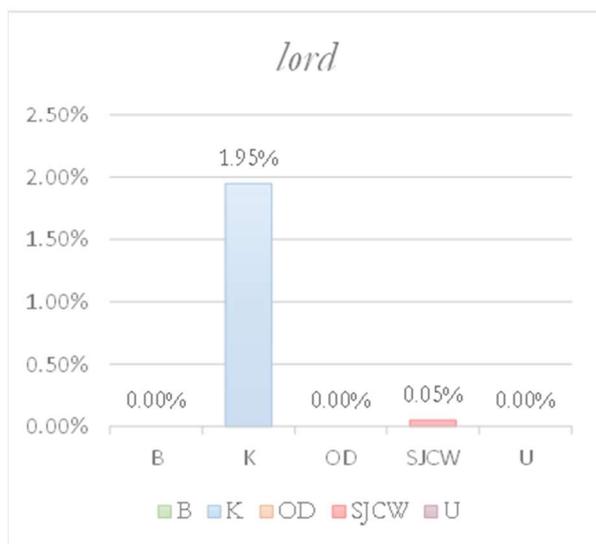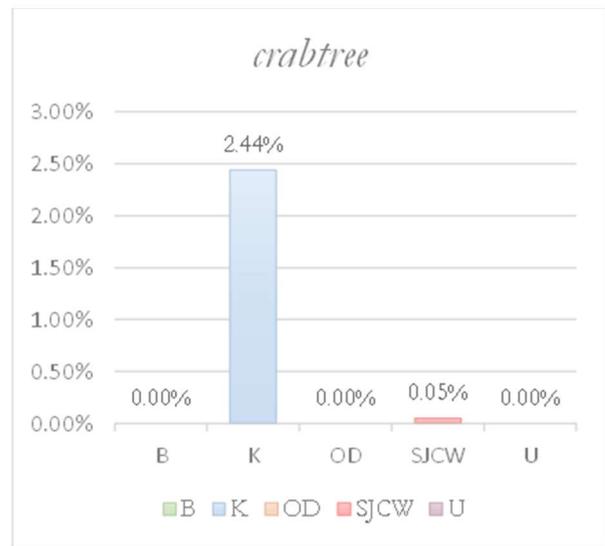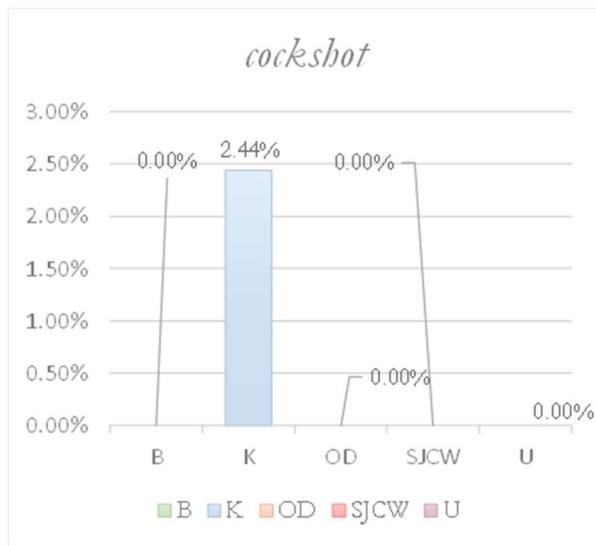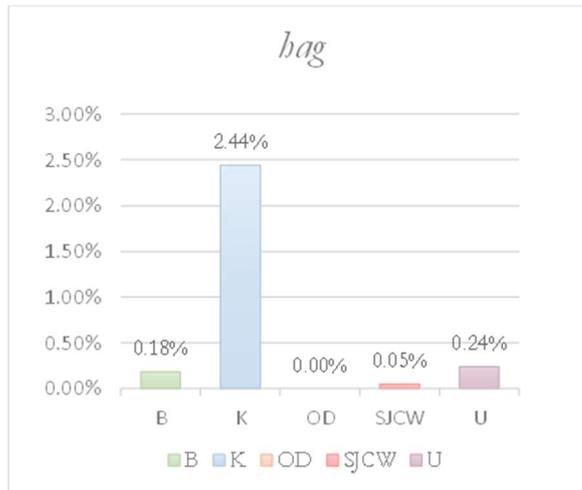
**Fig. 6.9** 'Township %' of *cockshot, crabtree, lord, mine, birket(t), south*, and *hag* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

0.09% in Borrowdale; and *birket(t)* accounts for 0.98% of elements in Keswick and 0.05% in Over Derwent.

The disparity between townships is likewise stark in the usage of *south* and *hag*. *South* accounts for 3.9% of Keswick's element usage, 0.25% of SJCW's, and between 0% and 0.09% in the other townships. *Hag* accounts for 2.44% of elements in Keswick, and between 0% and 0.24% in the other townships.
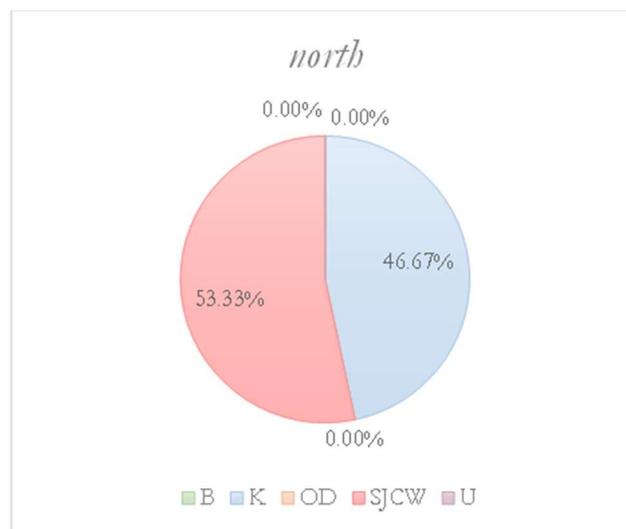
### 6.3.3.2 40%-50%: *north*



**Fig. 6.10** Percentage distribution ('% of parish count') of *north* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish
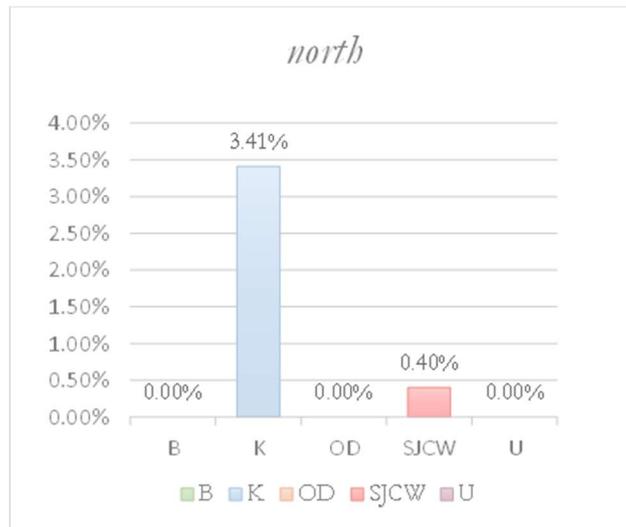
301

**Fig. 6.11** 'Township %' of *north* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

*North* is the only element of which 40%-50% of total usage occurs in Keswick. 46.67% of *north* occurrences are in Keswick, and the remaining 53.33% in SJCW (fig. 6.10). SJCW has the greater percentage as 8 attestations of *north* occur in the township's field-names, whilst only 7 occur in Keswick's field-names.

The 'township %' data show that, despite SJCW having the greater percentage of *north* attestations, the element is far more prominent in Keswick (fig. 6.11). *North* accounts for a significantly higher percentage of Keswick's field-name elements (3.41%), than of SJCW's (0.4%).

## 6.3.3.3 Conclusions and findings

All of Keswick's most significant elements are more far prominent in Keswick than in the other townships. There is no particular parity observable between Keswick and any other township.

The conclusions that can be drawn from Keswick's elements are less straightforward than those from most other townships. Most of Keswick's most significant elements – *cockshot, crabtree, lord, mine, birket(t), hag* – are not emblematic of the township itself nor of its nomenclature. The reason for this stems from the fact that Keswick has a much smaller field-name dataset than the other townships (3.6.3; fig. 3.23).

The methodology used in carrying out this analysis sorts first by quantity, extracting the thirty most common elements in each township from the full dataset, and then by comparing distributions of each element across the five townships (3.6.3). In most townships, this process sifts out instances of elements which, whilst being predominantly or entirely distributed within one township, do not

occur in great enough numbers to be particularly significant in that township's nomenclature.[82] For example, 100% of *biles* attestations occur in SJCW; as *biles* accounts for only six of the 5,104 elements in SJCW, the element does not appear within the thirty most common elements of the township and so is not selected as a 'significant element' within the data. SJCW is significant in the distribution of *biles,* but *biles* is not significant in the nomenclature of SJCW.

In Keswick, however, the highest number of attestations of any one element is 10; the numbers for the other townships vary between 59 (Underskiddaw) and 156 (SJCW). Even when only the thirty most common elements in Keswick are examined, the numbers of attestations are small (3.6.3; fig. 3.23). The comparatively small numbers of Keswick field-names and elements have resulted in a large number of what are highlighted in the data as being Keswick's most prominent elements being elements with a small number of attestations which have only one attestation elsewhere in the parish. These elements, whilst they may indicate use of language or presence of features or activities which occur in Keswick and either nowhere else, or only once in a single other township, are not emblematic of the township as a whole. For example, the attestations of *cockshot* indicate that cock-shooting took place within Keswick, whilst this activity is not recorded in field-names elsewhere, but it is not necessarily indicative of cock-shooting being a characteristic activity of the township particularly. Furthermore, the small numbers of element attestations in the Keswick dataset are easily skewed by several attestations being the result of one element appearing in the names of several adjacent fields, rather than each field constituting an entirely separate instance of the element (this is a difficulty of the research methodology; see 3.4.1).[83] The data shows, however, that *north* and *south* are used far more in Keswick than elsewhere. This may be emblematic of a difference in field layout, or else of larger fields which were more prone to being divided within this more urban area of the parish than the larger units elsewhere. The prominence of *west* in Borrowdale may indicate a like situation there.

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[82] *White* in SJCW is an exception (6.3.5.1).

[83] The fields with names containing *cockshot* all occur in one cluster. The same is true for fields with names containing *crabtree, lord, more, birket(t),* and *hag.*

## 6.3.4 Over Derwent

The thirty most common elements in Over Derwent field-names (3.6.3) are presented in the data table below (fig. 6.12) alongside the percentages relating to the elements' prominence within a township ('township %') and distribution across the five townships of the parish ('% of parish count'). Over Derwent's '% of parish count' figures are heat mapped red-blue from highest-lowest distribution.

| Element type | OD township % | OD % of parish count | B township % | B % of parish count | K township % | K % of parish count | SJCW township % | SJCW % of parish count | U township % | U % of parish count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| close | 7.44% | 34.96% | 5.98% | 16.97% | 1.95% | 1.03% | 6.25% | 31.88% | 7.06% | 15.17% |
| field | 6.01% | 29.73% | 4.71% | 14.05% | 4.39% | 2.43% | 7.87% | 42.16% | 5.02% | 11.35% |
| high | 4.59% | 38.89% | 3.90% | 19.91% | 1.95% | 1.85% | 2.72% | 25.00% | 3.35% | 12.96% |
| low | 4.05% | 31.62% | 3.54% | 16.67% | 2.44% | 2.14% | 3.63% | 30.77% | 3.95% | 14.10% |
| meadow | 3.77% | 37.91% | 0.91% | 5.49% | 4.88% | 5.49% | 2.98% | 32.42% | 3.59% | 16.48% |
| moss | 3.17% | 51.79% | 0.45% | 4.46% | 1.46% | 2.68% | 1.77% | 31.25% | 1.32% | 9.82% |
| how | 2.68% | 29.70% | 3.72% | 24.85% | 2.44% | 3.03% | 3.33% | 40.00% | 0.48% | 2.42% |
| parrock | 2.35% | 50.00% | 0.82% | 10.47% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.26% | 29.07% | 1.08% | 10.47% |
| great | 2.30% | 35.90% | 1.18% | 11.11% | 1.46% | 2.56% | 2.32% | 39.32% | 1.20% | 8.55% |
| croft | 2.19% | 43.96% | 0.54% | 6.59% | 1.46% | 3.30% | 1.46% | 31.87% | 1.56% | 14.29% |
| little | 1.97% | 31.30% | 1.72% | 16.52% | 2.93% | 5.22% | 1.61% | 27.83% | 2.27% | 16.52% |
| far | 1.80% | 36.67% | 0.73% | 8.89% | 0.98% | 2.22% | 1.71% | 37.78% | 1.44% | 13.33% |
| long | 1.75% | 39.02% | 1.18% | 15.85% | 1.95% | 4.88% | 0.96% | 23.17% | 1.32% | 13.41% |
| ing | 1.69% | 36.90% | 1.99% | 26.19% | 0.98% | 2.38% | 0.81% | 19.05% | 1.56% | 15.48% |
| land | 1.64% | 56.60% | 0.18% | 3.77% | 3.41% | 13.21% | 0.55% | 20.75% | 0.36% | 5.66% |
| ley | 1.37% | 42.37% | 0.18% | 3.39% | 0.49% | 1.69% | 1.21% | 40.68% | 0.72% | 10.17% |
| rough | 1.31% | 53.33% | 0.18% | 4.44% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.81% | 35.56% | 0.12% | 2.22% |
| dale | 1.26% | 41.07% | 1.81% | 35.71% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.35% | 12.50% | 0.72% | 10.71% |
| new | 1.20% | 32.35% | 1.27% | 20.59% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.86% | 25.00% | 1.08% | 13.24% |
| end | 1.04% | 43.18% | 1.09% | 27.27% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.45% | 20.45% | 0.48% | 9.09% |
| acre | 0.98% | 30.51% | 0.09% | 1.69% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.21% | 40.68% | 1.91% | 27.12% |
| hill | 0.98% | 25.71% | 0.27% | 4.29% | 0.98% | 2.86% | 1.77% | 50.00% | 1.32% | 15.71% |
| thwaite | 0.98% | 36.73% | 0.91% | 20.41% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.06% | 42.86% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| common | 0.93% | 36.96% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 3.47% | 63.04% |
| intack | 0.93% | 12.69% | 1.18% | 9.70% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 4.24% | 62.69% | 2.27% | 14.18% |
| wood | 0.87% | 19.28% | 1.81% | 24.10% | 3.90% | 9.64% | 1.06% | 25.30% | 1.79% | 18.07% |
| side | 0.82% | 34.09% | 1.27% | 31.82% | 0.98% | 4.55% | 0.50% | 22.73% | 0.36% | 6.82% |
| back | 0.77% | 56.00% | 0.27% | 12.00% | 0.49% | 4.00% | 0.30% | 24.00% | 0.12% | 4.00% |
| ellar | 0.77% | 66.67% | 0.45% | 23.81% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.12% | 4.76% |
| middle | 0.77% | 27.45% | 0.54% | 11.76% | 2.93% | 11.76% | 0.76% | 29.41% | 0.96% | 15.69% |

**Fig. 6.12** Over Derwent's thirty most common elements, and the 'township %' and '% of parish count' of those elements in each township

### 6.3.4.1 ≥50%: *ellar, land, back, rough, moss, parrock*

≥50% of *ellar, land, back, rough, moss,* and *parrock* attestations occur in Over Derwent. The distributions of *land, back,* and *moss,* are comparable – Over Derwent has the highest distribution, followed by SJCW, with generally much lower distributions in the other townships – though Keswick's is notably heavier for *land,* and Borrowdale's for *back.* 56.6% of *land* uses occur in Over Derwent, 20.75% in SJCW, 13.21% in Keswick, 5.66% in Underskiddaw, and 3.77% in Borrowdale. 56% of *back* attestations are in Over Derwent, 24% in SJCW, 12% in Borrowdale, and 4% each in Keswick and Underskiddaw. 51.79% of *moss* attestations are in Over Derwent, 31.25% in SJCW, 4.76% in Underskiddaw, 4.46% in Borrowdale, and 2.68% in Keswick. Excepting *ellar,* the second greatest element usage for each of these elements occurs in SJCW, whilst *ellar* is absent from the township. The distribution of *ellar* contrasts with that of *land, back,* and *moss.* 66.67% of *ellar* attestations are in Over Derwent, 23.81% in Borrowdale, 4.76% in Underskiddaw, and none elsewhere.

The distributions of *rough* and *parrock* are also similar. After Over Derwent, SJCW has the next highest percentage, followed by Borrowdale and then Underskiddaw; both are absent from Keswick. 53.33% of *rough* attestations are in Over Derwent, 35.56% in SJCW, 4.44% in Borrowdale, and 2.22% in Underskiddaw. 50% of *parrock* occurrences are in Over Derwent, 29.07% in SJCW, 10.74% in Borrowdale, and 4.76% in Underskiddaw.

*Ellar* accounts for 0.77% element usage in Over Derwent, 0.45% in Borrowdale, and between 0% and 0.12% elsewhere; this pattern generally mirrors that of the parish-wide *ellar* distribution data. The 'township %' data for *land* is not reflective of the '% of parish count' data. *Land* accounts for a far greater percentage of elements in Keswick (3.41%) than in any other township. It accounts for 1.64% of elements in Over Derwent, 0.55% in SJCW, 0.36% in Underskiddaw, and 0.18% in Borrowdale. Over Derwent is a much larger township than Keswick and has nearly nine times the number of elements (1,829 to Keswick's 205). Whilst Over Derwent's thirty occurrences of *land* are the most significant on a parish scale, the seven occurrences in Keswick are much more significant on a township scale owing to the relatively large number of attestations in such a small dataset.
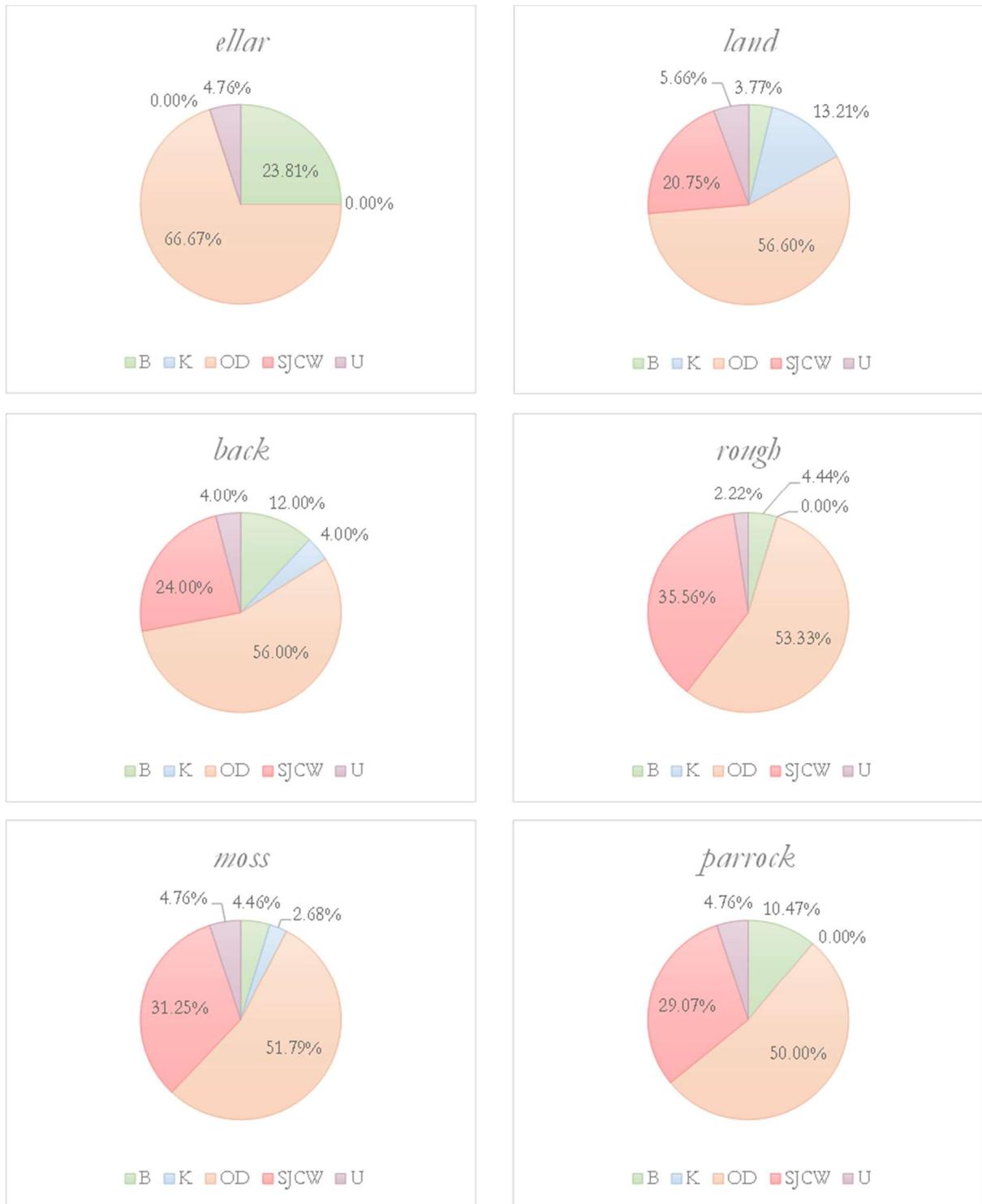
**Fig. 6.13** Percentage distributions ('% of parish count') of *ellar, land, back, rough, moss,* and *parrock* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

Like *ellar, back* accounts for 0.77% of element usage in Over Derwent (and 0.12% in Underskiddaw). *Back*, however, also occurs in Keswick and SJCW, accounting for a notable percentage of elements (0.49% and 0.3%, respectively), whilst *back*'s Borrowdale percentage

(0.27%) is lower than that of *ellar*. The 'township %' for *moss* broadly echo those of *back*, though the percentages are consistently higher and Underskiddaw has a larger share of *moss* occurrences than Borrowdale. *Moss* accounts for 3.17% of elements in Over Derwent, 1.77% in SJCW, 1.46% in Keswick, 1.32% in Underskiddaw, and 0.45% in Borrowdale.
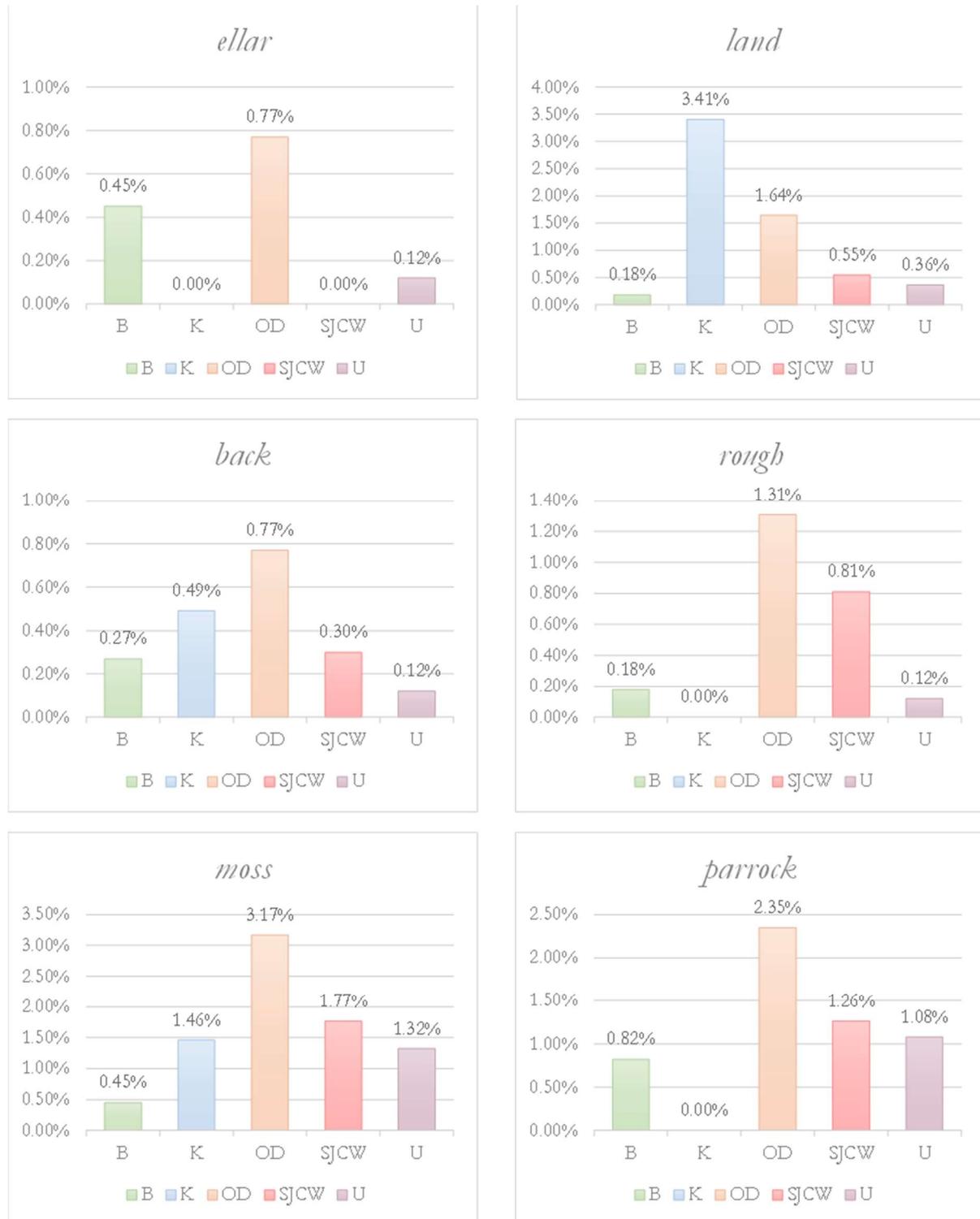


**Fig. 6.14** 'Township %' of *ellar, land, back, rough, moss,* and *parrock* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

As with the '% of parish count' data, the 'township %' data for *rough* and *parrock* parallel each other, though Underskiddaw's *parrock* percentage is higher than Borrowdale's. *Rough* accounts for 1.31% of elements in Over Derwent, 0.81% in SJCW, 0.18% in Borrowdale, and 0.12% in Underskiddaw. *Parrock* accounts for 2.35% of elements in Over Derwent, 1.26% in SJCW, 1.08% in Underskiddaw, and 0.82% in Borrowdale.

In the 'township %' data, SJCW's percentage is second highest for half of the elements: *rough, moss,* and *parrock.* Borrowdale and Keswick are the second highest, respectively, for *ellar* and *back.* Keswick has the highest percentage of *land* attestations, with Over Derwent following. Although there is less parity between Over Derwent and SJCW with the 'township %' data, SJCW remains the township with the closest parity to Over Derwent overall.

### 6.3.4.2 40%-50%: *croft, end, ley, dale*

Over Derwent contains between 40% and 50% of the attestations of *croft, end, ley,* and *dale* in Crosthwaite parish.

The distributions of *croft* and *ley,* and of *end* and *dale* are largely comparable. SJCW's usage is second to that of Over Derwent for both *croft* and *ley,* though for *ley* it is notably higher, followed by Underskiddaw, Borrowdale, and then Keswick. 43.96% of *croft* attestations are in Over Derwent, 31.87% in SJCW, 14.29% in Underskiddaw, 6.59% in Borrowdale, and 3.3% in Underskiddaw. 42.37% of *ley* attestations are in Over Derwent, 40.68% in SJCW, 10.17% in Underskiddaw, 3.39% in Borrowdale, and 1.69% in Keswick. The distribution patterns for *end* and *dale* follow the same pattern: Over Derwent, Borrowdale, SJCW, and Underskiddaw. Both elements are absent from Keswick. The *dale* distribution in Borrowdale is notably larger, and in SJCW notably smaller. 43.18% of *end* attestations are in Over Derwent, 27.27% in Borrowdale, 20.45% in SJCW, and 9.09% in Underskiddaw. For *dale,* 41.07% are in Over Derwent, 35.71% in Borrowdale, 12.5% in SJCW, and 10.71% in Underskiddaw.

The 'township %' data for *croft* and *ley* broadly reflects the patterns of their '% of parish count' data, except that the percentages of the elements in Keswick and, to a lesser extent, Underskiddaw, are comparatively higher. *Croft* accounts for 2.19% of elements in Over Derwent, 1.56% in Underskiddaw, 1.46% in Keswick and in SJCW, and 0.54% in Borrowdale. *Ley* accounts for 1.37% of elements in Over Derwent, 1.27% in SJCW, 0.72% in Underskiddaw, 0.49% in Keswick, and
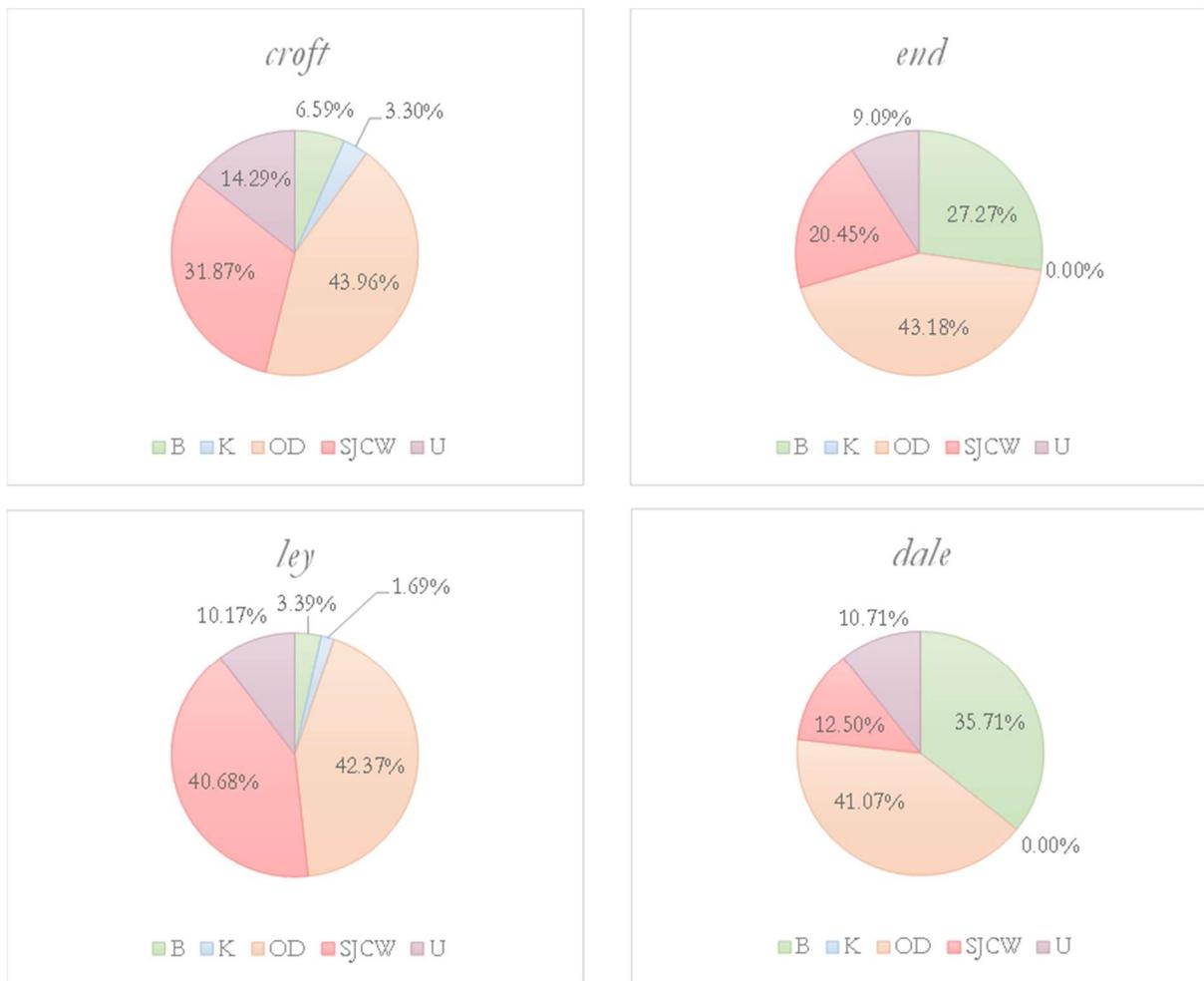
**Fig. 6.15** Percentage distributions of *croft, end, ley,* and *dale* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

0.18% in Borrowdale. *End* and *dale* parallel each other in their 'township %' data patterns as in their '% of parish count' data patterns, though the outcomes of the data differ. As with *land* above, though with a less stark disparity, a township other than Over Derwent has the highest 'township %' for both elements. *End* and *dale* are most prominent in the nomenclature of Borrowdale (1.09% and 1.81%, respectively) rather than Over Derwent (1.04% and 1.26%, respectively). Furthermore, for both elements, Underskiddaw has the next highest 'township %' (0.48% and 0.72%) with SJCW following (0.45% and 0.35%).

As with *land*, above, the greater prominence of these elements in townships other than Over Derwent, which has the highest number of attestations of them, is owing to the disparity in the numbers of elements in each of the townships (3.6.3; fig. 3.23; 6.3.4.1). The numbers of attestations of *dale*, for instance, are similar in Borrowdale (20) and Over Derwent (23), and in SJCW (7) and U (6). The prominence in the usage of these elements, highlighted by the 'township %' data, is greater in the townships with fewer numbers of elements. The 20 *dale* attestations within the 1,103
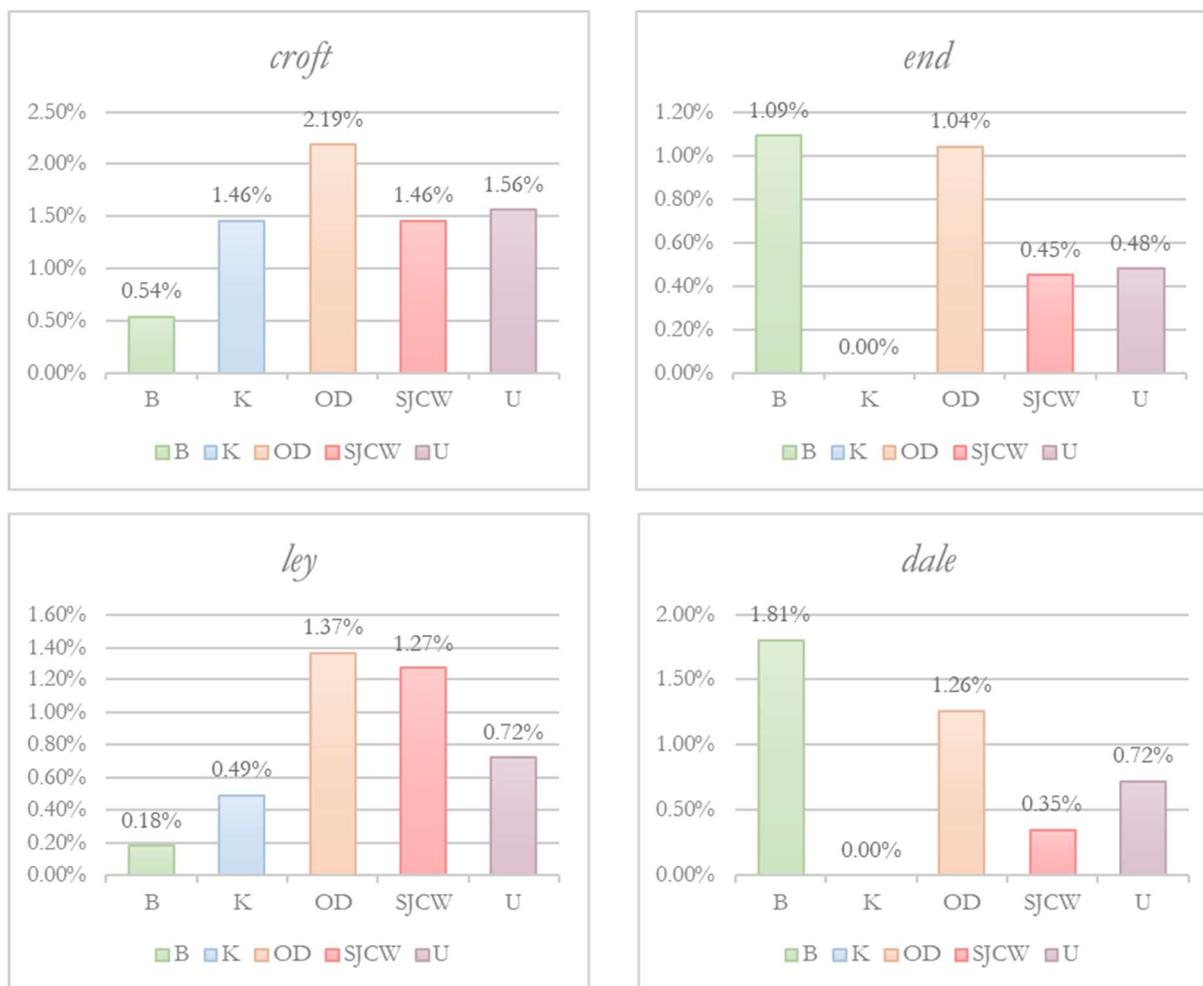
**Fig. 6.16** 'Township %' of *croft, end, ley,* and *dale* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

elements in Borrowdale are more prominent in the township's nomenclature than the 23 in Over Derwent's 1,829 elements. Likewise, the 6 attestations of *dale* in Underskiddaw's 836 elements are far more prominent than the 7 in SJCW's 5,104. These results serve to underline the different data highlighted by the "% of parish count' and 'township %' figures and the importance of using both to gain a more accurate representation of element usage in the study area.

### 6.3.4.3 Conclusions and findings

Though great parity exists between Over Derwent and Borrowdale in the usage of *end, dale,* and, to a lesser extent, *ellar,* the two townships do not generally have close parity overall here. Although not true with regard to all elements, Over Derwent and SJCW generally have the greatest parity both in terms of element distribution (shown by the '% of parish count' data) and in terms of their element usage in individual townships (shown by the 'township %' data). This parity, however, is not so pronounced as, for instance, that between Borrowdale and SJCW (6.3.2.3).

None of Over Derwent's elements has such marked disparity as is found in Keswick's element data; for instance, no single element is highly prominent in Over Derwent whilst being scarce elsewhere. Certain elements, however, have a greater disparity in usage between townships than others. *Moss, parrock,* and *rough* in particular stand out as being more prominent in Over Derwent than elsewhere.

Over Derwent's predominantly rural landscape includes large areas of unenclosed fell land. Most of the township is a hilly, upland landscape, with an expanse of relatively flat, waterlogged land occupying the western part of the township alongside and between the two lakes (1.2.1). An expanse of flat land lies between two of the parish's lakes, Bassenthwaite and Derwentwater, and is dissected by multiple water courses, resulting in a boggy, infertile landscape in the valley bottom.

This boggy landscape is reflected in two of the township's most prominent elements: *moss* refers to moss-covered, boggy land, and *rough* to unploughable or infertile land. The *rough* fields are generally adjacent to those with *moss* names. The fields with names containing these elements lie in several clusters along the flat land to the west of the township.

*Parrock* refers to a small grass enclosure.[84] The *parrock* fields are scattered across Over Derwent township and are most often located bordering open fellsides. The prominence of *parrock* in the township reflects the grassy nature of the landscape near the fellsides.

## 6.3.5 SJCW

The data table below (fig. 6.17) shows SJCW's thirty most common elements (3.6.3) alongside the percentages relating to the elements' prominence within a township ('township %') and

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[84] Two elements related to *parrock* are also present within this dataset. Parrock is attested 86 times in Crosthwaite parish; *park*, which developed from *parrock*, has 52 attestations; *paddock* has 1. As with *dalt* and *dale* (6.3.2.1; 6.3.2.3), these three elements are treated separately in this research, allowing for comparison of their usage across the study area. A linguistic difference is apparent between Over Derwent, wherein 50% of *parrock* attestations occur (and only 17.31% of *park* elements), and Borrowdale which has 46.15% of *park* elements (and only 10.47% of *parrock* attestations). The usage of the two elements is comparable in SJCW (29.07% *parrock,* 28.85% *park*). *Park* is the preferred element in Keswick which has no *parrock* fields but contains 5.77% of *park* attestations, whereas *parrock* is preferred in Underskiddaw, wherein 10.47% of *parrock* names are found and only 1.92% of *park*s. The sole attestation of *paddock* occurs in SJCW.

distribution across the five townships of the parish ('% of parish count'). SJCW's '% of parish count' figures are heat mapped red-blue from highest-lowest distribution.

## 6.3.5.1 ≥50%: *white, intack, hill*

| Element type | SJCW township % | SJCW % of parish count | B township % | B % of parish count | K township % | K % of parish count | OD township % | OD % of parish count | U township % | U % of parish count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| field | 7.87% | 42.16% | 4.71% | 14.05% | 4.39% | 2.43% | 6.01% | 29.73% | 5.02% | 11.35% |
| close | 6.25% | 31.88% | 5.98% | 16.97% | 1.95% | 1.03% | 7.44% | 34.96% | 7.06% | 15.17% |
| intack | 4.24% | 62.69% | 1.18% | 9.70% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.93% | 12.69% | 2.27% | 14.18% |
| low | 3.63% | 30.77% | 3.54% | 16.67% | 2.44% | 2.14% | 4.05% | 31.62% | 3.95% | 14.10% |
| how | 3.33% | 40.00% | 3.72% | 24.85% | 2.44% | 3.03% | 2.68% | 29.70% | 0.48% | 2.42% |
| meadow | 2.98% | 32.42% | 0.91% | 5.49% | 4.88% | 5.49% | 3.77% | 37.91% | 3.59% | 16.48% |
| high | 2.72% | 25.00% | 3.90% | 19.91% | 1.95% | 1.85% | 4.59% | 38.89% | 3.35% | 12.96% |
| great | 2.32% | 39.32% | 1.18% | 11.11% | 1.46% | 2.56% | 2.30% | 35.90% | 1.20% | 8.55% |
| hill | 1.77% | 50.00% | 0.27% | 4.29% | 0.98% | 2.86% | 0.98% | 25.71% | 1.32% | 15.71% |
| moss | 1.77% | 31.25% | 0.45% | 4.46% | 1.46% | 2.68% | 3.17% | 51.79% | 1.32% | 9.82% |
| far | 1.71% | 37.78% | 0.73% | 8.89% | 0.98% | 2.22% | 1.80% | 36.67% | 1.44% | 13.33% |
| little | 1.61% | 27.83% | 1.72% | 16.52% | 2.93% | 5.22% | 1.97% | 31.30% | 2.27% | 16.52% |
| croft | 1.46% | 31.87% | 0.54% | 6.59% | 1.46% | 3.30% | 2.19% | 43.96% | 1.56% | 14.29% |
| garth | 1.36% | 45.76% | 1.27% | 23.73% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.71% | 22.03% | 0.48% | 6.78% |
| parrock | 1.26% | 29.07% | 0.82% | 10.47% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 2.35% | 50.00% | 1.08% | 10.47% |
| acre | 1.21% | 40.68% | 0.09% | 1.69% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.98% | 30.51% | 1.91% | 27.12% |
| ley | 1.21% | 40.68% | 0.18% | 3.39% | 0.49% | 1.69% | 1.37% | 42.37% | 0.72% | 10.17% |
| near | 1.11% | 42.31% | 0.36% | 7.69% | 1.46% | 5.77% | 0.71% | 25.00% | 0.96% | 15.38% |
| bank | 1.06% | 30.88% | 2.90% | 47.06% | 0.98% | 2.94% | 0.55% | 14.71% | 0.36% | 4.41% |
| thwaite | 1.06% | 42.86% | 0.91% | 20.41% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.98% | 36.73% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| wood | 1.06% | 25.30% | 1.81% | 24.10% | 3.90% | 9.64% | 0.87% | 19.28% | 1.79% | 18.07% |
| green | 0.96% | 34.55% | 1.63% | 32.73% | 0.49% | 1.82% | 0.33% | 10.91% | 1.20% | 18.18% |
| long | 0.96% | 23.17% | 1.18% | 15.85% | 1.95% | 4.88% | 1.75% | 39.02% | 1.32% | 13.41% |
| new | 0.86% | 25.00% | 1.27% | 20.59% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.20% | 32.35% | 1.08% | 13.24% |
| white | 0.86% | 85.00% | 0.09% | 5.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.05% | 5.00% | 0.12% | 5.00% |
| holm | 0.81% | 23.53% | 2.18% | 35.29% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.66% | 17.65% | 1.79% | 22.06% |
| ing | 0.81% | 19.05% | 1.99% | 26.19% | 0.98% | 2.38% | 1.69% | 36.90% | 1.56% | 15.48% |
| rough | 0.81% | 35.56% | 0.18% | 4.44% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.31% | 53.33% | 0.12% | 2.22% |
| head | 0.76% | 28.85% | 1.27% | 26.92% | 4.39% | 17.31% | 0.55% | 19.23% | 0.36% | 5.77% |
| middle | 0.76% | 29.41% | 0.54% | 11.76% | 2.93% | 11.76% | 0.77% | 27.45% | 0.96% | 15.69% |

**Fig. 6.17** SJCW's thirty most common elements, and the 'township %' and '% of parish count' of those elements in each township

≥50% of attestations of *white, intack,* and *hill* occur in SJCW. The distributions of *white* and *intack* across the townships are similar: a large percentage of attestations are in SJCW, with the remainder

split between Borrowdale, Underskiddaw, and Over Derwent. 85% of *white* attestations are in SJCW, with the remaining 15% split evenly between Borrowdale, Over Derwent and Underskiddaw. A lower percentage of *intack* attestations occur in SJCW (62.69%), while the percentages in the other townships are unequal and higher: 14.18% in Underskiddaw, 12.69% in Over Derwent, 9.7% in Borrowdale. The distribution of *hill* is less heavily weighted towards SJCW, and some of the attestations occur in Keswick. 50% of *hill* attestations occur in SJCW, 25.71% in Over Derwent, 15.71% in Underskiddaw, 4.29% in Borrowdale, and 2.86% in Keswick.

The 'township %' data for *white* and *intack* generally reflect the '% of parish count' data, though the *white* percentages for Borrowdale, Over Derwent, and Underskiddaw are unequal, and *intack* accounts for a higher percentage of elements in Borrowdale than in Over Derwent. *White* accounts for 0.86% of elements in SJCW, 0.12% in Underskiddaw, 0.09% in Borrowdale, 0.05% in Over Derwent, and none in Keswick. *Intack* accounts for 4.24% of elements in SJCW, 2.27% in Underskiddaw, 1.18% in Borrowdale, 0.93% in Over Derwent, and none in Keswick. The disparity
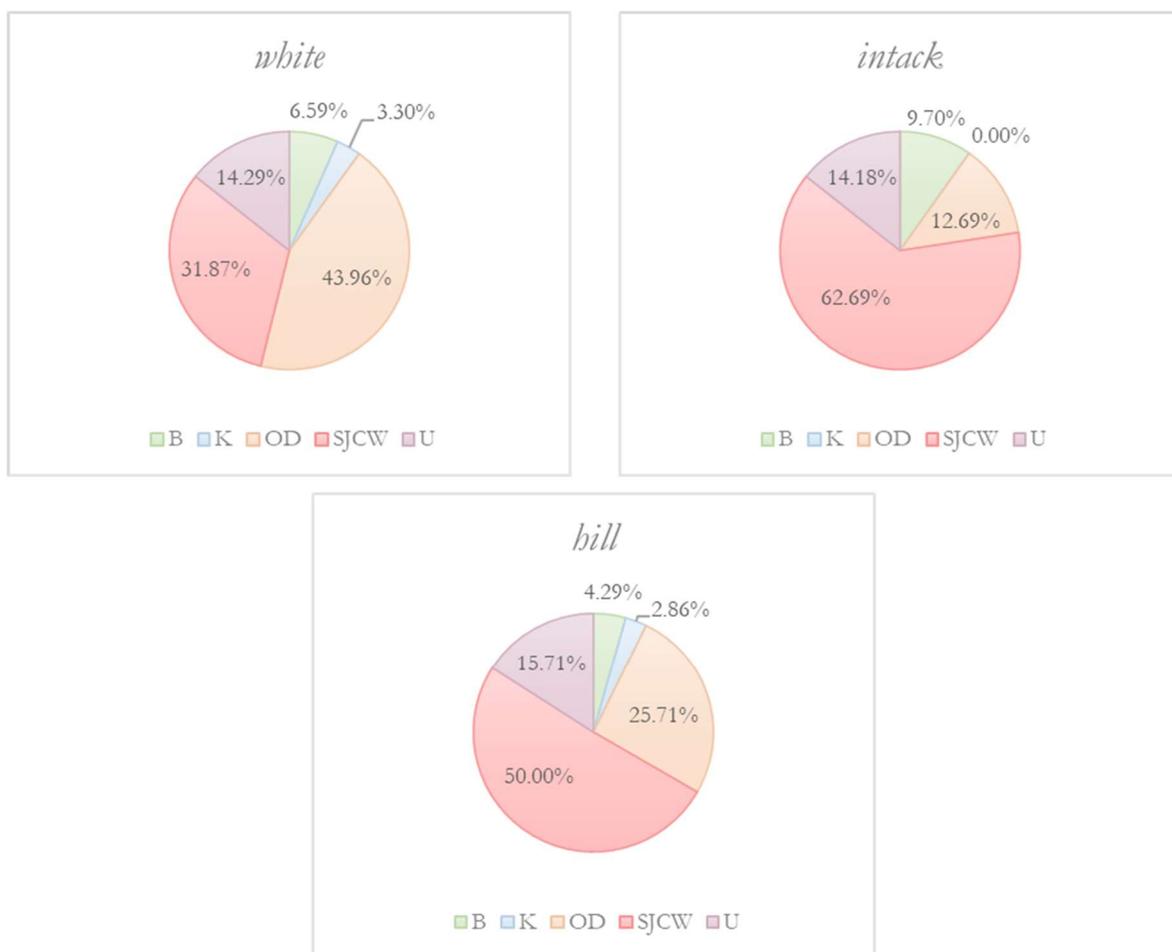


**Fig. 6.18** Percentage distributions ('% of parish count') of *white, intack,* and *hill* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

in the data for *hill* is again less stark than for *white* and *intack,* but a greater prominence of *hill* is shown in Underskiddaw and Keswick than is reflected in the '% of parish count' data.
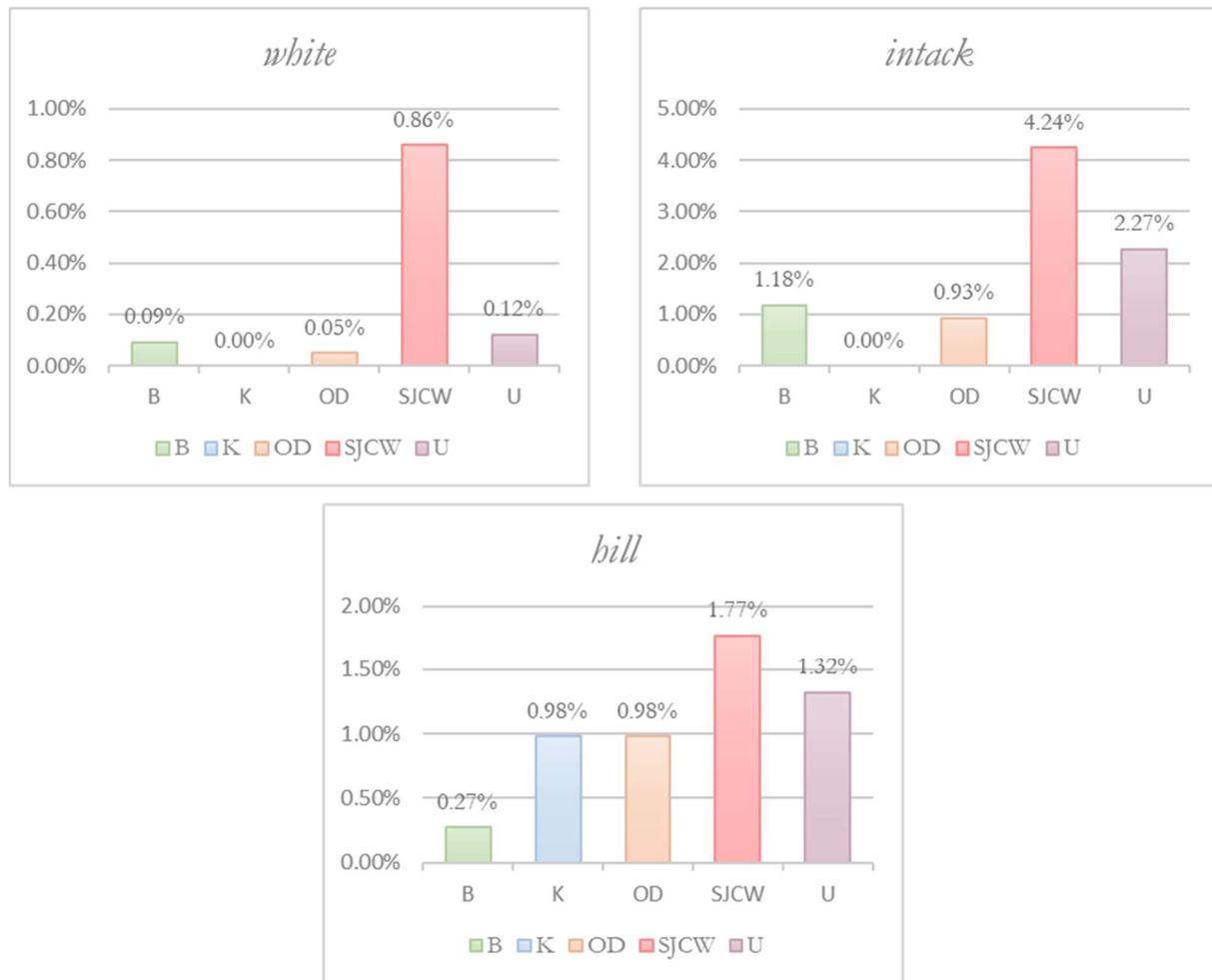


**Fig. 6.19** 'Township %' of *white, intack,* and *hill* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

## 6.3.5.2 40%-50%: *garth, thwaite, near, field, acre, how, ley*

40%-50% of attestations of *garth, thwaite, near, field, acre, ley,* and *how* occur in SJCW. Parallels are observable between the distributions of the two most common elements in this category (*garth* and
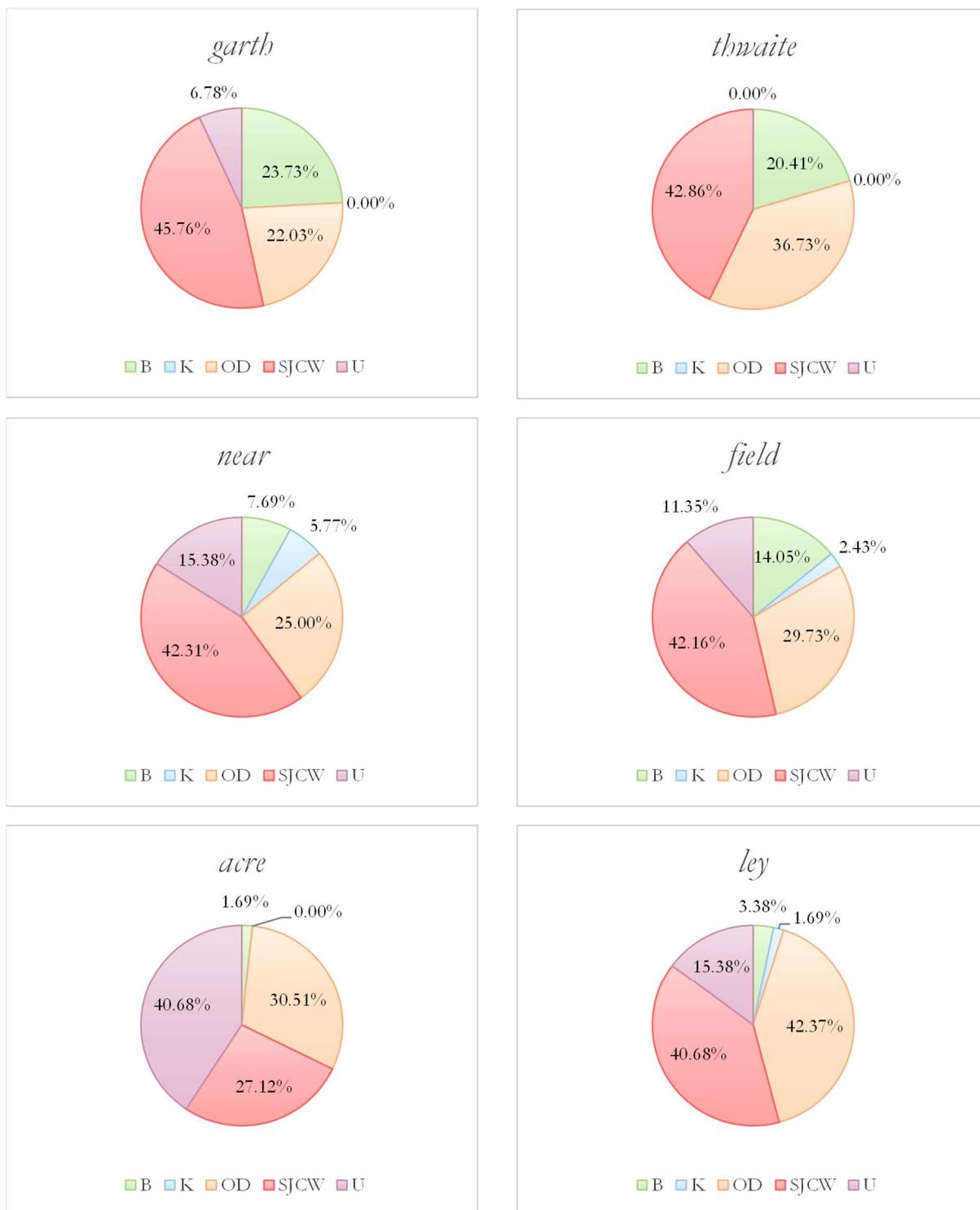
**Fig. 6.20** Percentage distributions ("% of parish count') of *garth, thwaite, near, field, acre,* and *ley* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

*thwaite*), the next two (*near* and *field*), and the following two as well (*acre* and *ley*). The distribution proportions of *garth* and *thwaite* across Crosthwaite parish are similar, though Over Derwent has a smaller percentage of *garth* attestations, with a greater percentage occurring in Borrowdale, and some also in Underskiddaw. 45.67% of *garth* attestations occur in SJCW, 23.73% in Borrowdale,

22.03% in Over Derwent, and 6.78% in Underskiddaw. 42.86% of *thwaite* attestations occur in SJCW, 36.73% in Over Derwent, 20.41% in Borrowdale, and 0% in Underskiddaw. Neither element is attested in Keswick.

The distribution of *near* and *field* attestations between townships is comparable: SJCW has the most attestations, followed by Over Derwent, with the remainder split between all three of the other townships. Borrowdale, however, has a greater percentage of *field* attestations while Underskiddaw has a greater percentage of *near*. 42.31% of *near* attestations are in SJCW, 25% in Over Derwent, 15.38% in Underskiddaw, 7.59% in Borrowdale, and 5.77% in Keswick. 42.16% of *field* attestations are in SJCW, 29.73% in Over Derwent, 11.35% in Underskiddaw, 14.05% in Borrowdale, and 2.43% in Keswick.

40.68% of attestations of both *acre* and *ley* occur in SJCW, with the majority of the remainder occurring in Over Derwent (*acre* 30.51%, *ley* 42.37% – a higher distribution than SJCW) and Underskiddaw (*acre* 27.12%, *ley* 15.38%). The remainder of *acre* attestations (1.69%) occur in Borrowdale, and the remainder of *ley* in Borrowdale (3.38%) and Keswick (1.69%). *How* shows a more evenly spread distribution than the other significant elements. It accounts for 40% of elements in SJCW, 29.7% in Over Derwent, 24.85% in Borrowdale, 15.38% in Underskiddaw, and 3.03% in Keswick.

The 'township %' data show that some elements are much more prominent in certain townships than others and do not reflect the same patterns as the '% of parish count' data. Whilst Keswick has only a small percentage of the distributions of *near* and *field,* these elements are shown by the 'township %' data to be relatively prominent in the township. Indeed, *near* accounts for a higher percentage of elements in Keswick than in any other township, and Keswick's 'township %' for *field* is only marginally lower than that of Borrowdale and Underskiddaw. *Near* accounts for 1.46% of elements in Keswick, 1.11% in SJCW, 0.96% in Underskiddaw, 0.71% in Over Derwent, and 0.36% in Borrowdale. Much less disparity is apparent in the 'township %' data for *field* than was present in the '% of parish count' data. *Field* accounts for 7.87% of elements in SJCW, 6.01% in Over Derwent, 5.02% in Underskiddaw, 4.71% in Borrowdale, and 4.39% in Keswick.

*Garth* and *thwaite* also show more prominence in Borrowdale relative to the other townships in which it is present than was visible from the '% of parish count' data. *Garth* accounts for 1.27% of Borrowdale elements, only marginally less than in SJCW (1.36%), whereas the Over Derwent (0.71%) and Underskiddaw (0.48%) percentages are notably lower. For *thwaite* too, the 'township

**Fig. 6.21** 'Township %' of *garth, thwaite, near, field, acre,* and *ley* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

%' for Borrowdale (0.91%) is only marginally lower than that for SJCW (1.06%) and Over Derwent (0.98%), despite Borrowdale having a markedly lower percentage of parish distribution.

The 'township %' data for *acre* and *ley* is fairly reflective of the element distribution data. The most notable difference is that, whilst the parish distribution of *ley* was higher in Borrowdale than in Keswick, *ley* accounts for a higher percentage of elements in Keswick than Borrowdale. *Acre* accounts for 1.21% of elements in SJCW, 0.98% in Over Derwent, 0.72% in Underskiddaw, and 0.09% in Borrowdale. *Ley* accounts for 1.37% of elements in Over Derwent, 1.21% in SJCW, 0.72% in Underskiddaw, 0.49% in Keswick, and 0.18% in Borrowdale. For *how,* the element usage in both Borrowdale and Keswick is markedly higher than the '% of parish count' data might suggest. *How* accounts for the highest percentage of elements in Borrowdale (3.72%), 3.33% in SJCW, 2.68% in Over Derwent, 2.44% in Keswick, and 0.48% in Underskiddaw.

### 6.3.5.3 Conclusions and findings

The elements of which ≥50% of the total parish usage falls within SJCW are the most prominent: *white, intack,* and, to a lesser extent, *hill,* are the most comparatively significant in the nomenclature of SJCW as they are common in this township whilst being relatively scarce elsewhere.

SJCW has a primarily upland landscape, split geologically between two groups of rock: the Skiddaw Group of sedimentary rock resulting in a smooth landscape in the north of the township, and the Borrowdale Volcanic Group of igneous rock causing the south of the township to be rugged and craggy.

The prominence of *intack* in the nomenclature of the township is reflective of the large amount of upland fell in the area. *Intack*s are pieces of land that were once part of the open fell but have been taken in and cultivated. Particularly in the south of the township, where there is only a small amount of narrow valley floor, the *intack* fields occupy land adjacent to the wide expanses of open fell on the hilltops. The more northerly *intack* fields tend to occupy sloping land bordering the steep common fellsides. The long, narrow topography of SJCW's valleys means that there is a large expanse of land around their perimeter which borders open fell land on both sides of each valley; much of the land on this perimeter has been taken in and made into *intack* fields.

*Hill* refers to a hill or rising ground.[85] The latter description is most apt in this township. As is true of most *hill* fields in the study area, *hill* fields in SJCW tend to occupy, not the steep fellsides leading to the upland expanses of the township, but rather the more gently sloping land towards the bottom of the fellsides or, more often, the relatively flat, undulating valley bottoms in the north of

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[85] The meaning of the element here may be connected to that used in Scotland. In Scotland *hill* can refer to rough grazing land (*SND* 'hill, n.5'). It is possible that the meaning of *hill* in Crosthwaite is related to its Scottish usage.

the township. Fellside fields on the more steeply sloping land usually have *bank* names instead, the exception being Bank Hill, located on a steep fellside in the southerly half of SJCW. The prominence of *hill* in the township, then, reflects the relatively large expanse of lightly undulating lowland rather than the fellside areas in SJCW.

SJCW's *white* fields, which account for seventeen of Crosthwaite's twenty, are primarily found in two large clusters: eleven of them form a cluster of *white moss* names, and three form a cluster of *white barrow* names. The remaining three SJCW attestations are made up of two adjacent fields called White Holme, and one called White Acre. Excepting White Acre, these names really comprise three 'block names' (Winchester 2021) and are testament to three uses of *white* in the landscape, rather than sixteen (3.4.1). They are therefore unlikely to reflect an aspect of SJCW as a whole, but rather of the particular areas the fields occupy (see 6.3.2.3; 6.3.2.5; 6.4). *White* has five possible interpretations within the context of this dataset: white, pale; infertile; clear water; dairy produce; the personal name, *White* (Chapter Five, **white**). It is uncertain which of these might be attributed to the denoted fields, although, as the *white moss* and *white barrow* names occupy areas used as cow pasture today, the 'dairy produce' interpretation is perhaps more likely.

In general, where parity does occur, in terms of parish element distribution and of township element usage, it occurs with Over Derwent, though parity with each of the other townships can be found with regard to particular elements. This parity reflects the similarities in the landscapes of SJCW and Over Derwent, which each contains both expanses of upland fell and areas of relatively flat lowland.

## 6.3.6 Underskiddaw

Underskiddaw's thirty most common elements (3.6.3) are presented in the data table below (fig. 6.22) alongside the percentages relating to the elements' prominence within a township ('township %') and distribution across the five townships of the parish ("% of parish count'). Underskiddaw's "% of parish count' figures are heat mapped red-blue from highest-lowest distribution.

| Element type | U township % | U % of parish count | B township % | B % of parish count | K township % | K % of parish count | OD township % | OD % of parish count | SJCW township % | SJCW % of parish count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| close | 7.06% | 15.17% | 5.98% | 16.97% | 1.95% | 1.03% | 7.44% | 34.96% | 6.25% | 31.88% |
| field | 5.02% | 11.35% | 4.71% | 14.05% | 4.39% | 2.43% | 6.01% | 29.73% | 7.87% | 42.16% |
| low | 3.95% | 20.00% | 3.72% | 24.85% | 2.44% | 3.03% | 2.68% | 29.70% | 3.33% | 40.00% |
| meadow | 3.59% | 16.48% | 0.91% | 5.49% | 4.88% | 5.49% | 3.77% | 37.91% | 2.98% | 32.42% |
| common | 3.47% | 63.04% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.93% | 36.96% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| high | 3.35% | 12.96% | 3.90% | 19.91% | 1.95% | 1.85% | 4.59% | 38.89% | 2.72% | 25.00% |
| intack | 2.27% | 14.18% | 1.18% | 9.70% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.93% | 12.69% | 4.24% | 62.69% |
| little | 2.27% | 16.52% | 1.72% | 16.52% | 2.93% | 5.22% | 1.97% | 31.30% | 1.61% | 27.83% |
| rigg | 2.27% | 31.67% | 1.27% | 23.33% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.77% | 23.33% | 0.50% | 16.67% |
| acre | 1.91% | 27.12% | 0.09% | 1.69% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.98% | 30.51% | 1.21% | 40.68% |
| holm | 1.79% | 22.06% | 2.18% | 35.29% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.66% | 17.65% | 0.81% | 23.53% |
| wood | 1.79% | 18.07% | 1.81% | 24.10% | 3.90% | 9.64% | 0.87% | 19.28% | 1.06% | 25.30% |
| cass | 1.56% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| croft | 1.56% | 14.29% | 0.54% | 6.59% | 1.46% | 3.30% | 2.19% | 43.96% | 1.46% | 31.87% |
| ing | 1.56% | 15.48% | 1.99% | 26.19% | 0.98% | 2.38% | 1.69% | 36.90% | 0.81% | 19.05% |
| far | 1.44% | 13.33% | 0.73% | 8.89% | 0.98% | 2.22% | 1.80% | 36.67% | 1.71% | 37.78% |
| hill | 1.32% | 15.71% | 0.27% | 4.29% | 0.98% | 2.86% | 0.98% | 25.71% | 1.77% | 50.00% |
| long | 1.32% | 13.41% | 1.18% | 15.85% | 1.95% | 4.88% | 1.75% | 39.02% | 0.96% | 23.17% |
| moss | 1.32% | 9.82% | 0.45% | 4.46% | 1.46% | 2.68% | 3.17% | 51.79% | 1.77% | 31.25% |
| cow | 1.20% | 40.00% | 0.36% | 16.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.38% | 28.00% | 0.20% | 16.00% |
| great | 1.20% | 8.55% | 1.18% | 11.11% | 1.46% | 2.56% | 2.30% | 35.90% | 2.32% | 39.32% |
| green | 1.20% | 18.18% | 1.63% | 32.73% | 0.49% | 1.82% | 0.33% | 10.91% | 0.96% | 34.55% |
| ridding/rudding | 1.20% | 26.32% | 0.09% | 2.63% | 0.49% | 2.63% | 0.60% | 28.95% | 0.76% | 39.47% |
| fell | 1.08% | 64.29% | 0.45% | 35.71% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| new | 1.08% | 13.24% | 1.27% | 20.59% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.20% | 32.35% | 0.86% | 25.00% |
| parrock | 1.08% | 10.47% | 0.82% | 10.47% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 2.35% | 50.00% | 1.26% | 29.07% |
| barrow | 0.96% | 72.73% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.15% | 27.27% |
| calf | 0.96% | 28.57% | 0.45% | 17.86% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.49% | 32.14% | 0.30% | 21.43% |
| middle | 0.96% | 15.69% | 0.54% | 11.76% | 2.93% | 11.76% | 0.77% | 27.45% | 0.76% | 29.41% |
| near | 0.96% | 15.38% | 0.36% | 7.69% | 1.46% | 5.77% | 0.71% | 25.00% | 1.11% | 42.31% |

**Fig. 6.22** Underskiddaw's thirty most common elements, and the 'township %' and "% of parish count' of those elements in each township

### 6.3.6.1 ≥50%: *cass, barrow, fell, common*

≥50% of the element distribution of *cass, barrow, fell,* and *common,* is found within Underskiddaw. 100% of *cass* attestations are found in this township. The distribution of *barrow, fell,* and *common* is fairly comparable, in that the majority of attestations of each element occur in Underskiddaw – for *barrow,* 72.73%, for *fell,* 64.29%, for *common,* 63.04% – with the remainder in another township. For *barrow,* the other township is SJCW (27.27%); for *fell,* Borrowdale (35.71%); for *common,* Over Derwent (36.96%).
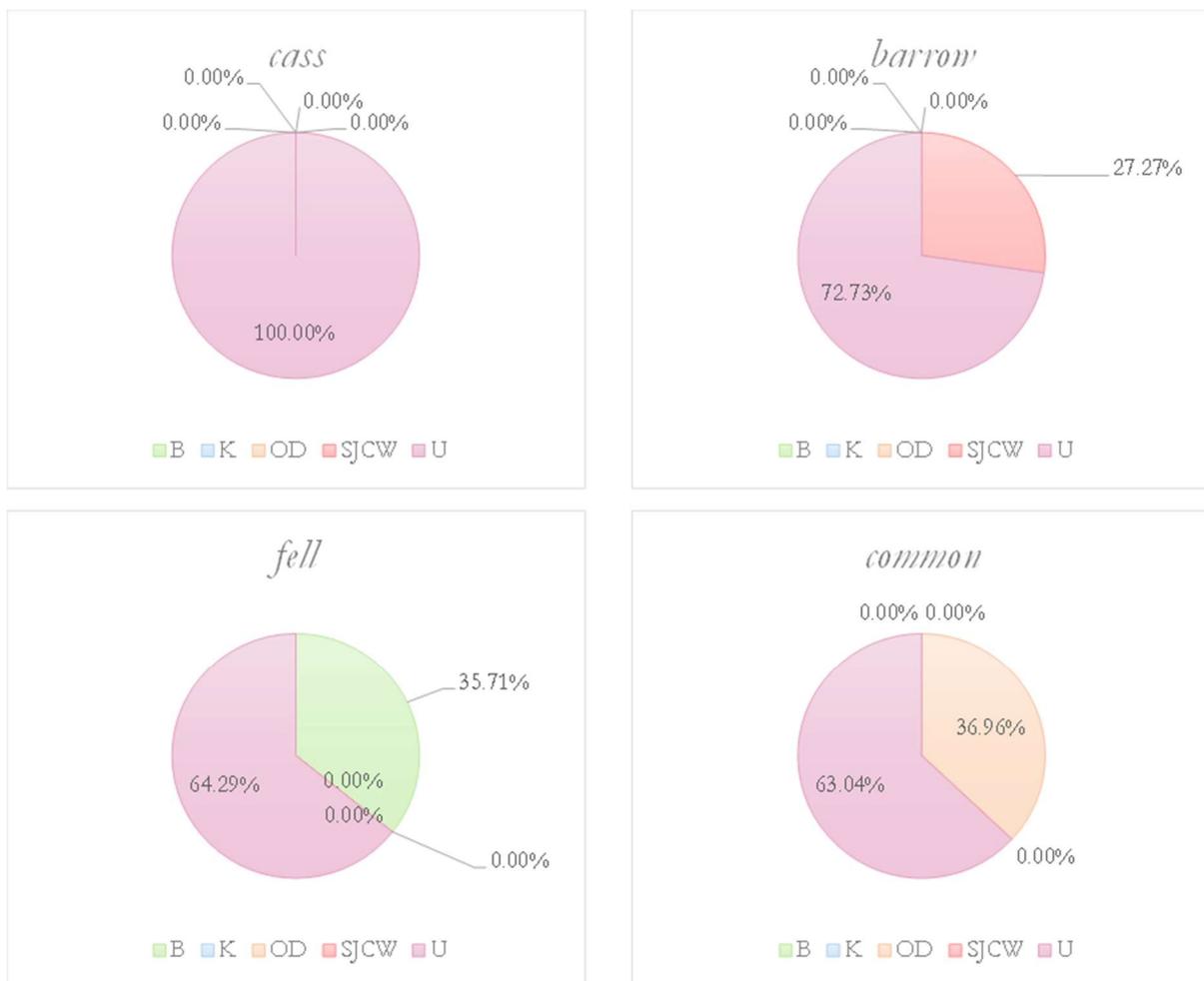


**Fig. 6.23** Percentage distributions ('% of parish count') of *cass, barrow, fell,* and *common* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

The 'township %' data is generally reflective of the parish element distribution data. *Cass* accounts for 1.56% of Underskiddaw elements and is absent elsewhere. *Barrow* accounts for 0.96% of elements in Underskiddaw, and 0.15% in SJCW. *Fell* accounts for 1.08% in Underskiddaw, and 0.45% in Borrowdale. *Common* accounts for 3.47% in Underskiddaw, and 0.93% Over Derwent.

**Fig. 6.24** 'Township %' of *cass, barrow, fell,* and *common* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish
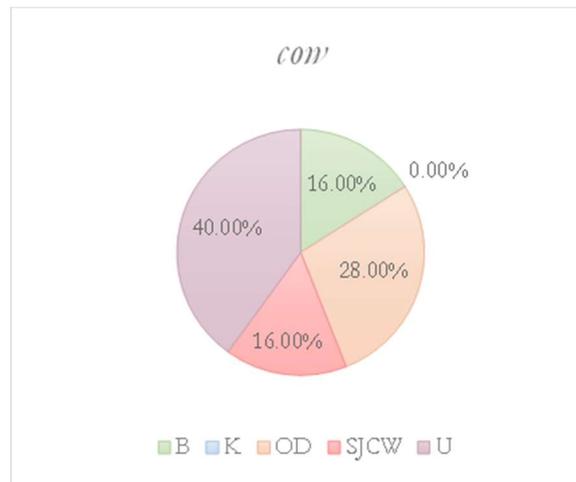
### 6.3.6.2 40%-50%: *cow*



**Fig. 6.25** Percentage distributions ('% of parish count') of *cow* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish
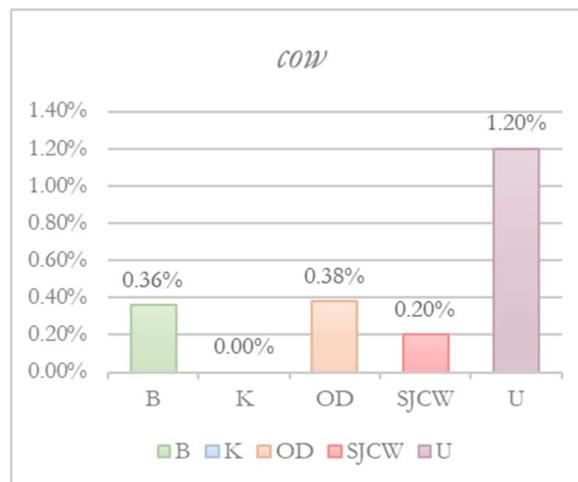


**Fig. 6.26** 'Township %' of *cow* in each of the five townships of Crosthwaite parish

Between 40% and 50% of Crosthwaite's attestations of *cow* occur within Underskiddaw. The distribution of *cow* is split between four townships: 40% of *cow* attestations are in Underskiddaw, 28% in Over Derwent, 16% in Borrowdale, and 16% in SJCW. The 'township %' data shows *cow* to be far more prominent in Underskiddaw than elsewhere. *Cow* accounts for 1.2% of elements in Underskiddaw, 0.38% in Over Derwent, 0.36% in Borrowdale, 0.2% in SJCW, and 0% in Keswick.

### 6.3.6.3 Conclusions and findings

All five of these significant elements (*cass, barrow, fell, common, cow*) are shown by both the '% of parish count' data and the 'township %' data to be comparatively significant in Underskiddaw. *Cass* occurs solely in Underskiddaw. Each of the other townships, except Keswick, contains the remainder of attestations for *barrow, fell,* and *common,* and all three of these townships contained the remaining attestations of *cow.* All townships except Keswick have some degree of parity with Underskiddaw in regard to these elements.

Underskiddaw comprises the sloping fellside land of the Skiddaw massif to the north of the township, and an area of relatively flat land in the south and west (1.2.1). *Cow* fields in Underskiddaw are situated on the townships flat or lightly sloping land; it is likely that this distribution reflects the use of the more level ground for cattle-grazing, as is the case today (the fellsides are more often used for farming sheep).[86] Although there are two clusters of *common* fields in the township, the distribution of the forty-six *common* elements in Underskiddaw is generally scattered across the township. The distribution reflects a difference in the geography of common land between Underskiddaw and the rest of the parish. Patches of common land are found across Underskiddaw, whereas the common land in Borrowdale and SJCW is unenclosed upland fell.[87] The only other township with *common* elements, Over Derwent, has one cluster of *common* names in its lowland area, with the rest of sloping uplands. This contrast in distribution of common land doubtless reflects the narrowness of the Borrowdale valleys in comparison to the large expanse of flat valley floor in Underskiddaw.

*Cass,* indicative of swampy ground, and *fell,* meaning mountain in this context, mostly occur in the names of fields which are in clusters within the Underskiddaw landscape. Ten of the thirteen attestations of this element occur in the names of a cluster of fields; similarly, eight of the nine *fell* attestations occur within one area. As attestations of *cass* and *fell* occur in names of clustered fields, their usage is not reflective of the character of the township as a whole. The prominence and distribution of these elements within Underskiddaw and their comparative dearth elsewhere, is reflective of a language use particular to this part of the parish.

The prominence of *barrow,* meaning hill or mound, in Underskiddaw is somewhat misleading. The eight *barrow* attestations come from an instance of block naming: eight adjacent fields named

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[86] It is interesting to note that *calf* also occurs within Underskiddaw's thirty most common elements (fig. 6.23).

[87] The prominence of *dalt* in Borrowdale is testament to this upland common fell in that township (6.3.2.3).

Gallowbarrow. As with many of the elements in Keswick (6.3.3.1), these *barrow* attestations are really reflective of a single toponymic usage of the element and are not representative of either a profusion of mounds in the township, nor an abundant use of *barrow* in the nomenclature.

## 6.3.7 Dearth of genitival *-s* inflexions in personal names

Personal name elements lacking genitival *-s* are common in the place-names of northern England, and this trend is particularly marked here. The majority (nearly 80%) of the personal names within the field-names of this dataset do not have genitival *-s* inflexions. There are 127 elements within this thesis' dataset which are, or which might be, personal names. 101 of these are identified in the field-name survey (4.2-4.6) as unambiguous personal names (e.g. *john* in Johns Lath End (OD787), *patrick* in Patrick's Syke (SJCW83), *tickell* in Tickell Broad Slack (SJCW724)).[88] Of these, 21 have a genitival *-s*, 8 of which also have an apostrophe.[89] The apostrophes occur mostly in SJCW field-names (only two occur outside SJCW). 61 elements of which a personal name is a possible interpretation (4.1) (e.g. **ewer** in Ewers (SJCW938), **fletcher** in Fletcher's Mire (SJCW352), **robin** in Robin Bank (B367)) are given within the glossary (5.2). Of these, 14 have a genitival *-s* inflexion. 9 have an apostrophe; again, most of these (all but 3) occur in SJCW.[90]

The dearth of genitival *-s* inflexions (and the inconsistent orthography) has led to difficulties in the interpretation of the field-names. For example, the *lilly* of illy Dub (OD122) may indicate either a person or the flower. An inflexional *-s*, whilst not definitive, would make the former interpretation more likely. Inflexional *-s* endings are not unique to personal names within this dataset; there are many instances where an element within a genitival *-s* may refer to a personal name or to a profession. For example, *fisher*, which appears both with and without genitival *-s* in this dataset (e.g. Fisher's Park SJCW556), Fisher Wood (SJCW1053a)), is probably a personal name, but may also refer to the occupation.

## 6.3.8 Metaphorical language in the field-names

As aforementioned (2.3.5), the LANDSCAPE IS A BODY metaphor is the most common one in place-names, and it is a common one here. Of the thirty elements in this dataset which are, or which

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[88] *Bowness* and *Crosthwaite* in Bowness Head (SJCW405) and Crosthwaite Intack (SJCW725) may be personal names or may be compounds of their constituent elements (**bow, ness, cross, thwaite**). Crosthwaite may also be a place-name.

[89] As aforementioned (3.2.1), the orthography of the field-names in *TA-Cros* is inconsistent and so some genitival *-s* field-names have apostrophes and some do not (e.g. Hodgsons Close (OD213), Hodgson's Close (U428))

[90] The greater number of apostrophes in SJCW field-names may be due to the inconsistencies of the scribe, or may indicate a difference in naming in this township.

may be, metaphors, fourteen are LANDSCAPE IS A BODY metaphors.[91] Of these, three refer to the clothed body, and two (including *gamble*) to the body of an animal. Six of the remaining elements are container metaphors, and eight refer to other objects (excluding *gamble*). The remaining two refer to the atmosphere and relative position, respectively.

| Metaphorical element | Source category | Motivation for metaphor |
|---|---|---|
| **bottom** | body | position |
| **bow** | object (other) | shape |
| **bowstrings** | object (other) | shape |
| **brae** | body | shape |
| **breeches** | body (clothed) | shape |
| **brow** | body | shape |
| **dusting sieve** | object (container) | shape/texture |
| **ewer** | object (container) | shape |
| **feather** | object (other) | texture |
| **foot** | body | position |
| **gamble** | body (animal)/ object (other) | shape |
| **gusset** | body (clothed) | shape |
| **hack** | object (other) | shape |
| **hanging** | relative position | position |
| **harp** | object (other) | shape |
| **head** | body | position |
| **heater** | object (other) | shape |
| **honey pot** | object (container) | shape/metonymy |
| **legg** | body | shape |
| **malt tub** | object (container) | shape |
| **mandell** | body (clothed) | shape |
| **neb** | body | shape |
| **pod net** | object (container) | shape |
| **rake** | body | shape |
| **scalp** | body | texture |
| **sky** | atmosphere/metonymy | position |

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[91] This includes *gamble,* which refers either to a part of a body or to an object.

| stair | object (other) | function |
|-------|----------------|----------|
| tail | body (animal) | shape |
| tram | object (other) | shape |
| wallet | object (container) | shape |

**Fig.6.28** Metaphorical elements found in this dataset, their source categories (adapted from the categories in Table 2.1 of Hough (2016)), and their motivations

The most common motivation for the LANDSCAPE IS A BODY metaphor is shape (Hough 2022). This holds true in this dataset as shape is the motivation for all but four of the LANDSCAPE IS A BODY metaphors (of the remainder, three are motivated by position, and one by texture). Indeed, shape is the motivation for twenty-one of the thirty metaphors found here.[92]

The types of metaphor found in the field-names of this dataset, their source categories, and their motivations generally correspond to the trends within place-names more broadly, whilst the more idiosyncratic and nuanced language of this dataset's metaphorical elements holds true to the more creative terminology typical of field-names (2.3.5). Several previously unattested metaphorical elements (or elements which have, or may have, previously unattested metaphorical uses) appear in this dataset; for example, *bowstrings, dusting sieve, mandell, scalp,* and *wallet*. These and others are discussed below (7.2.1).

# 6.4 Conclusion

The elements highlighted by this analysis as being most prominent in each township are generally representative of some aspect of that particular township, whether in terms of its landscape or its language, as against other areas of the parish. Borrowdale's most prominent elements – *bank, dalt* and *crag* – reflect the steep, rugged landscape of the township. There is a striking correlation between geological and toponymic differences in the parish observable here. The majority of Keswick's most prominent elements are representative of one particular piece of land within the township rather than of Keswick as a whole; the exceptions are *north* and *south,* which the data shows are far more significant within the nomenclature of Keswick than any other township. The elements may testify to the practice of large fields being divided up more commonly in this urban part of the parish than elsewhere. Two of Over Derwent's most prominent elements – *moss* and *rough* – reflect the boggy nature of the township's lowland areas, whilst the prominence of *parrock* reflects the township's characteristically grassy fellsides. The prominence of *intack* with SJCW is

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[92] This includes *dusting sieve,* the motivation for which is likely to be shape, but may be texture.

reflective of two aspects of the township, one relating to topography – the large perimeter of the valley land bordering common land on the fells – and one to agricultural history – the intaking of this land by piecemeal enclosure, a process common in this area between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries (*LDFN* 26). *Hill* in SJCW appears in names of fields on gently sloping land in the township's valley bottoms, rather than its steep fellsides; the prominence of the element is reflective, therefore, of the expanse of gently undulating lowland in the township. The prominence of *common* in Underskiddaw is indicative of the occurrence of patches of chommon land scattered across the lowland areas of the township; the only township where this distribution of common land occurs (6.3.6.3). *Cow*'s prominence in Underskiddaw is likely to reflect the use of the township's large lowland area for cattle-grazing. Though most attestations of *cass* and *fell* occur in names of fields which exist as clusters, their prominence is indicative of a difference in language use in the nomenclature of this township compared to the others; *cass* and *fell* are used significantly more in field-names here than elsewhere.

Overall, the most prominent elements in each township are found in the category of elements with ≥50% of the parish-wide distribution occurring in that particular township. This is true of all the elements identified through this analysis as being the most prominent in Over Derwent and SJCW. It is also true of all but one the most prominent elements in Keswick and Underskiddaw (the remainder have 40%-50% of attestations in these townships). In Borrowdale, the most prominent elements are split across the two categories of ≥50% and 40%-50%, with one in the former and two in the latter.

In terms of the parity observable between the nomenclatures of different townships, some general trends are observable. Over Derwent's data reveals the most pronounced trend, showing significant parity with the nomenclature of SJCW. SJCW, in turn, generally has greatest parity with Over Derwent, though this parity is less marked from the SJCW data – parity with other townships is apparent for certain elements. Borrowdale nomenclature has the greatest parity with that of SJCW, though this parity is to a lesser degree than that observable in the Over Derwent data. Keswick shows no marked parity with any other township, whilst Underskiddaw has some parity with all townships except Keswick. A lack of genitival -*s* in personal name elements is observable in all townships, but is particularly marked in SJCW.

Broadly speaking, these trends in language use echo the similarities and differences between the townships in terms of landscape and land-use across Crosthwaite parish. Keswick is distinct from the other townships, being predominantly urban and relatively flat, containing no steep fellsides. Over Derwent and SJCW are the most similar, comprising a combination of flat, low-lying land

and smooth fellside, though the southern part of SJCW has the same rugged topography as Borrowdale, these areas being geologically similar. This geological and topographical similarity perhaps accounts for the fact that SJCW is the township with which Borrowdale has greatest toponymic parity, with the elements *bank* and *crag* showing the greatest parity across the two townships. Underskiddaw is second to Keswick in terms of its toponymic distinctiveness with Crosthwaite parish, though it does have parity with other townships. The township is geologically and topographically most similar to Over Derwent and SJCW, sharing their sloping fellsides and stretches of flat land, whilst its expanse of cultivated fellside echoes the topography of Borrowdale, the similarity here highlighted by the parity in the usage of *fell* in the nomenclature of the two townships.

Overall, this quantitative analysis shows the landscape of the townships within Crosthwaite parish as being reflected in the language of their field-names, both in the meanings of the individual field-name elements, and in the broader trends of similarity and difference across the different areas of the parish.

# Chapter Seven – Summary and Findings

## 7.1 Introduction and summary

The literature review (Chapter Two) showed field-name research to be a rapidly-advancing area of study. The dearth of documentary evidence for Cumberland renders the county's place-name evidence especially valuable. Whilst much research has been carried out on Cumberland's major names, the field-names of the county have hitherto been largely untreated. This thesis has sought to remedy this to a certain extent. The central aims of this research were, first, to conduct a survey of the field-names of one historical Cumberland parish: Crosthwaite, using untapped archival data; and second, to analyse this data in order to examine what it reflects. Crosthwaite encompasses five chiefly upland townships with diverse landscapes around the Lake District town of Keswick. This thesis has employed a holistic approach to investigating the language of the names given to such a dramatic and varied landscape. The present chapter will summarise this research and will highlight key conclusions to be drawn from it.

This thesis has comprised an introduction to this research and to the language and landscape of the study area (Chapter One), a review of the existing literature on the topics and the methodologies drawn on in this research (Chapter Two), and a full account of the methodologies developed and employed in this work (Chapter Three). It also contains three chapters which constitute the main outcomes of this research: a full survey of the 3,351 field-names of Crosthwaite parish as recorded in the nineteenth-century Tithe Award maps (Chapter Four); a glossary dealing with the 6,052 elements of 586 element types found within the surveyed field-names (Chapter Five); and a quantitative analysis of the element data (Chapter Six). These three outcomes were produced through use of two resources – one onomastic, one cartographic – which were created as part of this research: the field-name dataset, and the interactive digital maps of the study area (3.2-3.4). This research, underpinned by these two resources, is fundamentally both language- and landscape-based, and the previously untapped field-name data treated within it has been analysed both linguistically and spatially throughout.[93]

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[93] Similarly holistic approaches which have informed this one are discussed above (2.4).

## 7.2 Findings and further research

This thesis' survey and its accompanying glossary present data – linguistic and spatial – for all the field-names of Crosthwaite parish recorded in *TA-Cros*. The glossary, in its fourth column, provides the localised meanings and usages of the elements within these field-names. The survey and glossary are designed to be used in tandem. Each glossary entry can be cross-referenced with the corresponding field-name entry or entries wherein spatial, landscape, or other data relevant to its interpretation is contained where available. Detailed examination of the 586 element types within the glossary has given rise to a large number of new findings relating to the usage and meanings of these elements in the study area. These chapters contain many instances of specialised local meanings of known field-name elements, and instances of previously unrecorded field-names and elements. Several elements have received additional discussion within the glossary itself though the constraints of the chapter and of the wider thesis have meant that these are necessarily brief. Many of these elements, as well as the trends observable in their forms and usage in this dataset, warrant further discussion and research. Some additional discussion of those of these which stand out as being particularly prominent within the dataset will be provided here. As was true within the glossary itself, this discussion must necessarily be brief; these topics are noted here in order to highlight areas which promise to offer fruitful opportunities for further research.

### 7.2.1 Field-names and metaphor

Metaphorical usage of elements is markedly common in this thesis' dataset. Shape metaphors in particular are numerous (6.3.8). Container metaphors, a subset of shape metaphors, are common in field-names and several are present in the field-names of Crosthwaite parish, including four which are, to my knowledge, otherwise unattested. Each of these elements appears only once in this dataset and the field-names in which they occur are all simplex.[94] Two such are *pod net* and *ewer*; the field Pod Net resembles a fishing net in shape (4.6:Pod Net), whilst Ewers resembles a pitcher (4.5:Ewers).[95] *Dusting sieve* may be another container metaphor, alluding to a sieve-shaped field. The shape of the denoted field conceivably corresponds to this description, though an allusion to the thinness of the soil of that piece of land is also plausible (see **dusting sieve**). *Malt tub* is likely to be a literal or a metaphorical reference to a malt container, akin to *malt-hūs* and *malt-kiln* (see **malt tub**). *Wallet* is attested as a shape metaphor in Cumbrian field-names, denoting a field shaped

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[94] Three of these elements consist of two lexical items – *dusting sieve, malt tub,* and *pod net* – but constitute a single element, hence their corresponding field-names, though made up of two lexical items, are simplexes.
[95] These shape-metaphor interpretations seem most likely for these elements, though other interpretations are possible. See **ewer**; 4.5:Ewers; **pod net**; 4.6:Pod Net.

like a pedlar's pack, open in the middle and closed at the ends (*LDFN* 56). If, as is most likely, *wallet* is used as a shape metaphor in this dataset, the angular shape of the field in question (4.4:Wallet) is more likely to allude to wallet in the sense of pocket-book (*OED* 'wallet, n.3a'), an allusion previously unrecorded in field-names.

A number of other shape metaphors not alluding to containers are found in this dataset, though only one is previously unattested. *Harp, heater* (a triangular tool)*, and *tram* (meaning 'plank') are used, respectively, to indicate harp-shaped, triangular, and long, narrow fields. Similarly, *gamble* is indicative of a field shaped like an animal's hock, or else like a crooked piece of wood used to hang carcasses in a butchery. *Bow* and *bowstrings,* the latter unattested elsewhere, occur in names of bow-shaped fields. As with the container shape metaphor, *bowstrings, harp,* and *tram* occur in simplex field-names, whilst *bow, gamble,* and *heater* appear as determiners here. All except *bow* have a single attestation.

Body metaphors are likewise common in field-names, and there are several in the field-names of Crosthwaite parish (2.3.5; 6.3.8). *Neb,* as in 'nose', is used metaphorically to indicate a projecting point; the two *neb* fields in this dataset are contiguous at the bottom of a projecting fell (4.6:Neb Intack pt. of). *Rake,* referring to a throat (see **rake**), is used metaphorically to indicate a steep, narrow track up a fellside. The scar these make on the landscape is evocative of a throat. *Brow* refers to the brow of a hill and is a metaphorical use of 'brow' as in 'eyebrow' (see **brow**).[96] *Scalp,* indicating a dry, bare, stony piece of land, may be used metaphorically here and is previously unattested. A metaphorical use of 'leg' to denote a long, narrow feature, is an unlikely interpretation of *legg* in this dataset (see **legg**); *tail,* however, is used as a metaphorical determiner to denote a like feature in Tail Acre (4.6:Tail Acre).

Clothing metaphors, an extension of the body metaphors, appear as determiners in the field-names of the study area. *Gussett,* used metaphorically of a triangle of land (see **gussett**), has been previously attested in field-names (*PNFife* 395; *PNWRY* 138). *Breeches* is perhaps a similar metaphor (see **breeches**; 4.5:Breeches Field), though an interpretation relating to newly broken ground is equally possible as the field borders open fell.[97] *Mandell* might have one of two interpretations in this dataset. It is perhaps a corruption of *Mandale*, a personal name attested in *TA-Cros* (5.3:Mandale). It might also be a variant of *mandill* ('cape'), used metaphorically – the shape

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[96] The same metaphorical use of 'brow' can be seen in *brae* (see **brae**).
[97] *Bare Breeks* appears in Macdonald (1941, 147) but with a different usage, perhaps as a term of disparagement.

of the denoted field is strikingly cape-like (4.5:Mandell Field) – if so, this would constitute a further example of a rare clothing metaphor found in the field-names of Crosthwaite parish.[98]

Of the other metaphors found in the field-names of this dataset, two are documented elsewhere: *feather,* used of soft soil, and *honey pot,* used of 'sweet' (fertile) or sticky soil. The other is *stair,* used metaphorically to indicate steep topography. This element is well-attested as a place-name element (*EPNE* 141), but not yet as an element in field-names.

The number of unattested metaphorical elements and usages found in this dataset is indicative of the nomenclature of field-names being particular to a certain place and community (3.4.1.3). The locally-specific usage and meanings of place-name elements observable in place-names generally (2.3.4) is intensified within field-names, with the understanding and knowledge of the names being shared by comparatively few people, and within, certainly in this case, a relatively isolated community.

Field-names combine practicality and creativity. They are used by small (sometimes very small) communities to describe the landscape intimately and at a micro-level and must be, in essence, practical (3.4.1.3; Burns 2015, 109, 136-137; Gregory 2016, 43-44) – indeed they do not survive if they are not (2.2.5; Gardiner 2012, 20; Kilby 2017) – and yet their language (and structure) is frequently creative and idiosyncratic (1.3.2; 2.3.5). Metaphorical language, particularly the non-standard metaphors often found in field-names (2.3.5), is part of this, and the duality of field-names in their necessary practicality married with an archetypal creativity warrants further study.

## 7.2.2 Other key findings

There are elements, and groups of elements, within this dataset which stand out as being either particular to this area, or else as element usages offering prime opportunity for further investigation into the meanings of certain elements. *Bowder* (see also *boother, bousher, bowther*), and *cass* are elements which occur multiple times in this dataset, but about which there is little or no available research. Each of these promises to be a fruitful avenue of research (see **bowder**; **cass**). The same is true of *castle* (and the potentially-related *cast*), and of two other groups of elements: those indicative of wind (*eddy, swirl, windy*), and those indicative, or potentially indicative, of times of day (*even, noon, sky*). Some discussion of these is provided in the glossary under the relevant entries; all would benefit from further investigation.

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[98] I am grateful to Paul Cavill for informing me of a Mandale Rake in Over Haddon, Derbyshire (*PNDb* 107).

Field-names can sometimes constitute the only available evidence for a lost place-name. This is likely to be the case for two field-names within this dataset: Lancton, and Richardby. Further research into the areas of these denoted fields, perhaps using estate maps or manorial records, might shed further light onto the history of these names and the settlements with which they are potentially associated.

As is not unusual in field-name datasets, many of the field-names in Crosthwaite parish contain personal names. A lack of genitival -s on personal names is generally characteristic of northern dialects, and is particularly marked in this one (6.3.7). The rarity of the inflexion renders it difficult to identify a personal name in a field-name; many interpretations of field-names which might contain a personal name are ambiguous as a result. Owing to this, many of the potential personal names found in the place-names are given as elements in the glossary, where a personal name is stated as a potential meaning of the element. These appear in the survey (Chapter Four), as with all glossed elements, in bold typeface in parentheses; where an element is unambiguously a personal name, the phrase 'personal name' appears in parentheses instead. A list of all personal names which constitute, or which may constitute, elements in the field-names of this dataset forms part of this thesis (5.3).

As stated within the literature review (2.2.2), Cumberland's border location means that its nomenclature, as with its language and wider culture, must be considered in light of and as part of the shared language and history of southern Scotland and northern England. Many of the elements found in Lake District place-names have already been documented as having commonality in their meanings across Scotland and England (2.2.2; *LDPN* 40-56; Colla 2017)). It has not been the purpose of this thesis to pinpoint all instances of overlap in toponomastic meaning between Scotland and England found within this dataset – such an endeavour might demand its own project. The linguistic overlap has been, however, apparent throughout this research and, for a few elements, explicitly recorded, e.g. **welkin**, **guldy**. This thesis has, therefore, served to highlight the overlap between Scottish and English nomenclature within the border county of Cumberland in this and other instances.

A key finding of this research has arisen out of the quantitative analysis of the field-name data which shows the landscape of the parish to be reflected in the language of its field-names. The connection between language, society, and environment – an established notion within linguistic scholarship (2.4) – runs throughout this thesis and is particularly evident in the visual representations of the quantitative analysis of name elements in Chapter Six where this relationship is clearly observable on a micro-level within the bounds of a specific parish. Individual elements

marked out in the analysis as being the most prominent in each of the townships reflect aspects of the landscape and land-use of each township which are particularly characteristic of that area (6.4). The data also reflects more general similarities and differences between townships both linguistically and topographically. Where the language of the field-names in two townships shows significant overlap, as with Over Derwent and SJCW, this is mirrored in a marked parity in the landscape of the two areas. Conversely, where townships' nomenclatures differ linguistically, as with Keswick and the other townships, this is mirrored in a marked difference in their topographies. The study area, though consisting only of a single parish, has a markedly diverse landscape (1.2.1), particularly in terms of its geology and topography (1.2.1; 6.3.2.3; 6.3.5.3. For the landscape to be reflected so closely in the language of its field-names, both in terms of individual elements and in the nomenclature of whole townships (6.4), is testament to the precision and accuracy of language use in field-names, and to the name-using communities' understanding of their particular landscape, echoing the findings of Burns (2015) and Kilby (2017) among others (2.2.5; 2.4).

Burns (2015, 186) and Gregory (2016, 203) recognise the structure of field-names as being generally more complex than that of major place-names (1.3.2), and as such requiring a different terminology model. A standardised model has not as yet been established. The model implemented by Gregory (2016, 203-204), adapted from proposed models in earlier research (Fellows-Jensen 1974; Weise and Sørensen 1964)), is well-suited to use in field-name analysis (1.3.2). The major defect in this model is its heavy reliance on acronyms which render it confusing to use. To counter this, I have altered the acronymic labels to reflect the full titles of the element types, akin to the established terms used in major name analysis, leaving the model otherwise unchanged. PPE (prefixed peripheral element), CDE (central determinative element), CPE (central primary element), SPE (suffixed peripheral element), and FE (final element) are here replaced with the more user-friendly terms: prefix, determiner, primary, suffix, and final.[99] I have employed the model in this form throughout this thesis. The field-names in this thesis are generally less complex than those highlighted in Gregory's (2016, 204; 1.3.2), and so this model has not been subjected to vigorous testing within this research. The model's precision of terminology, however, has enabled the accurate discussion of field-name elements.

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[99] In creating abbreviations, some aspects of a title must necessarily be omitted. I do not intend to suggest that these aspects should not be acknowledged and implied; being 'central' is a crucial aspect of the central elements, as being 'peripheral' is crucial to the peripheral elements. I acknowledge that a defect in use of abbreviations rather than acronyms is that aspects of the element types are no longer integral to their titles in the same way, and as such risk being side-lined.

This thesis' dataset is chiefly composed of the field-names recorded in *TA-Cros*. As discussed above (3.2.1), additional evidence of the area's field-names is scant. The foundational resources created as part of this research (3.1), however, are designed in such a way that any early forms or other data from historical sources (3.2.1) relating to any of the names or pieces of land may be incorporated into either (or both) the linguistic or spatial data.[100] A full and comprehensive corpus of field-names for Crosthwaite parish, so far as evidence allows, could thus be compiled in building on this present research.

## 7.3 Conclusion

The field-name survey and field-name element glossary contained in Chapters Four and Five of the thesis constitute a significant contribution to the corpus of field-name evidence for Cumberland. The 3,351 names and 586 element types found within this dataset contain several field-names and field-name elements currently unattested elsewhere, as well as many previously unattested localised meanings and usages of known elements. Metaphorical uses of elements, some previously unrecorded, stand out particularly in this dataset. In the resources which underpin this doctoral research, in the presentation of the data, and in the analysis of the field-name evidence, this thesis' approach has been both language- and landscape-focused throughout. The findings and conclusions to be drawn from this research relate therefore to the field-names in the wider context of the environment in which they are found. The quantitative analysis of the 6,052 elements in this dataset (Chapter Six) showed a marked correlation between the language of the field-names and the landscape to which they are ascribed, both in the usage of individual elements and in the nomenclatures of Crosthwaite's topographically-diverse townships (6.4).

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[100] If a socio-onomastic study akin to that of Burns (2015) were to be conducted, more modern name forms could also be added to the dataset.

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